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THE

CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA.

LONDON:
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THE

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY,

Containing

Tables, Calculations & Statements,

Indispensable for ascertaining the dates of

HISTORICAL EVENTS,

and of

Public and Private Documents,

FROM THE

Earliest periods to the present time.

BY SIR HARRIS NICOLAS, K.C.M.G.

London:

PRINTED FOR LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, GREEN & LONGMAN, PATERNOSTER ROW
AND JOHN TAYLOR, UPPER GOWER STREET.

1833

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THE

CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA.

CONDUCTED BY THE

REV. DIONYSIUS LARDNER, LL.D. F.R.S. L. & E.
M.R.I.A. F.R.A.S. F.L.S. F.Z.S. Hon. F.C.P.S. &c. &c.

ASSISTED BY

EMINENT LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEN.

History.

THE

CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORY.

BY

SIR HARRIS NICOLAS, K.C.M.G.

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PREFACE.

THOUGH the value of CHRONOLOGY as one of the great land-marks of History is generally admitted, the principal branch of that science — the reduction of the different eras, and other epochs, by which time was formerly computed, to the present mode of calculation — has not received the attention in this country which its importance demands. Every event in history arose from, and depended in a great degree upon, some preceding circumstance, and became in its turn the parent of other events of greater or less moment; hence, however trifling either of them may be in itself, or, if viewed without relation to other circumstances, however immaterial, the precise time of its occurrence, there are few which, as tributary streams to the great current of human affairs, had not some influence on the political state of the nation in which they took place, and not unfrequently also on those of neighbouring countries. To know that any event did occur, is of little use for the legitimate objects of history, the utility of which is to trace transactions to their causes, and, when these are known, to discover their general consequences. Abstractedly, even the greatest events of modern or ancient history deserve little consideration. What would it matter, for example, to posterity, whether the battle of

Waterloo was or was not fought, much less the precise day and year when it occurred, were it not that it is the first link of a long chain of events, the importance of which on Europe, and, indeed, on the whole civilised world, it will be the province of future historians to describe. Here, then, arises the value of Chronology; for a mistake in the date of that victory might induce an historian some centuries hence to confound cause with effect, by supposing that Napoleon's second abdication preceded, instead of being the result of, that battle. The great facility with which an error of this kind may be committed in relation to affairs in our early history, from documents not being dated either on the day or in the month and year of our Lord, but in a manner which has long since fallen into desuetude, will be afterwards pointed out. If, then, history derives its claim to be studied as a science in order that mankind may learn from the past what to expect in the future, it necessarily follows, that the events of which history consists ought to be referred, with mathematical precision, to their proper positions; for if one of them be misplaced, the inferences drawn from it will be founded upon false premises. Chronology and Geography have been justly called the "eyes of History," without the lights of which all is chaos and uncertainty; but perhaps the best simile for Dates is to say that they are to History what the Latitude and Longitude are to Navigation,—fixing the exact position of, and serving as unerring guides to, the object to which they are applied.

It is, however, to little purpose that early Chroniclers and Annalists are correct in the dates which

they assign to events, or that the archives of a country should be carefully preserved, if those who consult them are ignorant of the means of reducing the dates which occur therein to the present system of computing time. The necessity of supplying historians and antiquaries with the requisite information for this purpose was long since felt in France, and produced the publication of that splendid monument of learning, " L'Art de vérifier les Dates," which has left little to be done by subsequent chronologists besides the humble duties of translation and abridgment. That country can also boast of many other works of a similar nature, one of which only requires to be noticed, as having afforded materials for this volume, namely, " De Vaines. Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique," and as proving that what is termed " La science diplomatique," has long obtained a high rank in the literature of France. Various able works on Chronology, it is true, exist in our language ; but it is notorious that there is not one which contains the necessary tables and other data " pour vérifier," as the French happily term it, all the dates which are to be found in the chronicles, royal acts, and private instruments of this country. The consequence of this neglect of a subject on which all dates in English history, all records, and, consequently, all historical accuracy, depend, is shown in a manner which is humiliating to our national literature, inasmuch as in the celebrated collection of documents printed by Rymer in the Fœdera, at the expense of the public, in the time of queen Anne, numerous instruments of all reigns from Richard

the First to Edward the Fourth are *misplaced by one entire year*. Striking as this fact is, it is equally remarkable that knowledge of dates should have made no progress in England during the ensuing century; for although the French works which have just been cited pointed out the cause of these errors, yet all our archivists and historians remained in utter ignorance of the fact. The new edition of Rymer's Fœdera, of which five ponderous volumes have recently been printed, has in this, as in all other instances, copied and perpetuated the errors of the former edition; so that a work has been given to the world under the authority of a Royal Commission appointed at the request of the House of Commons of Great Britain, which bears evidence throughout, that those to whose care it was intrusted were ignorant of the principle upon which all *English* records were dated. To modern historians these blunders have proved a fertile source of confusion and mistake; and the effect of them in a recent enquiry into a constitutional question of the greatest interest is strikingly exemplified in the following pages.*

The utility of a work which will enable the historical or antiquarian student to ascertain the exact date of events or records, is best shown by mentioning some of the dates which it is indispensably necessary he should reduce to the modern computation. In ancient periods, the various eras and epochs from which different nations dated their annals, for instance, the Olympiads, the Christian Era, the Eras of Rome, Alexandria, Constantinople,

* Vide page 285. et seq.

Seleucides, Antioch, Abraham, Nabonassar, Tyre, of the Jews, of the Persians, the Hegira, &c. In subsequent centuries, and particularly in ecclesiastical instruments, the Indictions, Cycle of the Sun, the Moon's Age, the Concurrents, the Paschal Term, the Dominical Letter, the Epacts and Ferias, occur. Thus a charter of the twelfth century presents the following redundancy of dates, all of which are, however, easily understood, and perfectly agree with each other:—"Acta sunt hæc anno ab Incarnatione Domini MCIX; Indictione II; Epacta XVII.; Concurrente IIII.; Cyclus Lunaris V.; Cyclus Decem Novennalis VIII.; Regularis Paschæ IIII.; Terminus Pascalis XIIII. Kal. Maii; Dies Paschalis VII. Kal. Maii; Lunæ ipsius (Dies Paschæ) XXI." These epochs and dates must be understood, and tables given by which to compute and verify them, as well as the Moveable and Fixed Festivals of the Church, if the date of the instrument is to be adapted to the present computation.

Two contemporary chroniclers state, that William Rufus was slain "on the 4th Nones of August, feria 5., Indiction 8., in the year 1100;" whilst another annalist says that event occurred "on the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula." The writer who mentions the death of Henry II. asserts, that it took place "on the Octaves of St. Peter and Paul, feria 5., Luna 19., in the year 1189;" whilst his successor, Richard I., is said to have been crowned "on Sunday, the 3rd Nones of September, on the feast of the ordination of St. Gregory the Pope, 1189," and to have died "on the 8th Ides of April, feria 5., twelve days before Palm Sunday." In most of these in-

stances, the Roman Calendar alone would fix the exact day of the month; but to "verify" that date by the others, several Tables, together with a Glossary, would be indispensable; and as no other dates than such as are similar to these are to be found in the early annalists, the fact that there was no work in our language for reducing them to the modern computation is sufficient to show how little historical accuracy has been attended to in England.

No surer test of the authenticity of a statement or the genuineness of a document exists, than the perfect agreement of any two or more dates which may be mentioned therein. If, for example, the day of the week be stated; and if it be found that, in the year in question, the day of the month fell on the week day to which it is assigned, a strong presumption is raised in favour of the general correctness of the instrument; and if a variety of dates occur, and they all agree with each other, that presumption is, of course, much strengthened. The verification of the day of the week with the day of the month is attended by other useful results. From the constant usage of the Regnal years, and from the uncertainty which prevailed respecting the commencement of the common year, it is often matter of great doubt what year of our Lord is meant to be expressed; comparatively modern examples of which are afforded by the fact, that some English historians assign the death of Charles I. to the January in the year 1648, whilst others place it in January 1649; and that some writers assign the Revolution to February 1688, whilst others place it in February 1689; depending whether they used the *Civil* Year, which

commenced on the 25th of March, or the *Historical* Year, which began on the 1st of January. Whenever the day of the week, as well as the Saint's day, or day of the month, is mentioned, the year may be fixed, by ascertaining on which of the two doubtful years the said Saint's day, or day of the month, fell on the day of the week there specified. "Uncertainty," as Lord Chief Justice Coke truly observed in reference to this subject, "is the mother of Confusion;" and he might have found another parent for Confusion, by terming Falsehood her father. In dates, as in every thing else, Consistency is the inseparable companion of Truth; and it may be confidently asserted, that no ingenuity or learning could produce a fictitious narrative of any length, if such a number and variety of dates were introduced as are generally to be met with in articles of the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries, without an able diplomatist, like the Editors of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," for instance, easily detecting the forgery. The well-known imposition of the Shakspearean Papers — that reproach to the sagacity of many English antiquaries — only escaped discovery for so long a time from the paucity of dates introduced into them: and they were at last proved to be forgeries by an anachronism in a very trifling fact.

In later ages, especially in England, records, private charters, and historical events, were usually dated on or from some Saint's day, or Moveable Feast, in the year of the reign of the existing King, without mentioning the nones, or ides, or the year of our Lord; for example: "on the feast of the nativity of

St. John the Baptist, in the 10th year of Henry III.;" — "on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, in the 8th of Edward I.;"—"on Easter Day, in the 11th of Edward II.;"—"on the Friday before Ascension Day, in the 16th of Henry VI.;"—"on Midlent Sunday, in the 42nd of Edward III.;" &c. To discover the precise day, month, and year of our Lord, when such documents were executed, or when the event took place, it is necessary to possess, 1st, Accurate Tables of the Regnal Years of our Sovereigns; 2nd, A Catalogue of Saints' Days, and other Church Festivals; 3rd, A Table of the Moveable Feasts; 4th, The Dominical Letters; and, 5th, A Table showing the days of the week on which the days of each month fell, at all periods. As the regnal years of the Kings occurred in *two* years of our Lord, an error in the commencement or termination of them must cause a mistake of *one entire year;* and as these Tables are the standard by which all events in English history, and all English records, are reckoned, the confusion and errors which a mistake of even one day in the regnal year creates, in reducing such dates to the common system, must at once be obvious; but an example of the manner in which such an error arises may be desirable. Let it be supposed that the exact modern date of an instrument dated "on the Monday after the feast of St. Edmund the Archbishop, in the 20th Edward I.," be required: according to all Tables hitherto printed, the feast of St. Edmund, in the 20th Edward I., fell on the 16th of November, 1291; and, as that day occurred on a Friday, the Tuesday after was the 19th of November,

1291. It has been lately discovered that the reign of Edward I. began on the 20th instead of the 16th of November, 1272; consequently, the 16th of November, 20. Edward I., happened, not in 1291, but in 1292, in which year the feast of St. Edmund fell on a Sunday; so that the date alluded to proves not to be, according to the old Tables of Regnal Years, the *nineteenth* of November, one thousand two hundred and ninety-*one*, but the *seventeenth* of November, one thousand two hundred and ninety-*two*. In the instance of the Moveable Feasts, a similar error prevails; for if an instrument be dated on or from a Moveable feast in a regnal year, which has hitherto been wrongly computed, an error not only occurs in the year of our Lord, but in the day, and occasionally in the month also.

It may, therefore, excite astonishment when it is said, that *every Table of the Regnal Tables of our Sovereigns before printed is erroneous*, not in one or two reigns only, but in nearly every reign from the time of William the Conqueror to that of Edward IV. The Regnal Tables of the reign of William I. are *presumed* to be wrongly computed by 2 months and 11 days in each year; those of William II. by 17 days; Henry I. by 4 days; Stephen by 24 days; Henry II. by 1 month and 25 days; and the Regnal Tables of Richard I. have been *proved* to be wrongly computed to the extent of 1 month and 27 days; of John to the extent of 1 month and 21 days, besides a variation in the commencement and termination of each of his regnal years; of Henry III. by 9 days; of Edward I. by 4 days; of Edward II. by 1 day; of Richard II. by 1 day;

of Henry IV. by 1 day; of Henry V. by 1 day; and of Henry VI. by 1 day in *each* year of their respective reigns.

These errors have caused every document dated, and every event which took place, on any day in the regnal year included in the period in which these errors occur, to be assigned to *one year of* our Lord *earlier* than that to which they actually belong. That errors so destructive to Truth, whence History, like Philosophy, derives all its usefulness and importance, should have been so long allowed to pass without correction, must surprise those labourers in the exact sciences, whose Tables include the smallest fractions of time, and wherein an error of a few seconds would be fatal to the calculations of the astronomer and mathematician.

It is not, however, solely in relation to dates that the errors in computing the regnal years of the kings of England are important. The mistaken principle upon which they have been formed is intimately connected with the constitutional history of this country; and it is, therefore, still more extraordinary that so little attention should have been paid to the subject. The earliest Table of Regnal Years was printed in the reign of queen Elizabeth, shortly after the decision of the judges that each monarch succeeds, *de facto* as well *de jure*, to the crown, the moment the preceding sovereign expires; and that there is no interregnum, or, as it is now expressed, that "the King never dies." Upon this dictum all Tables of Regnal Years have been computed; and though writers of the last century, with a hardihood which truth only rendered

safe, denied the proposition in reference to the first eight monarchs after the Conquest, and contended that their reigns commenced on the day of their coronation, and not on that of the decease of their predecessor, the regnal Tables continued in the same state. All which has been hitherto done, was to show that in the instance of John and Edward I. the regnal years were wrongly reckoned, John's reign having commenced on the day of his coronation, and the reign of Edward I. on the day when his peace was proclaimed and he was recognised by his subjects; and even these statements were not published until within the last six years. The importance of the question, historically, and its influence on the immediate object of this volume, have induced the Editor to bestow much labour and research in its elucidation; and he flatters himself that he has established, on the best evidence now extant, that the reigns of our early sovereigns did not commence until their pretensions to the crown were recognised by the nation, or until they had solemnly engaged to perform the duties enjoined on the monarch by the constitution. The manner in which contemporary annalists describe the accession of our Kings, and their coronations; the constant use of the expression, "*electus* in regem," and their uniformly speaking of the coronation, as the ceremony which rendered the monarch king *de facto*; the singular passage in Henry of Huntingdon, who was contemporary with the events he describes, that, from the death of Stephen until the arrival of Henry II. to take possession of the throne to which the people in-

vited him, " England was without a King," agreeing as these statements do with their reigns being dated from their coronations, controvert, in the most conclusive manner, the fanciful idea, that by the constitution of this country there could be no interruption in the succession, but that the heir to the crown in the 12th and 13th centuries, as at present, succeeded to a full, complete, and actual possession of the throne, instead of to a mere inchoate right, at the instant when the former sovereign expired. That such is now the law of this country, confirmed by statutes and by the usage of several centuries, is undeniable ; but the fact that this custom is not in accordance with that " ancient constitution" which some individuals consider as the unerring standard of political excellence, and the slightest departure from which they deem fatal to the best interests of the nation, proves that it is not always safe or wise to refer to an authority with all the bearings of which we are not thoroughly acquainted, lest we should resemble the unskilful soldier, who, in using his sword, only grazed his antagonist, and inflicted a mortal wound on himself.

The plan and contents of this volume may be described in a few words. Every historical and antiquarian writer and student must have felt the want of a book of reference, which, in the last century, would have obtained the appropriate name of a " Companion" or " Vade Mecum," from its containing such information as was constantly and indispensably necessary for their pursuits. Besides explanations and Tables for calculating the

different Eras and the Dates which are to be found in writers of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, a full explanation is given of the Old and New Style; a subject which it is no exaggeration to say is so little understood, as often to render the manner of writing the years according to both styles, thus, $167\frac{9}{3}$, $168\frac{4}{5}$, or 1672–3, 1684–5, &c. productive of embarrassment in persons of the profoundest and most elegant attainments. The various modes in different countries, and, indeed, in the same country, and in the same century, of commencing the year, from Christmas, from the 1st of January, from the 25th of March, or from Easter, often cause perplexity, and, like mistakes in the regnal years, if not carefully attended to, become sources of error to the extent of one entire year in computation. The Calendars of Religious Sects are frequently required; whilst the Calendar invented during the French Revolution, and which was used in France for fourteen years, must be in the hands of those who refer to any letters or public documents written in that period; for "the 4th Germinal in the year of the Republic 9" is as little likely to be generally comprehended by the next generation as the date of an edict of the emperor of China. The Glossary of Terms used by ecclesiastics in the middle ages, who describe a day by the "introit," or commencement of the service appointed by the church to be performed thereon, and an explanation of the Canonical Hours, Watches, &c. will frequently be found useful.

From the constant allusion by historians to the Councils, and the great influence which the Pontiffs

exercised over the affairs of Europe, Chronological and Alphabetical Lists of both were very desirable in a work of this nature. Tables of the Succession of the Saxon and Scottish Kings, and of Contemporary Sovereigns; of the commencement and termination of the Law Terms, which varied in different centuries; and of the three great Pestilences, which formed epochs for dating instruments in the reign of Edward III., seemed also to be among the most common subjects of historical reference. The confined limits of one volume do not admit of the introduction of various other information which is often required for this purpose; among which a complete List of the Lord Chancellors and Bishops of England, and of the great Officers of the Crown, the dates of the most celebrated battles, of the meetings, prorogations and dissolutions of Parliaments, and a succinct genealogical account of all the Royal families of Europe, may be considered the most desirable, and which the Author trusts to find some future opportunity of giving to the public. The delay is, however, in one respect useful, inasmuch as the national archives present many corrections for the catalogues of Bishops in Godwin and Le Neve; and a perfect series of the Chancellors has never yet been compiled. The records of the delivery of the Great Seal are most minute, and often contain interesting historical statements; which circumstance, and the obvious utility of a correct list of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers, have induced the Secretary to the Record Commission, whose zeal for the promotion of historical knowledge induces him promptly to adopt any useful suggestion, to

order these entries to be transcribed for publication. Upon the authorities on which this work has been written, it is only necessary to observe, that no source of information has been neglected; and that, in most instances, those sources are pointed out. "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," and "De Vaines. Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique," have, as might be expected, been most frequently consulted; and no labour has been spared to render the volume, what the Germans would term, and which, if our language admitted of the expression, would have been the fittest title for it, "THE HAND-BOOK OF HISTORY."

To those friends by whose suggestions and information the author has benefited, —THOMAS DUFFUS HARDY, Esquire, of the Record Office in the Tower; THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, deputy clerk registrar of Scotland; JOSEPH STEVENSON, Esquire, of the British Museum; and AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN, Esquire, and more particularly to the gentleman first named, he has to offer his best thanks.

June 25. 1833.

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ERAS AND EPOCHS.

I. THE OLYMPIADS.

THE ERA OF THE OLYMPIADS, so called from its having originated from the Olympic games, which occurred every fifth year at Olympia, a city in Elis, is the most ancient and celebrated method of computing time. It was first instituted in the 776th year before the birth of our Saviour; and consisted of a revolution of four years. The first year of Jesus Christ is usually considered to correspond with the first year of the 195th olympiad; but as the years of the olympiads commenced at the full moon next after the summer solstice, *i. e.* about the 1st of July, from which day the commencement of each olympiad is usually reckoned, it follows, that the six first months of one year of our Lord correspond with one year of the olympiads, and with the last six months of another. For example, when it is said that the first year of the Christian era agrees with the first year of the 195th olympiad, it must be understood that it corresponds only with the six last months of the 195th olympiad; for the six first months of the first year of our Lord correspond with the six last months of the 194th olympiad, so that the second year of the 195th olympiad does not commence until the 1st of July in the second year of our Lord. Each year of an olympiad was luni-solar, and contained 12 or 13 months, the names of which varied in the different states of Greece. The months consisted of 30 and 29 days alternately; and the short year conse-

quently contained 354 days, while the intercalary year had 384. The computation by olympiads having ceased after the 364th olympiad, in the year of Christ 440, the object of this work does not require any further account of them.

To reduce any given year of an olympiad to the common era, multiply the olympiad immediately preceding the one in question by 4, and add to the product the number of years of the given olympiad. If before Christ, subtract the amount from 777; if after Christ, subtract 776 from the amount; and the remainder will be the beginning of the year required.* The number of each month of an olympiad must be reckoned from July, because July is the first month.

II. ERA OF THE FOUNDATION OF ROME.

Great doubts have been entertained, as well by ancient historians as by modern chronologists, respecting this era. Polybius fixes it to the year B. C. 751; Cato, who has been followed by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Solinus, and Eusebius, to B. C. 752; Fabius Pictor, to B. C. 747; archbishop Usher, to B. C. 748;

* EXAMPLES: — I. To find the year before Christ of the 2nd year of the 46th olympiad.

145	The olympiad preceding the 146th.
× 4	
580	
+ 2	Year of the olympiad.
582	Subtracted from 777,
777	there remain
95	The year before Christ of the 2nd year of the 146th olympiad.

II. To find the year of our Lord of the 2nd year of the 222nd olympiad.

221	
× 4	
884	
+ 2	
886	
—776	
110	Year of our Lord of the 2nd year of the 222nd olympiad.

and Newton, to B. C. 627 : Terentius Varro, however, refers it to B. C. 753; which computation was adopted by the Roman emperors, and by Plutarch, Tacitus, Dion, Aulus Gellius, Censorinus, Onuphrius, Baroius, bishop Beveridge, Stranchius, Dr. Playfair, and by most modern chronologists : Livy, Cicero, Pliny, and Velleius Paterculus occasionally adopted both the Varronian and Catonian computations. Dr. Hales has, however, determined, from history and astronomy, that the Varronian computation is correct, viz. B. C. 753; which may, therefore, it is presumed, be considered as the true date of the era of the foundation of Rome.

III. THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

The CHRISTIAN ERA, OR ERA OF JESUS CHRIST, OR, as it is often called, OF THE INCARNATION, commenced on the 1st day of January, in the middle of the 4th year of the 194th olympiad, the 753rd of the building of Rome, and in the 4714th of the Julian period. It was not introduced into Italy until the sixth century; and though first used in France in the seventh, it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. From that time, however, it was generally adopted; but, as will afterwards appear, considerable difference has existed, not only in various countries, but even in the same place in the same country, and at the same period, respecting the commencement of the year.

In Spain, the Christian era, though occasionally adopted in the eleventh, was not uniformly used in public instruments until after the middle of the fourteenth century, nor in Portugal until about the year 1415. In the Eastern empire, and in Greece, it was not universal, until after the capture of Constantinople by Mahomet II. in 1453.*

The years of the Christian era are described in ancient documents as the years " of Grace," of " the In-

* De Vaines's Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique, tom. i. p. 329.

carnation," of "our Lord," of "the Nativity," of "the Circumcision," and "annus Trabeationis."

IV. THE JULIAN ERA.

The epoch of the JULIAN ERA, which precedes the common or Christian era by forty-five years, is the reformation of the Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar, who ordained that the year of Rome 707 should consist of 15 months, forming altogether 445 days; that the ensuing year, 708, should be composed of 365 days; and that every fourth year should contain 366 days, the additional day being introduced after the 6th of the calends of March, *i. e.* the 24th of February, which year he called Bissextile, because the 6th of the calends of March were then doubled. Julius Cæsar also divided the months into the number of days which they at present contain.

The Roman calendar, which was divided into calends, nones, and ides, was used in most public instruments throughout Europe for many centuries, and will be found in a subsequent part of this volume.

The calend is the 1st day of each month.

The ides were eight days in each month: in March, May, July, and October, the ides commence on the 15th, and in all other months, on the 13th day.

The nones are the 5th day of each month, excepting in March, May, July, and October, when the nones fall on the 7th day.*

The days of the month were reckoned backwards instead of forwards: thus, the 3rd calends of February is the 30th of January; the 4th calends of February is the 29th of January; the 15th calends of February is the 18th of January, &c.; and in a similar manner with respect to the ides and nones. But a reference to the Roman calendar itself will be more satisfactory than any explanation. Excepting July and August,

* Sex Maius Nonas, October, Julius, et Mars;
Quatuor at reliqui; — dabit Idus quilibet octo.

which were named after Julius and Augustus Cæsar, having before been called Quintilis and Sextilis, the Roman months bore their present names.

An error prevailed for thirty-seven years after the death of Julius Cæsar, from reckoning every third instead of every fourth year a bissextile or leap-year, as if the year contained 365 days 8 hours. When this mistake was detected, thirteen intercalations had occurred instead of ten, and the year consequently began three days too late: the calendar was, therefore, again corrected; and it was ordered that each of the ensuing twelve years should contain 365 days only, and that there should not be any leap year until A. U. C. 760, or A. D. 7. From that time the years have been calculated without mistakes, and the Roman year has been adopted by all Christian nations, though about the sixth century they began to date from the birth of our Saviour.

To reduce the year of Rome to the year before or after Christ; if the year of Rome be less than 754, deduct the year from 754, in which case the difference is the year before Christ. If the year of Rome be not less than 754, deduct 753 from it, and the remainder will be the year after Christ.*

* Examples: — I. Required the year before Christ of the year of Rome 685.

754
— A.U.C. 685
Year B.C. 69

II. Required the year of Christ of the year of Rome 792.

A.U.C. 792
— 753
A.D. 39

V. THE INDICTIONS.

The INDICTIONS consisted of a revolution of fifteen years, which are separately reckoned as indiction I, indiction 2, &c. up to 15; when they recommence with indiction 1. Their origin has not been ascertained; but it is certain that they are not of higher antiquity than the time of the emperor Constantine, nor of less than that of Constantius. The first evidence of the use of this epoch is in the Theodosian code, in the reign of the latter, who died in 361; but doubt exists as to the commencement of the indictions; some writers assigning the first indiction to the year 312; the greater number to the year 313; others to 314; whilst some place it in the year 315. In "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," the year 313 is fixed upon as that of the first indiction.

There are four descriptions of indictions. The first is that of CONSTANTINOPLE, which was instituted by Constantine in A. D. 312, and began on the 1st of September. The second, and more common in England and France, was the IMPERIAL or CÆSAREAN indiction, which began on the 24th of September. The third kind of indiction is called the ROMAN or PONTIFICAL, from its being generally used in papal bulls, at least from the ninth to the fourteenth century: it commences on the 25th of December or 1st of January, accordingly as either of these days was considered the first of the year. The fourth kind of indiction; which is to be found in the register of the parliaments of Paris, began in the month of October: in France, under the first race of the French monarchs, which ended in A.D. 752, the indiction was dated from the month of September; under the second race, A.D. 752 to A. D. 987, the Greek indiction (the 1st of September) and the Roman indiction (the 1st of January) were both used; under the third race, great variation prevailed in using the indiction. From the eleventh

century, the Constantine indiction (the 24th of September) was most generally used in France and England, though the Roman was not entirely discontinued. After the twelfth century, the indiction was rarely mentioned in public instruments; and it fell into desuetude with Louis le Jeune, who ascended the throne in 1137, and died in 1180. But in France, in private charters, and in ecclesiastical documents, the usage continued until the end of the fifteenth century. In England and Germany, the Cæsarean indiction was generally adopted: this epoch was first used by the English at the time of the mission of St. Augustin by St. Gregory.*

To ascertain the indiction of any year of our Lord, add 3 to the given year, and divide the sum by 15: if nothing remain, the indiction of that year will be 15; if any number remain, that number will be the number of the indiction.†

The year of the pontifical indiction (from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1999) will be found in the Table marked K in another part of this volume.

VI. THE MUNDANE ERA OF ALEXANDRIA.

The ALEXANDRIAN ERA OF THE CREATION OF THE WORLD was fixed at 5502 years before Christ; so that the year of our Lord 1 corresponded with the Alexandrian year of the creation 5503. This computation was continued until the year of our Lord 284, or of the Alexandrian era 5786; but in A. D. 285, or

* L'Art de vérifier les Dates, and de Vaines' Dictionnaire Raisonné.

† EXAMPLE. — Required the indiction for the year 1290.

```
  1290
  + 3
  ----
15)1293(86
   120
  ----
    93
    90
  ---
     3   The indiction for the year 1290.
```

A. Alex. 5787, ten years were subtracted, and that year was called 5777.

To reduce the Alexandrian to the Christian era, 5502 must be subtracted from the Alexandrian era until A. Alex. 5786, and after that year by subtracting 5429. To ascertain the year of the Alexandrian era of any year of our Lord after A. D. 285, 5492 must be added to the year of Christ; and if before A. D. 285, 5502 must be added.

VII. THE MUNDANE ERA OF ANTIOCH.

The creation of the world was placed by the ERA OF ANTIOCH ten years later than by the era of Alexandria; as it fixed that event 4492 years before Christ, instead of 5502 years. As, however, ten years were subtracted from the Alexandrian era in A. D. 285, the two eras thenceforward coincided.

To reduce the era of Antioch to the Christian era, 5492 must be subtracted from the former.

VIII. THE ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The ERA OF CONSTANTINOPLE, which was adopted in that city before the middle of the seventh century, likewise commences with the creation of the world, which is assigned to the 5508th year before Christ, the year of whose incarnation fell in the 5509th of this era. The Russians followed this calculation until the reign of Peter the Great, having received it from the Greek church, by which it is still used. In the era of Constantinople there are two years: the civil, which begins with the month of September; and the ecclesiastical, which commences on the 21st of March, and sometimes on the 1st of April. It cannot be positively asserted that the 1st of September was always the first day of the civil year of this era, especially after the separation of the Eastern and Western empires; but if

such was the fact, there must, it is presumed, have been two kinds of civil years: the Roman, or consular, beginning on the 1st of January, as at Rome; and the Greek, which commenced on the 1st of September. To ascertain what year of the era of Constantinople corresponds with any year of our Lord, subtract 5508 from the former from the month of January to August, and 5509 from September to the end of the year. These numbers added to the year of Christ will, of course, give the year of this era. *

IX. THE ERA OF SELEUCIDES, OR THE GREEK ERA; SOMETIMES ALSO CALLED THE ERA OF ALEXANDRIA.

The Greeks adopted two epochs, both named after Alexander the Great.

The first dates from the death of that prince, 12th of November, 324 B. C.; but its usage is not well attested.

The second Greek era, which is sometimes improperly called the era of Alexander, was more commonly, as well as more justly, termed the ERA OF SELEUCIDES, or the ERA OF THE GREEKS. It is also occasionally called the ERA OF THE SYRO-MACEDONIANS. It commences from the year of Rome 442, twelve years after the death of Alexander, and 311 years and 4 months before the birth of our Saviour — the epoch of the first conquest of Seleucus Nicator in that part of the west, which since composed the immense empire of

* EXAMPLES: — I. Required the year of the era of Constantinople of April, 1720.

1720
+ 5508

April, 7228 Of the era of Constantinople.

II. Required the year of Christ of October, 6432, of the era of Constantinople.

6432
5509

A.D. 923

Syria. The Julian year, formed of the Roman months, to which Syrian names were given, was used. This era prevailed not only in the dominions of Seleucus, but among almost all the people of the Levant, where it still exists. Considerable variation, however, prevailed respecting the commencement of the year; the Greeks of Syria commencing it on the 1st of September, and other Syrians in the month of October. The Jews, after they became subject to the kings of Syria, likewise adopted this era; and did not abandon it for the one now used by them until within the last 400 years. By the Arabs it is still in use. The names of the Syrian and Greek months were as follow:—

Syrian Months.	Greek Months.	Roman Months.
Eloul	Gorpiæus	September.
Tisri I.	Hyperberetæus	October.
Tisri II.	Dius	November.
Canun I.	Apellæus	December.
Canun II.	Audynæus	January.
Sabat	Peritius	February.
Adar	Dystrus	March.
Nisan	Xanthicus	April.
Icar	Artemisius	May.
Haziran	Dæsius	June.
Tamus	Panæmus	July.
Ab	Lous	August.

X. THE CÆSAREAN ERA OF ANTIOCH.

This era was instituted at Antioch, in consequence of the victory gained by Julius Cæsar in the plain of Pharsalia, on the 9th of August, in the year of Rome 706, and 48 years before Christ. The Syrians computed this era from the autumn, or from the 1st Tisri (October), of the year 48 B. C.; but the Greeks began it from their month Gorpiæus (September), 49 B. C., and in the year of Rome 705.

XI. THE ERA OF PISA.

This era, which was sometimes used in France, especially in the twelfth century, differed from our common era only by preceding it by one year.

XII. THE ERA OF SPAIN.

Spain having been conquered by the emperor Augustus, in the year of Rome 715, 39 years before the birth of Christ, a new era was created, founded on the Julian calendar, called the ERA OF SPAIN, the first year of which commenced on the 1st of January, A. U. C. 716, and 38 B. C. It was not confined to Spain, but was adopted in Portugal, Africa, and in the southern provinces of France. The era of Spain was abolished in Catalonia, in 1180; in the kingdom of Aragon, in 1350; in that of Valencia, in 1358; and in Castile, in 1393: but it prevailed in Portugal so lately as 1415, if not until 1422.

To reduce the era of Spain to the common year, 38 must be subtracted from the latter. If before the birth of Christ, 39 must be subtracted.*

XIII. THE ERA OF DIOCLESIAN, OR OF THE MARTYRS.

This era dates from the 29th of August A. D. 284, the day when Dioclesian was proclaimed emperor at Chalcedon; and in consequence of his persecution of the Christians, it is also called the ERA OF MARTYRS.† The year consists of 365 days, with an additional

* EXAMPLES: — I. Era of Spain 1320 − 38 = Anno Domini 1282 II. Anno Domini 1296 + 38 = Era of Spain 1334

† The Ethiopians called the years of the era of martyrs, "years of grace." They did not, however, reckon them in a continued series after the year of Christ 284, but formed a period of 532 years, at the end of which they recommenced with 1. They also adopted for the mundane era the calculation of Julius Africanus, and anticipated the Christian era by eight years.

day every fourth year: it contains twelve months of thirty days each, with five additional days in common, and six in leap-years. Before the reformation of the Roman calendar by Julius Cæsar, the Egyptian year consisted of twelve months, each containing thirty days; and to the end of each year they added five days, called, for that reason, "epagomenæ," to complete the number of 365. But as about six hours still remained at the completion of every year, it followed that every four years each month retrograded one day, forming one entire year in every 1461 years. To remedy this inconvenience, the astronomers of Alexandria added to every fourth year a sixth epagomene, as Julius Cæsar had added a 29th day to every February. By this means, they rendered their year fixed, and gave it all the consistency and regularity of the Julian year.* The 29th of August answers to the first day of their common year, and the 1st of September to the intercalary year.

The era of Dioclesian was generally used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era, in the sixth century, and it is still used by the Ethiopians and Copts.

The following table shows the correspondence of the Egyptian with our calendar, and the names which the Egyptians and Ethiopians gave their months:—

Roman Months.	Egyptian Months.	Ethiopian Months.	Sum at the end of each Month.
August 29.	Thoth	Mascaren	30 days.
September 28.	Paophi	Tikmith	60 —
October 28.	Athyr	Hadar	90 —
November 27.	Choéac or Cohiac	Tacsam	120 —
December 27.	Tybi	Tir	150 —
January 26.	Mechir	Jacatith	180 —
February 25.	Phamenoth	Magabith	210 —

* This reform, which was ordered by a decree of the senate of Rome, in the 16th year of the Julian era, B.C. 30, did not take effect until five years afterwards, and only at Alexandria. The rest of Egypt continued for a long time to use the imperfect year.

Roman Months.	Egyptian Months.	Ethiopian Months.	Sum at the end of each Month.
March 27.	Pharmouti	Miazia	240 days
April 26.	Pashons	Gimboth	270 —
May 26.	Payni	Sene	300 —
June 25.	Epiphi	Hamlt	330 —
July 25.	Mesori	Nahase	360 —
August 24.	Epagomenæ, called Nisi by the modern Copts in common years; and Kebus, when the year is intercalary		1
—— 25.			2
—— 26.			3
—— 27.			4
—— 28.			5 = 365
—— 29.			
	Intercalary		6

The year which was intercalary commenced on the 30th of August; but as it agreed with the Roman bissextile year, it finished on the 28th of the following August, and the next began on the 29th.

To reduce the years of the Dioclesian era to those of the Christian, add 283 years and 240 days to each. As the Dioclesian year next after leap-year commenced a day later than in the common year, one day must consequently be added from the 29th of August to the end of the ensuing February.

XIV. THE ERA OF THE HEGIRA, OR THE ERA OF THE TURKS, ARABS, AND OTHER MAHOMEDANS.

The epoch of the ERA OF THE HEGIRA is, according to the civil calculation, Friday, the 16th of July, A.D. 622, the day of the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, which is the date of the Mahomedans; but astronomers and some historians assign it to the preceding day, viz. Thursday, the 15th of July; an important fact, to be borne in mind when perusing Arabian writers. The years of the hegira are lunar years, and contain twelve months, each commencing with the new moon; a practice which necessarily leads to great confusion and uncertainty, inasmuch as every year must

begin considerably earlier in the season than the preceding. In chronology and history, however, and in dating their public instruments, the Turks use months which contain alternately thirty and twenty-nine days, excepting the last month, which, in intercalary years, contains thirty days. The months of the hegira consist, like ours, of weeks, each day of which begins in the evening after sunset, and is termed by the catholic church *ferial*: thus, our Sunday is the first *feria* of the Arabian week, and our Saturday the seventh. The years of the hegira are divided into cycles of thirty years, nineteen of which are termed common years, of 354 days each; and the eleven others intercalary, or abundant, from their consisting of one day more: these are the 2nd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 26th, and 29th. To ascertain whether any given year be intercalary or not, divide it by 30; and if either of the above numbers remain, the year is one of 355 days.

The names of the months as used by the Turks, with the length of each, are as follow:—

Moharram - -	30	Schaban - - -	29
Saphar - - -	29	Ramadhan - -	30
Rabia I. - - -	30	Schoual - -	29
Rabia II. - -	29	Dhu'l kadah - -	30
Guimadhi I. - -	30	Dhu'l hajjah - -	29
Guimadhi II. -	29	and, in intercalary years, 30 days.	
Redgeb - - -	30		

Their weeks of seven days are named as follow:—

	Turkish.	Ancient Arabic.	Modern Arabic.
Su.	- Pazar gun	- Bawal	- Yom ahad.
M.	- Pazar ertesi	- Bahun	- Yom theaa.
Tu.	- Sale - -	- Jebar	- Yom tulta.
W.	- Charshambi	- Dabar	- Yom arba.
Th.	- Pershambe	- Femunes	- Yom hamsa.
F.	- Juma - -	- Aruba	- Juma.
Sa.	- Juma ertesi	- Shiyar	- Sabt.

To ascertain precisely the day on which any year of the hegira begins, would require elaborate tables, which

may be found in " L'Art de vérifier les Dates," and in Playfair' " System of Chronology*;" but, by the following calculations, the fact will be ascertained with tolerable accuracy: — Multiply the years elapsed by 970203; cut off six decimals; add 622·54, and the sum will be the year of the Christian era, and decimal of the day following, in old style.

To reduce the Christian era to the Mahomedan, subtract 622 from the current year; multiply by 1·0307; cut off four decimals, and add ·46: the sum will be the year and decimal of the day, Old Style.

XV. ERA OF ABRAHAM.

This era preceded the birth of our Saviour by 2015 years, and began on the 1st of October, 2016. To reduce this era to the Christian era, subtract 2015 years and 3 months, and the remainder will be the year and the month.

XVI. ERA OF NABONASSAR.

The author of the ERA OF NABONASSAR, which is important in chronology, as by it all other epochs are connected and adjusted, was Nabonassar, the founder of the kingdom of Babylon. It commenced on Wednesday, the 26th of February, in the 3967th year of the Julian period, *i. e.* B. C. 747. The years are vague, consisting of 365 days each, without intercalation. The Nabonassarean era included a period of 424 Egyptian years, from the commencement of Nabonassar's reign to the death of Alexander the Great, and was thence brought down to the reign of Antoninus Pius.

" To find the day of any Julian year on which the year of Nabonassar begins, subtract the given year, if before Christ, from 748; and if after, add to it 747: divide the result by 4, omitting fractions; and subtract the

* Tables for the same purpose are given in the " Companion to the Almanack," for 1830.

quotient from 57 (*i. e.* the number of days from the 1st of January to the 26th of February). If the quotient exceed 57, add 365 as often as necessary, before subtraction: the remainder will be the day of the year given. The first result before the division by 4, increased by a unit of each 365, added to 57, will be the year of Nabonassar then beginning.

The day of the week on which the year of Nabonassar begins may be known by dividing it by 7. If there be no remainder, the day will be Tuesday: if there be a remainder, the day below that figure in the following table will be the day required:—

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Tu.	W.	T.	F.	S.	Sun.	M.

As the rule above stated may be one day in error, from the omission of fractions, it may be corrected by this table."*

The Nabonassarean and Julian Eras compared and adjusted to each other.

Nab. Years.	Julian Years before Christ.	Nab. Years.	Julian Years before Christ.	Nab. Years.	Julian Years before Christ.
1	26 Feb. 747	17	22 Feb. 731	33	18 Feb. 715
2	26 — 746	18	22 — 730	34	18 — 714
3	26 — 745	19	22 — 729	35	18 — 713
4	25 — 744	20	21 — 728	36	17 — 712
5	25 — 743	21	21 — 727	37	17 — 711
6	25 — 742	22	21 — 726	38	17 — 710
7	25 — 741	23	20 — 725	39	17 — 709
8	24 — 740	24	20 — 724	40	16 — 708
9	24 — 739	25	20 — 723	41	16 — 707
10	24 — 738	26	20 — 722	42	16 — 706
11	24 — 737	27	20 — 721	43	16 — 705
12	23 — 736	28	19 — 720	44	15 — 704
13	23 — 735	29	19 — 719	45	15 — 703
14	23 — 734	30	19 — 718	46	15 — 702
15	23 — 733	31	19 — 717	47	15 — 701
16	22 — 732	32	18 — 716	48	14 — 700

* Companion to the Almanac for 1830.

TABLE—*continued.*

Nab. Years.	Julian Years before Christ.	Nab. Years.	Julian Years before Christ.	Nab. Years.	Julian Years before Christ.
49	14 Feb. 699	69	9 Feb. 679	89	4 Feb. 659
50	14 — 698	70	9 — 678	90	4 — 658
51	14 — 697	71	9 — 677	91	4 — 657
52	13 — 696	72	8 — 676	92	3 — 656
53	13 — 695	73	8 — 675	93	3 — 655
54	13 — 694	74	8 — 674	94	3 — 654
55	13 — 693	75	8 — 673	95	3 — 653
56	12 — 692	76	7 — 672	96	2 — 652
57	12 — 691	77	7 — 671	97	2 — 651
58	12 — 690	78	7 — 670	98	2 — 650
59	12 — 689	79	7 — 669	99	2 — 649
60	11 — 688	80	6 — 668	100	1 — 648
61	11 — 687	81	6 — 667	200	7 Jan. 548
62	11 — 686	82	6 — 666	300	13 Dec. 448
63	11 — 685	83	6 — 665	400	18 Nov. 348
64	10 — 684	84	5 — 664	500	24 Oct. 248
65	10 — 683	85	5 — 663	600	29 Sept. 148
66	10 — 682	86	5 — 662	700	4 Sept. 48
					A. D.
67	10 — 681	87	5 — 661	800	10 Aug. 52
68	9 — 680	88	4 — 660	888	19 July 140

This Table may be illustrated by an example : — In what month, and on what day of the Julian year, does the 230th of the Nabonassarean era begin ? — Opposite to the Nabonassarean year 200 is January 7., which was the day of the Thoth, or beginning of that year ; and opposite to 30 is February 19. Subtract the difference between 19 and 26, *viz.* 7, from January 7., and it will appear that the Thoth of 230 was December 30. If the Julian year be also required, — opposite to 200 is 548 B. C., and opposite to 30 is 718 ; *i.e.* 29 less than 747. Subtract 29 from 547, and 518 will remain, the year required.

XVII. THE ERA OF TYRE.

This era began 125 years before Christ, in the year of Rome 628, and in the 186th of the era of Seleucides. The 19th of October was the first day of the Tyrian year; so that the first year of the Christian era fell in the 126th year of the Tyrian era, beginning on the 19th of October, two months and thirteen days before our 1st day of January. To reduce the era of Tyre to the Christian era, subtract 124; and if the given year be less than 125, deduct it from 125, and the remainder will be the year before Christ.

XVIII. THE ACTIATIC ERA, AND ERA OF AUGUSTUS.

The ACTIATIC ERA is founded on the battle of Actium, which rendered Augustus master of the Roman empire. This event took place on the 2nd or 3rd of September, in the 15th year of the Julian era, and in the 723rd year of Rome. The Romans commenced this era on the 1st of January, A. U. C. 724, and in the 16th of the Julian era. In Egypt, it began in the same year as the battle, and prevailed until the reign of Diocletian; it commenced with the month Thoth, corresponding with the 29th of August. The Greeks of Antioch began this era on the 1st of September, where it continued in use as late as the ninth century.

The ERA OF AUGUSTUS was later by four years than the Actiatic era, and began in the year of Rome 727, twenty-seven years before the Christian era.

XIX. THE ERA OF THE ASCENSION.

This era is supposed to have been used only by the author of the Chronicle of Alexandria, who dates the year of the martyrdom of St. Menas of Cotys, "Anno CCLVII Domini in cœlos assumptionis, ac iisdem Coss. (Tusco et Anulino) martyrium subiit S. Menas Cotyæus Phrygie Salutaris civitate Atyr XV, ex ante diem

Idus Novembris ;" which corresponds with the 12th of November, A. D. 295.

XX. THE ERA OF THE ARMENIANS.

The ARMENIAN ERA commenced on Tuesday, July 9th, A. D. 552, the period when the council of Tiben, or the Armenians, confirmed the condemnation of the council of Chalcedonia, which was pronounced in A. D. 536, by which they completed their schism. The Armenian year consists of twelve months of thirty days each, with five epagomenæ. It is entirely vague, without any intercalation, and anticipates the Julian year by one day in every four years. This era was adopted in all acts and dates of letters ; but at the same time the Armenians used another year, which was properly the ecclesiastical year, and which was adopted in the liturgy to regulate the celebration of Easter and the movable feasts. The ecclesiastical year was fixed, by means of a sixth epagomene which was added every fourth year ; the first day of that year, which began in the Armenian month Navasardi, was the 11th of August of the Julian year. Afterwards, when the Armenians became reconciled with the Latin church, about the year of our Lord 1330, they adopted the form of the Julian year. The Armenian months were —

Navasardi	August 11.
Huerri	September 10.
Sahmi	October 10.
Dre Thari	November 9.
Khagueths	December 9.
Arats	January 8.
Michicki	February 7.
Arieki	March 9.
Anki	April 8.
Marieri	May 8.
Margats	June 7.
Huetits	July 7.

Aceliacz, or the five epagomenæ, and the sixth in the abundant year.

To ascertain the day of the week on which the Armenian year begins, divide the year by 7; if there be no remainder, the year begins on a Monday: if there be a remainder, the day which occurs under that figure in this table will be the first of the Armenian year:

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	Sa.	Su.

To reduce the Armenian year to the Julian, divide the given year by 4, and subtract the quotient from 191, adding 365 to 191 if necessary; the remainder will be the days from the beginning of the Julian year; and the Armenian date (lessened by 1, if 365 has been added to 191) added to 551, will give the Christian year.

To reduce ecclesiastical Armenian years to our time, add 551 years and 222 days.

In leap-years, one day must be subtracted from the 1st day of March to the 10th of August.

XXI. THE ERA OF YEZDEGIRD III., OR THE PERSIAN ERA.

This era commenced on the accession of Yezdegird to the throne of Persia, on the 16th of June, A. D. 632. The years consist of 365 days; 30 being assigned to each month, and 5 being added to the end of the month Aban: the Persian year, consequently, preceded the Julian by one day in every four years. In A. D. 1075, this difference amounted to nearly 112 days, when sultan Jelaledin reformed the Persian calculation, by ordering that the vernal equinox should be fixed to the 14th of our month of March; and that, besides the five epagomenæ, every fourth year, a sixth should be added for the ensuing six or seven times, after which this intercalation was not to occur oftener

than once in every five years. This system continues to the present time. The names of the Persian months are —

Ferwardin.	Meher.
Ardibehisht.	Aban.
Khurdad.	Ader.
Tir.	Dei.
Merdad.	Behmen.
Sheriur.	Ispendarmez.

The Persians have not any weeks, and each day of every month has a proper name. By adding 630 to any year of the Persian era, the sum will be the year of the Christian era in which the Persian year begins.

XXII. THE JEWISH ERA.

Until the fifteenth century, the Jews usually calculated from the era of Seleucides, when the present mode was adopted. Some writers, however, contend for the antiquity of the present era; but it is commonly supposed not to be more ancient than the fifteenth century. The Jews now date from the creation of the world, which they consider to have taken place 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of the Christian era. Their year is luni-solar, consisting of either twelve or fourteen months each; and every month contains twenty-nine or thirty days. Their civil year commences with, or immediately after, the new moon following the autumnal equinox. The Judaic calendar will be found in a subsequent page.

SUMMARY,

SHOWING THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PRINCIPAL EPOCHS, ERAS, AND PERIODS WITH THAT OF THE BIRTH OF CHRIST OR CHRISTIAN ERA.

Epochs, Eras, and Periods.	Months and Years of Commencement.
The Grecian year of the world	September 1. B. C. 5598.
The ecclesiastical era of Constantinople	March 21. or April 1. B. C. 5508.
The civil era of Constantinople	September 1. B. C. 5508.
The Alexandrian era	August 29. B. C. 5502.
The ecclesiastical era of Antioch	September 1. B. C. 5492.
The Julian period	January 1. B. C. 4713.
The Mundane era	October, B. C. 4008.
The Jewish Mundane era	Vernal equinox, B. C. 3761.
The civil Jewish era	October, B. C. 3761.
The era of Abraham	October 1. B. C. 2015.
The destruction of Troy	June 12. or 24. B. C. 1184.
The epoch of the building of Solomon's Temple	May, B. C. 1015.
The era of the Olympiads	New moon of Summer solstice, B. C. 776.
The Roman era	April 24. B. C. 753.
The era of Nabonassar	February 26. B. C. 747.
The epoch of Daniel's 70 weeks	Vernal equinox, B. C. 458.
The Metonic cycle	July 15. B. C. 432.
The Calippic period	New moon of Summer solstice, B. C. 330.
The Philippæan era	June, B. C. 323.
The Syro-Macedonian era	September 1. B. C. 312.

Epochs, Eras, and Periods.	Months and Years of Commencement.
The Tyrian era - -	October 19. B. C. 125.
The Sidonian era - -	October, B. C. 110.
The Cæsarean era of Antioch	September 1. B. C. 48.
The Julian year - -	January 1. B. C. 45.
The Spanish era - -	January 1. B. C. 38.
The Actian era -	January 1. B. C. 30.
The Actian era in Egypt -	September 1. B. C. 30.
The Augustan era - -	February 14. B. C. 27.
The Pontifical Indiction -	Dec. 25. or Jan. 1. B. C. 3
The Indiction of Constantinople - - -	September 1. B. C. 3.
The vulgar Christian era -	January 1. A. D. 1.
The destruction of Jerusalem	September 1. A. D. 69.
The era of the Maccabees -	November 24. A. D. 166.
The era of Dioclesian -	September 17. A. D. 284.
The era of Ascension -	November 12. A. D. 295.
The era of Martyrs - -	February 23. A. D. 303.
The era of the Armenians -	July 7. A. D. 552.
The era of the Hegira -	July 16. A. D. 622.
The era of Yezdegird, or Persian era - -	June 16. A. D. 632.
The Gelalæan era - -	March 14. A. D. 1079.

THE CYCLES, GOLDEN NUMBER, CONCURRENTS, REGULARS, AND THE EPACT.

THE PASCHAL CYCLE.

The Cycle of the Sun consists of 28, and the Cycle of the Moon of 19 years: these cycles, multiplied by each other, form a third, which is called the Paschal Cycle, because it serves to ascertain when Easter occurs. At the end of a revolution of 532 years, the two cycles of the Moon, the Regulars, the Keys of the Movable Feasts, the Cycle of the Sun, the Concurrents, the Dominical Letters, the Paschal Term, Easter, the Epacts, with the New Moons, recommence as they were 532 years before, and continue the same number of years.

THE CYCLE OF THE MOON, AND THE CYCLE OF NINETEEN YEARS *, GENERALLY CALLED THE GOLDEN NUMBER, OR PRIME.

The Cycle of the Moon is commonly called the Golden Number, from that cycle being marked in letters of gold in ancient calendars. It is a revolution of nineteen years, at the end of which time the various aspects of the moon are, within an hour, the same as they were on the same days of the month nineteen years before. This cycle was adopted on the 16th of July, B. C. 433.

To find the Golden Number, or Number of the Year, in the Cycle of the Moon, the year of the birth of our Saviour, according to the vulgar era, must be considered the first of the Lunar Cycle: therefore, add 1 to the year of our Lord, and divide the sum by

* The only difference between the cycle of the moon and the cycle of nineteen years is, that the former commences three years after the cycle of nineteen years.

19; the quotient will be the number of cycles of the moon which have elapsed since the birth of Christ, and the remainder will be the Golden Number: if there be no remainder, the cycle is 19.

The Table marked A, in a subsequent page, exhibits the Golden Number, which is the same both in the Old and New Style, of every year from the birth of Christ to A. D. 4000.

THE REGULARS.

There are two kinds of REGULARS, Solar and Lunar. The first are fixed numbers attached to each month, as is shown by the annexed

TABLE OF SOLAR REGULARS CORRESPONDING WITH EACH MONTH.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7

The Regulars are used with the Concurrents * in ascertaining on what day of the week the first day of each month fell. The Regulars of the month being added to the Concurrent of the year, the sum, if it does not exceed 7, shows the day of the week required, 1 representing Sunday, 2 Monday, 3 Tuesday, 4 Wednesday, 5 Thursday, 6 Friday, and 7 Saturday. If it exceed 7, that number is to be subtracted, and the remainder shows on what day of the week the first day of each month in that year fell.†

* Vide page 28. postea.

† EXAMPLE. — Required the day of the week of the 1st of December, 1272.

Regular of December - - 7
Concurrent of A.D. 1272 - 5

12
— 7

5; *i. e.* the 5th day of the week, *viz.* Thursday.

The Table marked E, in another part of this volume, shows on which day of the week any day of a month fell, when the Dominical Letter has been ascertained.*

The Lunar Regulars consist also of a fixed number assigned to each month of the year. By adding thereto the Epact, the age of the Moon on the first day of each month is ascertained.

TABLE OF LUNAR REGULARS ACCORDING TO THE CALCULATIONS OF THOSE WHO BEGAN THE YEAR IN JANUARY OR MARCH.

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
9	10	9	10	11	12	13	14	16	16	18	18

If the lunar year commenced in the month of September, as with the Egyptians, and four months before the Julian year, the Lunar Regulars for September and October are 5, and for November and December 7; but for all the other months, the numbers are those in the preceding table.

By adding the Lunar Regulars to the Concurrent of any particular year, the day of the week is shown on which the first day of the Paschal moon fell. If the sum does not exceed 7, the day following was the first of the Paschal moon: if the Lunar Regulars and Concurrent exceed 7, that number must be subtracted, and the remainder shows that the next day was the first of the Paschal moon.

KEYS OF THE MOVEABLE FEASTS.

The Keys of the Moveable Feasts, which were anciently called "Claves terminorum," indicated on what days the Moveable feasts, namely, Septuagesima Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, &c. fell. According to

* Vide page 28., and the Tables marked B, C, and D, postea.

the ancients, the *term* of Septuagesima was the 7th of January; of the first Sunday in Lent, the 28th of January; of Easter, the 11th of March; of the Rogations, the 15th of April; and of Pentecost, the 29th of April. These were fixed days, from which all the moveable feasts were reckoned.

As the tables marked L and M show at one view on what day all the Moveable feasts, &c. fell, it is not necessary, for any practical purpose, to say more on the subject.

THE CYCLE OF THE SUN.

The SOLAR CYCLE, or CYCLE OF THE SUN, is a revolution of 28 years, at the expiration of which the days of the months return again to the same days of the week; the sun's place to the same signs and degrees of the ecliptic on the same month and days, so as not to differ one day in 100 years; and the same order of leap-years and of Dominical Letters returns; hence it is also called the CYCLE OF THE SUNDAY LETTER. This cycle commences with 1, and finishes with 28; after which it recommences and terminates in the same manner. The Cycle of the Sun, therefore, shows the number of years which elapse before the Sundays throughout the year fall on the same days of the month, which occurs every 28 years.

To find the Cycle of the Sun, add 9 to the date of the year, and divide by 28: the quotient will be the number of cycles since the birth of Christ, and the remainder will be the Cycle of the Sun.*

* EXAMPLE.—Required the Cycle of the Sun for the year 1549.

```
  1549
+    9
------
28)1558(55  Cycles since the birth of Christ.
  140
------
   158
   140
------
    18  Cycle of the Sun A.D. 1549.
```

THE CONCURRENTS AND DOMINICAL LETTERS.

Common years consist of 52 weeks and 1 day, and bissextile years consist of 52 weeks and 2 days. The day or two days supernumerary are called Concurrents, because they concur with the Solar cycle, whose course they follow. The first year of this cycle is termed Concurrent 1, the second 2, the third 3, the fourth 4, the fifth 6, (instead of 5, because that year is bissextile,) the sixth 7, the seventh 1, the eighth 2, the ninth 4, (instead of 3, because that year is likewise bissextile,) and thus, with the other years, always adding 1 in common years, and 2 in bissextile years; and always recommencing with 1 after having reckoned 7, because there are no more than 7 Concurrents, — that being the number of days in a week, and of the Dominical Letters.

The Dominical Letters are seven, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and are used to indicate the seven days of the week. A marks the first day of the year, B the second, C the third, and so on; and the one of these which denotes Sunday is the Dominical Letter. Thus, if the year begin on Sunday, A is the Dominical Letter; if it begin on Monday, the Dominical Letter is G; if on Tuesday, it is F, &c. As the common year finishes on the same day of the week it began, and the bissextile year one day after, the Dominical Letters change every year in retrograde order.

The Concurrent 1 corresponds with the Dominical Letter F, 2 with E, 3 with D, 4 with C, 5 with B, 6 with A, and 7 with G.

In ancient charters, the Dominical Letter of the year is often stated; but sometimes, instead of naming it, the rank which the letter holds in the alphabet is mentioned. Thus, instead of saying Letter A, Letter B, &c. Letter 1, Letter 2, &c. occurs.

Tables B, C, and D, in subsequent pages, show the Dominical Letter at all periods, according both to the Old and New Style.

TABLE SHOWING THE CONCURRENT FOR EACH YEAR OF THE SOLAR CYCLE.

Solar Cycle.	Concurrent.	Solar Cycle.	Concurrent.	Solar Cycle.	Concurrent.
I.	*1	XI.	6	XXI.	*5
II.	2	XII.	7	XXII.	6
III.	3	XIII.	*2	XXIII.	7
IV.	4	XIV.	3	XXIV.	1
V.	*6	XV.	4	XXV.	*3
VI.	7	XVI.	5	XXVI.	4
VII.	1	XVII.	*7	XXVII.	5
VIII.	2	XVIII.	1	XXVIII.	6
IX.	*4	XIX.	2		
X.	5	XX.	3		

* Indicates a bissextile or leap-year.

PASCHAL TERM.

Besides the mode of ascertaining when Easter-day fell by the Keys of the Moveable Feasts, which has just been noticed †, our ancestors employed what they called the Paschal Term, which appellation they gave to the 14th day of the moon preceding Easter Sunday, and the expression *Terminus Paschalis* often occurs among the dates of early charters. The Paschal Term is easily ascertained, by counting 14 from the first day of the Easter or Paschal moon: but it is shown in the Perpetual Lunar Calendar, marked N, in another part of this volume.

THE EPACT.

The Epact is a number which denotes the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, by which the

† See page 26.

age of the moon in any year may be found; and a table of Epacts is merely a table of differences between the solar and the lunar year. The Epact of any year indicates the moon's age on the 1st day of January in that year. If the new moon happens on the 1st of January, the Epact of the ensuing year is zero or 0. As the lunar year of 354 days is shorter than the solar year of 365 days by 11 days, this difference will run through every year of the lunar cycle. Thus, the Epact of the first year of the cycle is 11, because 11 days are to be added to the lunar, in order to complete the solar year; the Epact of the second year of the cycle is 22; the Epact of the third year is 33 less by 30, *i. e.* 3, because the moon's age cannot exceed 30 days; the Epact of the fourth year of the cycle is 14; and so on until the last year of the cycle, the Epact of which is 29, and the Epact of the first year of the next cycle is 11 as before.

To find the Gregorian Epact for any year, divide the number of centuries in the year by 4, multiply the remainder by 17, and to this add 43 times the quotient, and the number 86, and divide this sum by 25. The quotient thus found being subtracted from the Golden Number multiplied by 11, will leave a remainder, which, after the thirties which it may contain are deducted from it, will be the Epact required.*

* Example. — Required the Epact for 1828.

```
4)18(4
  16
  —
   2
 × 17
 ——
  34
+ 172
+ 86
 ——
25)292(11
  25
  —
  42
  25
  —
  17
```

```
   4  Quotient
× 43
 ——
 172

Golden Number
for 1828  =  5
          × 11
          ——
            55
          — 11
          ——
            44
          — 30
          ——
Epact for 1828 14
```

But the following more simple rule will show the Epact or moon's age for the 1st of January until the end of the present century: — Subtract 1 from the Golden Number, multiply what remains by 11, divide the sum by 30, and the remainder is the Epact.*

The Table marked F shows the Epact for each year according to either style, when the Golden Number or Prime is ascertained ; and by the Perpetual Lunar Calendar, marked N, the moon's age and course may, at once, be discovered at all periods, and according to both styles.

* Example. — Required the Epact for 1828.

Golden Number for 1828 = 5
— 1
—
4
× 11
—
30)44(1
30
—
Epact for 1828 14

THE OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The errors in the Julian method of computation of the year having long attracted the attention of astronomers, pope Gregory XIII. undertook to reform the Roman calendar, and the alteration made by him in October, 1582, created what is commonly termed the New Style.

After great consideration, that pontiff published his new calendar, by which he ordered that ten days should be deducted from the year 1582, by calling what, according to the old calendar, would have been the 5th of October, the 15th of October, 1582.

For the purpose of ascertaining the exact dates of documents, it is important to state when the Gregorian calendar was adopted in different countries.

In Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy *, the alteration occurred on the same day as at Rome, viz. 15th [5th] of October, 1582.

In France, it took place on the 20th of December, 1582, the 10th of which month being called the 20th, pursuant to letters patent of Henry III. dated on the 3rd of November preceding.

In Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Artois, and Hainault, the Gregorian calendar was adopted on the 15th [25th] of December, 1582; Francis, duke of Alençon, as sovereign of the Low Countries, having on the 10th of that month commanded the councils

* A more convenient place may not occur for noticing a singular custom which prevailed in Italy and some other places, from the year 1000 to about the fifteenth century, respecting the months. Each month of thirty days was divided into two equal parts; and each month of thirty-one days was divided into two parts, the first of which contained sixteen, and the second fifteen days. The first part of the month was described by the words *intrante*, or *introeunte mense*, and the second part by *mense exeunte*, *stante*, *instante*, *astante*, *restante*. The days of the first part of the month were marked 1, 2, 3, &c. according to their regular order; those of the second part of the month were counted in retrograde order, like the Roman. For example: — the date "xv die exeunte Januario," was the 17th of January: "xiv die exeunte," the 18th; "xiii exitus Januarii," the 19th; and so on. In France, likewise, instances of this kind frequently occur in public documents. — Dictionnaire Raisonné de Diplomatique, par Vaines.

of Brabant, Guelders, Flanders, Malines, Holland, and Friesland to receive it; and he ordered that the day next following the 14th of December, should be reckoned as the 25th, instead of the 15th, that it should be considered as Christmas-day, and that the current year should terminate six days after the said day. Guelders, Zutphen, the province of Utrecht, Friesland, Gröningen, and Overyssel, however, refused to obey this edict, and continued to use the old calendar. Philip II., king of Spain, in the following year ordered these provinces to conform to the Gregorian calendar, though without effect: but, on the 14th of July, 1700, the States of Utrecht directed the new calendar to be used on the 1st of the ensuing December, which was to be counted as the 12th; and the provinces above named having imitated the example, the year 1700 became the epoch when the new style was generally adopted in the Low Countries.

In LORRAIN, the new calendar came into use on the 10th of December old style, and the 20th of the new, 1582.

In TUSCANY, the old style was abolished, and the Gregorian calendar substituted, by the emperor of Germany, as grand duke of Tuscany, in 1749, or early in 1751.*

In GERMANY, the catholics adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1584, but the protestants retained the old. The town of STRASBURG, however, conformed in February, 1682, ten days being subtracted from that month, and the 1st of March following was the first day of the new style. In 1700, the protestants of the empire generally abandoned the old calendar and adopted a new one, framed by a celebrated mathematician named Weigel, which differed only from the Gregorian as to the mode of fixing Easter and the Moveable feasts, so that it sometimes happened that the protestants and catholics celebrated that feast on a different day.

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. xxi. p. 93.

In most parts of SWITZERLAND, the Gregorian calendar was adopted in 1583 or 1584; but the protestants of that country refused it until 1700, when Weigel's calendar was received by those of the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Basle, and Schafhausen, who commenced the year 1701 on the 12th of January according to the old style: other towns imitated this example; but the old calendar was, nevertheless, retained in some parts of Switzerland.

In HUNGARY, the Gregorian calendar was adopted in 1587.

In POLAND, it was adopted in 1586.

In SWEDEN, the new calendar commenced on the 1st of March, 1753.

In DENMARK, it was adopted in 1582; but on the 20th of December, 1699, the calendar of Weigel was ordered to be used; since which time the style in Denmark agrees exactly with that of the protestants of Germany.

In RUSSIA and GREECE, the Gregorian calendar is still rejected, and they adhere tenaciously to the old style, which is also the case throughout the East.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The Julian or Old Style, and the practice of commencing the legal year on the 25th of March, subsisted in England* until the 24 Geo. II. 1751, in which year an act of parliament passed, entitled "An Act for regulating the Commencement of the Year, and for correcting the Calendar now in use." † The preamble

* It is not generally known, that an effort was made to reform the Calendar in this country as early as the reign of queen Elizabeth. On the 16th of March, 27 Eliz. 1584–5, a bill was read the first time, in the House of Lords, entitled "An Act giving Her Majesty Authority to alter and new make a Calendar, according to the Calendar used in other Countries." It was read a second time on the 18th of that month, after which no notice occurs of the proposed measure.—Lords' Journals, vol. ii. pp. 99. 102.: the journals of the House of Commons of that period are not preserved. In 1735, a pamphlet was published, entitled "The Regulation of Easter, or the Cause of the Errors and Differences contracted in the Calculation of it discovered and duly considered, by Henry Wilson, Mathematician, at Tower Hill," in which the necessity of reforming the calendar was pointed out in a very plain and conclusive manner.

† Stat. 24 Geo. II. c. 23.

recites, that according to the legal supputation in England, the year began on the 25th of March; that this practice had produced various inconveniences, not only from its differing from the usage of neighbouring nations, but also from the legal computation in Scotland, and from the common usage throughout the whole kingdom; that the Julian calendar then in use had been discovered to be erroneous, by means whereof the Vernal or Spring equinox, which at the time of the general council of Nice, A. D. 325, happened on the 21st of March, now fell on the 9th or 10th of that month; that this error was still increasing; that a method of correcting the calendar had been received and established, and was generally practised by almost all other nations of Europe, and that it would be of general convenience to merchants and others corresponding with foreign nations if the like correction were received and established in his majesty's dominions. It was therefore enacted,

I. That throughout all his majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, the supputation according to which the year of our Lord began on the 25th of March shall not be used after the last day of December, 1751, and that the first day of January next following shall be reckoned as the first day of the year 1752, and so in all future years.

II. That from and after the 1st day of January, 1752, the several days of each month shall go on and be reckoned and numbered in the same order, and the feast of Easter and other Moveable feasts thereon depending shall be ascertained according to the same method as they now are until the 2nd of September, 1752; that the natural day next immediately following the 2nd of September, 1752, shall be called and reckoned as the *fourteenth* day of September, omitting the eleven* intermediate nominal days of the

* The difference between the old and new style up to the year 1699 was only ten days; after 1700, it was eleven days; and after 1800, twelve days: so that the 1st of January, 1800, of the *old*, corresponded with the 13th of January, 1800, of the *new* style.

common calendar; that the days which followed next after the said 14th of September shall be reckoned in numerical order from that day, and all public and private proceedings whatsoever after the first of January, 1752, were ordered to be dated accordingly.

III. That the several years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth years of our Lord which shall happen in time to come, except only every fourth hundredth year of our Lord, whereof the year 2000 shall be the first, shall not be deemed Bissextile or Leap-years, but shall be considered as common years, consisting of 365 days only; and that the years of our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other fourth hundredth year of our Lord, from the year 2000 inclusive, and also all other years of our Lord which, by the present supputation, are considered Bissextile or Leap-years, shall for the future be esteemed Bissextile or Leap-years, consisting of 366 days.

IV. That whereas according to the rule then in use for calculating Easter-day, that feast was fixed to the first Sunday after the first full moon next after the 21st of March; and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter-day is the Sunday after: which rule had been adopted by the general council of Nice, A. D. 325; but that as the method of computing the full moons then used in the church of England, and according to which the table to find Easter prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer is found, had become considerably erroneous, it was enacted that the said method should be discontinued, and that from and after the 2nd of September, 1752, Easter-day, and the other Moveable and other feasts were henceforward to be reckoned according to the calendar tables and rules annexed to the act, and attached to the Books of Common Prayer.

Tables marked G and H are inserted in another part of this work for finding Easter according to both styles, together with Tables which show all the other Moveable Feasts.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.

The variation which prevailed throughout Europe, for many centuries, respecting the commencement of the year, requires the utmost care in reducing dates to any particular mode of computation; for the slightest mistake would be fatal to historical accuracy. Justly, indeed, is it observed by the editors of that invaluable monument of industry and learning, "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," "Pour les tems antérieurs (to the 4th of August, 1563, when Charles IX. ordered the year in France to commence on the 1st of January,) rien n'est plus nécessaire que de bien se souvenir de tous ces divers commencemens de l'année. Sans cette attention, il n'est pas possible d'accorder une infinité de Dates, qui sont très-exactes et très-vraies; et l'on est continuellement exposé à trouver de la contradiction où il n'y en a point. Il faut avoir la même attention en lisant les Annales ou les Chroniques. On croit y appercevoir des contradictions sans nombre. Une chronique rapporte un fait, par exemple, à l'an 1000; une autre rapporte le même fait à l'an 999. On décide, sans hésiter, que c'est une faute dans l'une ou l'autre de ces deux Chroniques. Cette faute, cependant, n'est pas toujours réelle, quelquefois elle n'est qu'apparente: elle disparoîtroit, si l'on étoit attentif aux divers commencemens de l'année."

The days on which the year commenced in most countries have been as follow:—Christmas day, the 25th of December; the day of the Circumcision, the 1st of January; the day of the Conception, the 25th of March; and Easter-day, the day of the resurrection of our Lord; and it was not until a comparatively recent period that a general rule was adopted.

Pope Gregory XIII., as has already been stated, re-

formed the calendar in 1582, and ordered the year to be thenceforward reckoned from the 1st of January; but this calendar was not universally received for some time: nor was it used in England until the lapse of 170 years—so slow has been the force of reason and convenience over the prejudice in favour of ancient practice, a prejudice which the laws of England seem, in many cases, to have been specially formed to foster and protect. With the exception of Russia, where the old style still exists, England was the last European nation to admit the claims of truth and utility over error and confusion; and the effort made by a few enlightened persons, at the period when most other countries allowed truth to triumph over ignorance, namely, towards the close of the sixteenth century, was rejected by the legislature.*

It is curious, as well as important to the purport of this work, to state what has been the usage at various periods on the subject, and to show when different nations became convinced of the propriety of having one uniform date for commencing the year.

In ENGLAND, in the seventh, and so late as the thirteenth century, the year was reckoned from Christmas-day; but in the twelfth century, the Anglican church began the year on the 25th of March; which practice was also adopted by civilians in the fourteenth century. This style continued until the reformation of the calendar by stat. 24 Geo. II. c. 23., by which the legal year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January, in 1753. It appears, therefore, that two calculations have generally existed in England for the commencement of the year; viz.—

1. The HISTORICAL year, which has, for a very long period, begun on the 1st of January.
2. The CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL†, and LEGAL year,

* See note, page 34. antea.

† According to some authorities, the *Ecclesiastical* year was reckoned from the first Sunday in Advent; but this custom does not appear to have been sufficiently general to require a more particular notice.

which was used by the church, and in all public instruments, which began at Christmas until the end of the thirteenth century: after that time it commenced on the 25th of March, and so continued until the 1st of January, 1753.

The confusion which arose from there being two modes of computing dates in one kingdom must be sufficiently apparent; for the legislature, the church, and civilians, referred every event which happened between the 1st of January and the 25th of March to a different year from historians.*

Remarkable examples of the confusion produced by this practice are afforded by two of the most celebrated events in English history. King Charles I. is said, by most authorities, to have been beheaded on the 30th of January, 1648; whilst others, with equal correctness, assign that event to the 30th of January, 1649. The revolution which drove James II. from the throne is stated by some writers to have taken place in February, 1688; whilst, according to others, it happened in February, 1689: these discrepancies arise from some historians using the *civil*, and *legal*, and others the *historical* year, though both would have assigned any circumstance after the 25th of March to the same years, namely, 1649 and 1689.

To avoid, as far as possible, the mistakes which this custom produced, it was usual to *add* the date of the *historical* to that of the *legal* year, when speaking of

* The absurdity of retaining the 25th of March as the beginning of the year, not because it was the 25th of March, but because it was the time of the vernal equinox, which, in the 18th century, had receded so far back as from the 25th to about the 10th of March, was forcibly urged by Wilson, in 1735, in the tract before noticed; and he pertinently observed: — "But while we are maintaining this beginning of the year according to the rubric of the Common Prayer, we seem to forget that our year begins on the 1st of January, both in our common licensed almanacks, and even in the book of Common Prayer itself; and it may amount to a question very difficult to be answered, why the rubric of the Common Prayer enjoins the year to begin on the 25th of March, and yet the calendar for the lessons, &c. begins on the 1st of January?" These anomalies, nevertheless, continued for seventeen years longer; and the reformation of the calendar, when it did take place, was offensive, in the highest degree, to a large part of the kingdom.

any day between the 1st of January and the 25th of March; thus:

January 30. $164\frac{8}{9}$ { *i. e.* the Civil and Legal year, / *i. e.* the Historical year;

or, thus:

January 30. 1648–9.

This practice, common as it has long been, is nevertheless frequently misunderstood, and even intelligent persons are sometimes perplexed by dates being so written. The explanation is, however, perfectly simple, for the *lower* or *last figure* always indicates the year according to our present computation.

In Scotland, the year was ordered to commence on the 1st of January instead of the 25th of March, 1600, by a proclamation dated the 17th of December, 1599*; but the Old Style continued to be used until altered in 1752, pursuant to the stat. 24 Geo. II.

* "Apud Haliruidhous, xvij Decembris — lxxxxix.

The first day of the yeir appointit to be the first day of Januar yeirlie.

The Kingis Majestie, and Lordis of His Secreit Counsall, undirstanding, that in all utheris weill governit commoun welthis and cuntreyis, the first day of the yeir begynis yeirlie upoun the first day of Januare commonlie callit New Yearis Day, and that this realme onlie is different fra all utheris in the compt and reckining of the yeiris: And his Majestie and Counsall willing that thair salbe na disconformitie betuix his Majestie, his realme and leigis, and utheris nichtbour cuntreyis in this particular, bot that thay sall conforme thameselffis to the ordour and custum observit be all utheris cuntreyis, especialie seing the course and seasoun of the yeir is maist propir and ansuerabill thairto, and that the alteratioun thairof importis na hurte nor prejudice to ony pairtie: Thairfoir His Majestie with advise of the Lordis of his Secreit Counsall Statutis and Ordanis, That in all tyme cuming, the first day of the yeir sal begin yierlie upoun the first day of Januar, and thir presentis to tak executioun upoun the first of Januare nixtocum, quhilk salbe the first day of the Im and six hundreth yeir of God: And thairfoir Ordanis and Commandis the Clerkis of his Hienis Sessioun an Signet, the Directour and writtaris of the Chancellarie and Prevey Seall, and all utheris Jugeis, writtaris, notaris and clerkis within this realme, That thay and everie ane of thame in all tyme heirefter date all thair decreittis, infeftmentis, charteris, seasingis, letteris, and writtis quhatsumevir, according to this present ordinanee, Compting the first day of the yeir fra the first day of Januare yeirlie, and the first day the Im and vjc yeir of God fra the first day of Januare nixtocum: And ordanis publicatioun to be maid heirof at the mereat croceis of the heid burrowis of the realme, quhairthrow nane pretend ignoranee of the same." — Ex Regist. Secr. Conc. in Archivis Publicis Scotiæ.

For a copy of this proclamation, the editor is indebted to his friend Thomas Thomson, Esq. the Deputy Clerk Register of Scotland.

France.—From the time of Charlemagne, the custom was to commence the year on Christmas-day. This usage prevailed almost universally during the ninth century: evidence, however, exists of the year being then reckoned from Easter-day, in some parts of France. From the end of the eleventh century to the year 1563 the usage has been nearly universal for the monarchs, in their public instruments, to begin the year at Easter, or rather on Holy Saturday (Easter-eve), after the benediction of the holy candle. But in the provinces of which the English had possession it was common to commence the year at Christmas. When they began the year at Easter, or on the 25th of March, it was usual to add "according to the style of France," or "more Gallicano." In the ecclesiastical province of Rheims, from the twelfth century, the year was commenced on the 25th of March. This usage subsisted in the town of Montdidier until the sixteenth century. In the diocese of Soissons, in the thirteenth century, they began the year on Christmas-day. At Amiens and Peronne, at the same period, the year began on Easter-eve. But in several parts of Picardy, after the thirteenth century, they nevertheless reckoned the year from the 1st of January. In Languedoc, and many of the southern provinces, the year began on the 25th of March, though not without many exceptions; for in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the year was more generally commenced in Languedoc at Easter; and until the edict of Roussillon, in 1563, the parliament of Toulouse dated it from that festival. At Narbonne and in the Pays de Foix it was usual to consider Christmas-day as the first day of the year. In the diocese of Limoges, in 1301, the 25th of March, or Easter-day, was considered the beginning of the year. In Poitou, Guienne, Normandy, and Anjou, after these provinces fell into the hands of the English, the legal year commenced at Christmas. In Dauphiny, towards the end of the thirteenth century, it was customary to begin the year

on the 25th of March; but in the fourteenth century it was commenced at Christmas, which was called "le style Delphinal." In PROVENCE no uniform custom prevailed in the eleventh, twelfth, or thirteenth centuries: some commencing the year at Christmas, others on the 1st of January, and others on the 25th of March, or on Easter-day; at BESANÇON the year began on the 25th of March in the civil tribunals, but in the fifteenth century on the 1st of January, which date was settled by edicts in 1574, 1575, and 1576. At MONTBELLIARD some began the year on the 1st of January, and others on the 25th of March. The various usage on this subject in France was, however, finally settled by the edict of Charles IX. in January, 1563, and by the edict dated at Roussillon, in Dauphiny, on the 4th of August following, by which the 1st of January was fixed as the commencement of the year. But this law was not adopted by the parliament of Paris until 1567, and the church of Beauvais did not begin to conform to it until 1580.

GERMANY.—The ancient usage generally was to begin the year at Christmas; but it was not universal. At COLOGNE it began at Easter; and though, in 1310, a council ordered the year to commence there in future at Christmas, "according to the custom of the Roman church," it was obeyed only in reference to the ecclesiastical year, the civil year being still reckoned from Christmas, which they termed "the style of the court." The UNIVERSITY of COLOGNE had its own style, as it commenced the year on the 25th of March, which practice still prevailed in 1428; and was imitated in the COMTÉ OF LA MARCK. At MENTZ or MAYENCE the year commenced at Christmas until the fifteenth century, but afterwards on the 1st of January. At TREVES, anciently on the 25th of March, but for a long period on the 1st of January; though notaries occasionally dated their acts from the 25th of March, until the custom was abolished by the elector Gaspar Wanderleyen between 1652 and 1676.

At Strasburg the ecclesiastical year was calculated from the Circumcision, but evidence tends to prove that the civil year was reckoned from the 1st of January. The practice of the imperial court from the beginning of the sixteenth century was to commence the year on the 1st of January, and Maximilian I. is said to have introduced it into the Imperial chancery.

Hungary.—The year was commenced at Christmas or on the 1st of January.

Denmark.—The year was usually begun on the 1st of January, but sometimes at Christmas, and sometimes on the Feast of St. Tiburce, viz. the 12th of August.

Switzerland.—In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the year was commenced on the 1st of January, excepting in the diocese of Lausanne and in the Pays de Vaud, where, since the Council of Basil (between 1431 and 1443), the year was reckoned from the 25th of March.

Italy.—At Milan, in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, the year began at Christmas; and in Rome, and most of the towns in Italy, the same style was adopted; but at Florence, from the tenth century, the beginning of the year was fixed to the 25th of March, and is generally known as the "era of Florence." In 1749 or 1751 the emperor Francis, as grand duke of Tuscany, directed that the year should henceforward be calculated from the 1st of January. The Pisan calculation preceded by a whole year that of Florence. At Venice the civil and common year has always been commenced on the 1st of January: but from time immemorial the legal year, which was used in all public acts, is reckoned from the 1st of March; and it appears that the year was also begun on that day at Benevento in the twelfth century. In Savoy the year was begun on Easter-day. In Lorrain great diversity prevailed until the edict of duke Charles, on the 15th of November, 1579, fixed the 1st of January as the com-

mencement of the year, it having been previously begun by some on the 25th of December, by others on the 25th of March, and by others at Easter.

Spain. — In Arragon it was commanded, in December, 1350, by Peter, the fourth king of Arragon, that the year should commence at Christmas; before which time the year was reckoned from the 25th of March. The same law was enacted in Castile in 1383; and this usage continued at least as late as the sixteenth century: but soon afterwards it became customary in Spain to begin the year on the 1st of January.

Portugal. — In 1420, John I., king of Portugal, ordered that the year should commence at Christmas, before which time, it seems, it was reckoned from the 25th of March, as in Spain.

Russia. — The Russian year, in the eleventh century, began in the spring; but afterwards the Greek calendar was adopted.

Sicily. — Since the invasion of the Normans the year has been commenced on the 25th of March; and though the 1st of January was afterwards used by the magistrates and people, yet, even so late as the sixteenth century, the notaries dated from the 25th of March.

Cyprus. — The year, in 1378, was begun at Christmas.

Holland and the Low Countries. — Some provinces of the Low Countries, Gueldres and Friesland for instance, commenced the year at Christmas; and the same custom prevailed at Utrecht as lately as 1333; but before that period the year began on the 25th of March. At Delft, Dort, and in Brabant, the year was commenced on Good Friday. In Holland, Flanders, and Hainault, it began on Easter-day, which style notaries adopted in their acts; but, to avoid mistakes, they were compelled to add "ac-

cording to the style of the court," or "before Easter," or "more Gallicano." In 1575, the duke of Requesens, governor of the Low Countries, ordered the year to commence on the 1st of January. The states of Holland had long before adopted this calculation, and endeavoured, as early as 1532, to bring it into general use.

TABLE,

SHOWING IN WHAT YEAR THE GREGORIAN OR REFORMED CALENDAR WAS ADOPTED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

DENMARK,	1582
FRANCE,	1582
GERMANY,	
By Catholics,	1584
By Protestants,	1700
GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND	1752
HOLLAND and the greater part of the Low Countries,	1582
In Utrecht and a few other places,	1700
HUNGARY,	1587
ITALY, (in great part of,)	1582
LORRAIN,	1582
POLAND,	1586
PORTUGAL,	1582
SPAIN,	1582
SWEDEN,	1753
SWITZERLAND,	
By Catholics,	1584
By Protestants,	1700
TUSCANY,	1749 or 1751

TABLES, CALENDARS,

ETC.

TABLE A.

SHOWING THE GOLDEN NUMBER, WHICH IS THE SAME BOTH IN THE OLD AND NEW STYLE, FROM THE BIRTH OF CHRIST TO A.D. 4000.

Hundreds of Years.			Years less than a Hundred.																	
			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
			38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
			57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
			76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
			95	96	97	98	99														
0	1900	3800	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
100	2000	3900	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5
200	2100	4000	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
300	2200	—	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
400	2300	—	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
500	2400	—	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6
600	2500	—	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
700	2600	—	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
800	2700	—	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2
900	2800	—	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1000	2900	—	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1100	3000	—	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1200	3100	—	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3
1300	3200	—	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1400	3300	—	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1500	3400	—	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1600	3500	—	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4
1700	3600	—	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1800	3700	—	15	16	17	18	19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

EXPLANATION. — Enter the Table on the left hand with the even number of years of the given year, and seek the years less than a hundred, at the head of the Table; and the Golden Number will be found at the angle where the columns meet.

EXAMPLE. — Required the Golden Number for the year 1482. Look for 1400 in the left hand division under "hundreds of years," and for 82 at the top of the Table in the divisions marked "years less than a hundred:" at the angle, where the perpendicular line under 82 meets the horizontal line parallel with 1400, is the Golden Number for the year 1482, viz. 1.

TABLE B.

CONTAINING THE DOMINICAL LETTERS FOR 4200 YEARS BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA, Old Style.

Years by which the given Year exceeds the Hundreds of Years.				Hundreds of Years before Christ.						
				0	100	200	300	400	500	600
				700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
				1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
				2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700
				2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400
				3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100
0	28	56	84	D C	C B	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D
1	29	57	85	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
2	30	58	86	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
3	31	59	87	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
4	32	60	88	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B
5	33	61	89	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
6	34	62	90	D	C	B	A	G	F	E
7	35	63	91	E	D	C	B	A	G	F
8	36	64	92	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B	B A	A G
9	37	65	93	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
10	38	66	94	B	A	G	F	E	D	C
11	39	67	95	C	B	A	G	F	E	D
12	40	68	96	E D	D C	C B	B A	A G	G F	F E
13	41	69	97	F	E	D	C	B	A	G
14	42	70	98	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
15	43	71	99	A	G	F	E	D	C	B
16	44	72		C B	B A	A G	G F	F E	E D	D C
17	45	73		D	C	B	A	G	F	E
18	46	74		E	D	C	B	A	G	F
19	47	75		F	E	D	C	B	A	G
20	48	76		A G	G F	F E	E D	D C	C B	B A
21	49	77		B	A	G	F	E	D	C
22	50	78		C	B	A	G	F	E	D
23	51	79		D	C	B	A	G	F	E
24	52	80		F E	E D	D C	C B	B A	A G	G F
25	53	81		G	F	E	D	C	B	A
26	54	82		A	G	F	E	D	C	B
27	55	83		B	A	G	F	E	D	C

EXPLANATION.—To find the Dominical Letter for any year *before* Christ, according to the *old style*, by this Table, subtract one from the given year, and seek the hundreds of which the remainder consists at the head of the Table, and the years more than the hundreds in the columns on the left hand, so designated.

EXAMPLE.—Required the Dominical Letter for the year 1720 *before* Christ, *old style*. Subtract one, and seek 1700 at the top, and 19 on the left of the Table, and where the lines intersect each other is the letter "C," which is the Dominical Letter for the year 1720 before the Christian era.

TABLE C.

CONTAINING THE DOMINICAL LETTERS FOR 4200 YEARS AFTER THE CHRISTIAN ERA, Old Style.

Years by which the given Year exceeds the Hundreds of Years.				Hundreds of Years after Christ.						
				0	100	200	300	400	500	600
				700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300
				1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000
				2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700
				2800	2900	3000	3100	3200	3300	3400
				3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	4000	4100
0	28	56	84	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B
1	29	57	85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
2	30	58	86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	31	59	87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
4	32	60	88	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D
5	33	61	89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
6	34	62	90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
7	35	63	91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
8	36	64	92	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F
9	37	65	93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
10	38	66	94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D
11	39	67	95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
12	40	68	96	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G	B A
13	41	69	97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
14	42	70	98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F
15	43	71	99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E
16	44	72		E D	F E	G F	A G	B A	C B	D C
17	45	73		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
18	46	74		B	C	D	E	F	G	A
19	47	75		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
20	48	76		G F	A G	B A	C B	D C	E D	F E
21	49	77		E	F	G	A	B	C	D
22	50	78		D	E	F	G	A	B	C
23	51	79		C	D	E	F	G	A	B
24	52	80		B A	C B	D C	E D	F E	G F	A G
25	53	81		G	A	B	C	D	E	F
26	54	82		F	G	A	B	C	D	E
27	55	83		E	F	G	A	B	C	D

EXPLANATION. — Seek the hundreds of which a year consists at the top, and the years more than the hundreds at the side, on the left hand, and the letter or letters at the point where the lines cross each other is the Dominical Letter for the year in question.

EXAMPLE. — Required the Dominical Letter for the year 1575 *old style*. Seek for 1500 in the upper, and for 75 in the side columns; and the letter where the lines intersect is B, which is the Dominical Letter for the year 1575.

TABLE D.

CONTAINING THE DOMINICAL LETTERS FOR 4000 YEARS AFTER THE CHRISTIAN ERA, NEW STYLE.

Years by which the given Year exceeds the Hundreds of Years.				Hundreds of Years after Christ. 100 500 900 1300 1700 2100 2500 2900 3300 3700	200 600 1000 1400 1800 2200 2600 3000 3400 3800	300 700 1100 1500 1900 2300 2700 3100 3500 3900	400 800 1200 1600 2000 2400 2800 3200 3600 4000
				C	E	G	B A
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E
4	32	60	88	F E	A G	C B	D C
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G
8	36	64	92	A G	C B	E D	F E
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B
12	40	68	96	C B	E D	G F	A G
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D
16	44	72		E D	G F	B A	C B
17	45	73		C	E	G	A
18	46	74		B	D	F	G
19	47	75		A	C	E	F
20	48	76		G F	B A	D C	E D
21	49	77		E	G	B	C
22	50	78		D	F	A	B
23	51	79		C	E	G	A
24	52	80		B A	D C	F E	G F
25	53	81		G	B	D	E
26	54	82		F	A	C	D
27	55	83		E	G	B	C
28	56	84		D C	F E	A G	B A

EXAMPLE. — Required the Dominical Letter for the year 1834. Seek 1800 at the top, and 34 in the side columns, and at the point where the perpendicular meets the horizontal line is the letter E, which is the Dominical Letter for the year 1834. It is important to observe that Leap or Bissextile Years have *two* Dominical Letters; the first of which is the Dominical Letter until the 1st of March, on which day the second letter becomes the Dominical Letter for the remainder of the year. Thus, 1832 was a Leap or Bissextile Year, and accordingly, this Table shows that the Dominical Letters for that year were A G; *id est*, A was the Dominical Letter from the 1st of January to the 29th of February, both days inclusive; and G was the Dominical Letter on the 1st of March, and continued to be so until the end of the year.

TABLE E.

SHOWING THE DAYS OF THE MONTH BY THE DOMINICAL LETTERS, BOTH FOR THE OLD AND NEW STYLE.

MONTHS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
January. October.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
February. March. November.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April. July.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
August.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
September. December.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
May.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
June.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
MONTHS.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Explanation. — The Dominical Letter for any given year being found by Tables B, C, or D, all the figures in the column, under that letter, in this Table, indicate that they are the days of the months (expressed in the first column on the left hand) on which Sundays happen throughout the said year; and the next figures on the right hand indicate all the Mondays; the next, all the Tuesdays; &c.

Examples. — Required the day of the week on which the 23rd of April, 1584, new style, occurred. The Dominical Letters for that year, it being Leap-year (as shown by Table D), are A G. For the month of April, (see the rule in page 49.) G is the Dominical Letter, which being found at the top or bottom of this Table, and the eye carried up, or down, until it comes opposite to the division appropriated to the months of April and July, it will be found that in the year for which G is the Dominical Letter, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th of April (and July) are Sundays; the 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th are Mondays; the 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th (and 31st of July) are Tuesdays; the 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th are Wednesdays; the 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th are Thursdays; the 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th are Fridays; and the 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th are Saturdays. This Table is particularly useful, and is, indeed, indispensable in ascertaining the exact date of documents, when, as was the custom for several centuries, they are dated on a particular day of the week before or after any feast day. For instance, the will of king Henry III. is dated on Tuesday next after the feast of the Apostles St. Peter and Paul, 1253. The parliament summoned by writs tested on the 20th of January, A° 3 Ric. II. (1379), was to meet on Monday next after the ensuing feast of St. Hilary; hence it is requisite to discover on what day of the week the feast of St. Peter and Paul, *i. e.* the 29th of June, and of St. Hilary, *i. e.* the 13th of January, fell (vide the alphabetical Calendar of Saints postea), to ascertain on what day of the month the Tuesday after the 29th of June, and the Monday after the 13th of January, occurred.

TABLE F.

SHOWING THE EPACT, ACCORDING TO THE JULIAN OR OLD STYLE, ESTABLISHED BY THE COUNCIL OF NICE, A. D. 325; AND ACCORDING TO THE GREGORIAN OR NEW STYLE, FIRST ADOPTED AT ROME A. D. 1582, AND IN ENGLAND A. D. 1752.

EPACT, OLD STYLE.	GOLDEN NUMBER.	EPACT, NEW STYLE.	EPACT, OLD STYLE.	GOLDEN NUMBER.	EPACT, NEW STYLE.
11	I.	0	1	XI.	20
22	II.	11	12	XII.	1
3	III.	22	23	XIII.	12
14	IV.	3	4	XIV.	23
25	V.	14	15	XV.	4
6	VI.	25	26	XVI.	15
17	VII.	6	7	XVII.	26
28	VIII.	17	18	XVIII.	7
9	IX.	28	29	XIX.	18
20	X.	9			

TABLE G.

SHOWING WHEN EASTER DAY FELL, ACCORDING TO THE Old Style.

Golden Number.	DOMINICAL LETTERS. A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Golden Number.
I.	April 9.	April 10.	April 11.	April 12.	April 6.	April 7.	April 8.	I.
II.	March 26.	March 27.	March 28.	March 29.	March 30.	March 31.	April 1.	II.
III.	April 16.	April 17.	April 18.	April 19.	April 20.	April 14.	April 15.	III.
IV.	April 9.	April 3.	April 4.	April 5.	April 6.	April 7.	April 8.	IV.
V.	March 26.	March 27.	March 28.	March 29.	March 23.	March 24.	March 25.	V.
VI.	April 16.	April 17.	April 11.	April 12.	April 13.	April 14.	April 15.	VI.
VII.	April 2.	April 3.	April 4.	April 5.	April 6.	March 31.	April 1.	VII.
VIII.	April 23.	April 24.	April 25.	April 19.	April 20.	April 21.	April 22.	VIII.
IX.	April 9.	April 10.	April 11.	April 12.	April 13.	April 14.	April 8.	IX.
X.	April 2.	April 3.	March 28.	March 29.	March 30.	March 31.	April 1.	X.
XI.	April 16.	April 17.	April 18.	April 19.	April 20.	April 21.	April 22.	XI.
XII.	April 9.	April 10.	April 11.	April 5.	April 6.	April 7.	April 8.	XII.
XIII.	March 26.	March 27.	March 28.	March 29.	March 30.	March 31.	March 25.	XIII.
XIV.	April 16.	April 17.	April 18.	April 19.	April 13.	April 14.	April 15.	XIV.
XV.	April 2.	April 3.	April 4.	April 5.	April 6.	April 7.	April 8.	XV.
XVI.	March 26.	March 27.	March 28.	March 22.	March 23.	March 24.	March 25.	XVI.
XVII.	April 16.	April 10.	April 11.	April 12.	April 13.	April 14.	April 15.	XVII.
XVIII	April 2.	April 3.	April 4.	April 5.	March 30.	March 31.	April 1.	XVIII.
XIX.	April 23.	April 24.	April 18.	April 19.	April 20.	April 21.	April 22.	XIX.
Golden Number.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	Golden Number.
	DOMINICAL LETTERS.							

EXPLANATION. — Ascertain from Tables A, B, C, or D, the Golden Number and Dominical Letter for the given year. Seek the Dominical Letter at the top or bottom of this Table, and the Golden Number at the sides; and the date where the columns intersect each other is Easter Day for the year in question.

EXAMPLE: — Required the date of Easter Day, A. D. 1246, old style. The Golden Number for the year 1246 is XII. (*Vide* Table A,), and the Dominical Letter is G (*Vide* Table C). In the column under G, and opposite XII., is April 8., on which day Easter fell in the year of our Lord 1246. In Leap-years, when there are *two* Dominical Letters, the *second* letter is always to be used in ascertaining Easter by this and the following Table.

TABLE H.

TO FIND EASTER DAY, ACCORDING TO THE NEW STYLE.

DOMINICAL LETTERS.	GOLDEN NUMBERS.																			DOMINICAL LETTERS.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	
A	26	19	5	26	12	33	19	12	26	19	5	26	12	5	26	12	33	19	12	A
B	27	13	6	27	13	34	20	13	27	20	6	27	13	6	20	13	34	20	6	B
C	28	14	7	21	14	35	21	7	28	21	7	28	14	7	21	14	28	21	7	C
D	29	15	8	22	15	29	22	8	29	15	8	29	15	1	22	15	29	22	8	D
E	30	16	2	23	16	30	23	9	30	16	9	23	16	2	23	9	30	23	9	E
F	24	17	3	24	10	31	24	10	31	17	10	24	17	3	24	10	31	17	10	F
G	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11	32	18	4	25	18	4	25	11	32	18	11	G
DOMINICAL LETTERS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	DOMINICAL LETTERS.
	GOLDEN NUMBERS.																			

EXPLANATION. — The *earliest* day on which EASTER DAY can fall is March 22nd, and the *latest* is April 25th. Within these limits are 35 days, and the number belonging to each of them is called the NUMBER of DIRECTION, because by it Easter Day may be found in any year. Ascertain from Table D, the Dominical Letter, and from Table A, the Golden Number for the year in which the date of Easter Day is sought. Enter this Table with the Dominical Letter in the columns on the right or left hand; and with the Golden Number at the head or bottom; and where the perpendicular and horizontal lines meet is the Number of Direction, which indicates the number of days *after* the 21st of March, on which Easter Day falls in that year.

EXAMPLE. — Required the date of Easter Day in the year 1834. The Dominical Letter for that year is E (*Vide* Table D), and the Golden Number is XI. (*Vide* Table A.) By applying these to this Table, in the manner above described, the Number of Direction will be found to be 9, which indicates that Easter Day occurs on the *ninth* day after the 21st of March, *i. e.* on the 30th of March, in the year in question.

The day on which Easter fell in every year, according to both styles, is stated in the next Table (K), to save the trouble of calculation.

TABLE K.

SHOWING THE DAY OF THE MONTH OF EASTER DAY, THE INDICTION, AND THE DOMINICAL LETTERS IN EVERY YEAR, FROM THE YEAR 1000 TO THE YEAR 2000, ACCORDING TO THE OLD AND NEW STYLE.

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
G F	1000	March 31.	XIII.	C	1025	April 18.	VIII.
E	1001	April 13.	XIV.	B	1026	April 10.	IX.
D	1002	April 5.	XV.	A	1027	March 26.	X.
C	1003	March 28.	I.	G F	1028	April 14.	XI.
B A	1004	April 16.	II.	E	1029	April 6.	XII.
G	1005	April 1.	III.	D	1030	March 29.	XIII.
F	1006	April 21.	IV.	C	1031	April 11.	XIV.
E	1007	April 6.	V.	B A	1032	April 2.	XV.
D C	1008	March 28.	VI.	G	1033	April 22.	I.
B	1009	April 17.	VII.	F	1034	April 14.	II.
A	1010	April 9.	VIII.	E	1035	March 30.	III.
G	1011	March 25.	IX.	D C	1036	April 18.	IV.
F E	1012	April 13.	X.	B	1037	April 10.	V.
D	1013	April 5.	XI.	A	1038	March 26.	VI.
C	1014	April 25.	XII.	G	1039	April 15.	VII.
B	1015	April 10.	XIII.	F E	1040	April 6.	VIII.
A G	1016	April 1.	XIV.	D	1041	March 22.	IX.
F	1017	April 21.	XV.	C	1042	April 11.	X.
E	1018	April 6.	I.	B	1043	April 3.	XI.
D	1019	March 29.	II.	A G	1044	April 22.	XII.
C B	1020	April 17.	III.	F	1045	April 7.	XIII.
A	1021	April 2.	IV.	E	1046	March 30.	XIV.
G	1022	March 25.	V.	D	1047	April 19.	XV.
F	1023	April 14.	VI.	C B	1048	April 3.	I.
E D	1024	April 5.	VII.	A	1049	March 26.	II.

[1000 to 1049.]

TABLE K.—*continued.*

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
G	1050	April 15.	III.	E D	1080	April 12.	III.
F	1051	March 31.	IV.	C	1081	April 4.	IV.
E D	1052	April 19.	V.	B	1082	April 24.	V.
C	1053	April 11.	VI.	A	1083	April 9.	VI.
B	1054	April 3.	VII.	G F	1084	March 31.	VII.
A	1055	April 16.	VIII.	E	1085	April 20.	VIII.
G F	1056	April 7.	IX.	D	1086	April 5.	IX.
E	1057	March 30.	X.	C	1087	March 28.	X.
D	1058	April 19.	XI.	B A	1088	April 16.	XI.
C	1059	April 4.	XII.	G	1089	April 1.	XII.
B A	1060	March 26.	XIII.	F	1090	April 21.	XIII.
G	1061	April 15.	XIV	E	1091	April 13.	XIV.
F	1062	March 31.	XV.	D C	1092	March 28.	XV.
E	1063	April 20.	I.	B	1093	April 17.	I.
D C	1064	April 11.	II.	A	1094	April 9.	II.
B	1065	March 27.	III.	G	1095	March 25.	III.
A	1066	April 16.	IV.	F E	1096	April 13.	IV.
G	1067	April 8.	V.	D	1097	April 5.	V.
F E	1068	March 23.	VI.	C	1098	March 28.	VI.
D	1069	April 12.	VII.	B	1099	April 10.	VII.
C	1070	April 4.	VIII.	A G	1100	April 1.	VIII.
B	1071	April 24.	IX.	F	1101	April 21.	IX.
A G	1072	April 8.	X.	E	1102	April 6.	X.
F	1073	March 31.	XI.	D	1103	March 29.	XI.
E	1074	April 20.	XII.	C B	1104	April 17.	XII.
D	1075	April 5.	XIII.	A	1105	April 9.	XIII.
C B	1076	March 27.	XIV.	G	1106	March 25.	XIV.
A	1077	April 16.	XV.	F	1107	April 14.	XV.
G	1078	April 8.	I.	E D	1108	April 5.	I.
F	1079	March 24.	II.	C	1109	April 25.	II.

[1050 to 1109.]

TABLE K.—*continued.*

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
B	1110	April 10.	III.	G F	1140	April 7.	III.
A	1111	April 2.	IV.	E	1141	March 30.	IV.
G F	1112	April 21.	V.	D	1142	April 19.	V.
E	1113	April 6.	VI.	C	1143	April 4.	VI.
D	1114	March 29.	VII.	B A	1144	March 26.	VII.
C	1115	April 18.	VIII.	G	1145	April 15.	VIII.
B A	1116	April 2.	IX.	F	1146	March 31.	IX.
G	1117	March 25.	X.	E	1147	April 20.	X.
F	1118	April 14.	XI.	D C	1148	April 11.	XI.
E	1119	March 30.	XII.	B	1149	April 3.	XII.
D C	1120	April 18.	XIII.	A	1150	April 16.	XIII.
B	1121	April 10.	XIV.	G	1151	April 8.	XIV.
A	1122	March 26.	XV.	F E	1152	March 30.	XV.
G	1123	April 15.	I.	D	1153	April 19.	I.
F E	1124	April 6.	II.	C	1154	April 4.	II.
D	1125	March 29.	III.	B	1155	March 27.	III.
C	1126	April 11.	IV.	A G	1156	April 15.	IV.
B	1127	April 3.	V.	F	1157	March 31	V.
A G	1128	April 22.	VI.	E	1158	April 20.	VI.
F	1129	April 14.	VII.	D	1159	April 12.	VII.
E	1130	March 30.	VIII.	C B	1160	March 27.	VIII.
D	1131	April 19.	IX.	A	1161	April 16.	IX.
C B	1132	April 10.	X.	G	1162	April 8.	X.
A	1133	March 26.	XI.	F	1163	March 24.	XI.
G	1134	April 15.	XII.	E D	1164	April 12.	XII.
F	1135	April 7.	XIII.	C	1165	April 4.	XIII.
E D	1136	March 22.	XIV.	B	1166	April 24.	XIV.
C	1137	April 11.	XV.	A	1167	April 9.	XV.
B	1138	April 3.	I.	G F	1168	March 31.	I.
A	1139	April 23.	II.	E	1169	April 20.	II.

[1110 to 1169.]

TABLE K.—*continued.*

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
D	1170	April 5.	III.	B A	1200	April 9.	III.
C	1171	March 28.	IV.	G	1201	March 25.	IV.
B A	1172	April 16.	V.	F	1202	April 14.	V.
G	1173	April 8.	VI.	E	1203	April 6.	VI.
F	1174	March 24.	VII.	D C	1204	April 25.	VII.
E	1175	April 13.	VIII.	B	1205	April 10.	VIII.
D C	1176	April 4.	IX.	A	1206	April 2.	IX.
B	1177	April 24.	X.	G	1207	April 22.	X.
A	1178	April 9.	XI.	F E	1208	April 6.	XI.
G	1179	April 1.	XII.	D	1209	March 29.	XII.
F E	1180	April 20.	XIII.	C	1210	April 18.	XIII.
D	1181	April 5.	XIV.	B	1211	April 3.	XIV.
C	1182	March 28.	XV.	A G	1212	March 25.	XV.
B	1183	April 17.	I.	F	1213	April 14.	I.
A G	1184	April 1.	II.	E	1214	March 30.	II.
F	1185	April 21.	III.	D	1215	April 19.	III.
E	1186	April 13.	IV.	C B	1216	April 10.	IV.
D	1187	March 29.	V.	A	1217	March 26.	V.
C B	1188	April 17.	VI.	G	1218	April 15.	VI.
A	1189	April 9.	VII.	F	1219	April 7.	VII.
G	1190	March 25.	VIII.	E D	1220	March 29.	VIII.
F	1191	April 14.	IX.	C	1221	April 11.	IX.
E D	1192	April 5.	X.	B	1222	April 3.	X.
C	1193	March 28.	XI.	A	1223	April 23.	XI.
B	1194	April 10.	XII.	G F	1224	April 14.	XII.
A	1195	April 2.	XIII.	E	1225	March 30.	XIII.
G F	1196	April 21.	XIV.	D	1226	April 19.	XIV.
E	1197	April 6.	XV.	C	1227	April 11.	XV.
D	1198	March 29.	I.	B A	1228	March 26.	I.
C	1199	April 18.	II.	G	1229	April 15.	II.

TABLE K.—*continued.*

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
F	1230	April 7.	III.	D C	1260	April 4.	III.
E	1231	March 23.	IV.	B	1261	April 24.	IV.
D C	1232	April 11.	V.	A	1262	April 9.	V.
B	1233	April 3.	VI.	G	1263	April 1.	VI.
A	1234	April 23.	VII.	F E	1264	April 20.	VII.
G	1235	April 8.	VIII.	D	1265	April 5.	VIII.
F E	1236	March 30.	IX.	C	1266	March 28.	IX.
D	1237	April 19.	X.	B	1267	April 17.	X.
C	1238	April 4.	XI.	A G	1268	April 8.	XI.
B	1239	March 27.	XII.	F	1269	March 24.	XII.
A G	1240	April 15.	XIII.	E	1270	April 13.	XIII.
F	1241	March 31.	XIV.	D	1271	April 5.	XIV.
E	1242	April 20.	XV.	C B	1272	April 24.	XV.
D	1243	April 12.	I.	A	1273	April 9.	I.
C B	1244	April 3.	II.	G	1274	April 1.	II.
A	1245	April 16.	III.	F	1275	April 14.	III.
G	1246	April 8.	IV.	E D	1276	April 5.	IV.
F	1247	March 31.	V.	C	1277	March 28.	V.
E D	1248	April 19.	VI.	B	1278	April 17.	VI.
C	1249	April 4.	VII.	A	1279	April 2.	VII.
B	1250	March 27.	VIII.	G F	1280	April 21.	VIII.
A	1251	April 16.	IX.	E	1281	April 13.	IX.
G F	1252	March 31.	X.	D	1282	March 29.	X.
E	1253	April 20.	XI.	C	1283	April 18.	XI.
D	1254	April 12.	XII.	B A	1284	April 9.	XII.
C	1255	March 28.	XIII.	G	1285	March 25.	XIII.
B A	1256	April 16.	XIV.	F	1286	April 14.	XIV.
G	1257	April 8.	XV.	E	1287	April 6.	XV.
F	1258	March 24.	I.	D C	1288	March 28.	I.
E	1259	April 13.	II.	B	1289	April 10.	II.

[1230 to 1289.]

TABLE K.—*continued.*

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
A	1290	April 2.	III.	F E	1320	March 30.	III.
G	1291	April 22.	IV.	D	1321	April 19.	IV.
F E	1292	April 6.	V.	C	1322	April 11.	V.
D	1293	March 29.	VI.	B	1323	March 27.	VI.
C	1294	April 18.	VII.	A G	1324	April 15.	VII.
B	1295	April 3.	VIII.	F	1325	April 7.	VIII.
A G	1296	March 25.	IX.	E	1326	March 23.	IX.
F	1297	April 14.	X.	D	1327	April 12.	X.
E	1298	April 6.	XI.	C B	1328	April 3.	XI.
D	1299	April 19.	XII.	A	1329	April 23.	XII.
C B	1300	April 10.	XIII.	G	1330	April 8.	XIII.
A	1301	April 2.	XIV.	F	1331	March 31.	XIV.
G	1302	April 22.	XV.	E D	1332	April 19.	XV.
F	1303	April 7.	I.	C	1333	April 4.	I.
E D	1304	March 29.	II.	B	1334	March 27.	II.
C	1305	April 18.	III.	A	1335	April 16.	III.
B	1306	April 3.	IV.	G F	1336	March 31.	IV.
A	1307	March 26.	V.	E	1337	April 20.	V.
G F	1308	April 14.	VI.	D	1338	April 12.	VI.
E	1309	March 30.	VII.	C	1339	March 28.	VII.
D	1310	April 19.	VIII.	B A	1340	April 16.	VIII.
C	1311	April 11.	IX.	G	1341	April 8.	IX.
B A	1312	March 26.	X.	F	1342	March 31.	X.
G	1313	April 15.	XI.	E	1343	April 13.	XI.
F	1314	April 7.	XII.	D C	1344	April 4.	XII.
E	1315	March 23.	XIII.	B	1345	March 27.	XIII.
D C	1316	April 11.	XIV.	A	1346	April 16.	XIV.
B	1317	April 3.	XV.	G	1347	April 1.	XV.
A	1318	April 23.	I.	F E	1348	April 20.	I.
G	1319	April 8.	II.	D	1349	April 12.	II.

[1290 to 1349.]

TABLE K.—*continued.*

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
C	1350	March 28.	III.	A G	1380	March 25.	III.
B	1351	April 17.	IV.	F	1381	April 14.	IV.
A G	1352	April 8.	V.	E	1382	April 6.	V.
F	1353	March 24.	VI.	D	1383	March 22.	VI.
E	1354	April 13.	VII.	C B	1384	April 10.	VII.
D	1355	April 5.	VIII.	A	1385	April 2.	VIII.
C B	1356	April 24.	IX.	G	1386	April 22.	IX.
A	1357	April 9.	X.	F	1387	April 7.	X.
G	1358	April 1.	XI.	E D	1388	March 29.	XI.
F	1359	April 21.	XII.	C	1389	April 18.	XII.
E D	1360	April 5.	XIII.	B	1390	April 3.	XIII.
C	1361	March 2.	XIV.	A	1391	March 26.	XIV.
B	1362	April 17.	XV.	G F	1392	April 14.	XV.
A	1363	April 2.	I.	E	1393	April 6.	I.
G F	1364	March 24.	II.	D	1394	April 19.	II.
E	1365	April 13.	III.	C	1395	April 11.	III.
D	1366	April 5.	IV.	B A	1396	April 2.	IV.
C	1367	April 18.	V.	G	1397	April 22.	V.
B A	1368	April 9.	VI.	F	1398	April 7.	VI.
G	1369	April 1.	VII.	E	1399	March 30.	VII.
F	1370	April 14.	VIII.	D C	1400	April 18.	VIII.
E	1371	April 6.	IX.	B	1401	April 3.	IX.
D C	1372	March 28.	X.	A	1402	March 26.	X.
B	1373	April 17.	XI.	G	1403	April 15.	XI.
A	1374	April 2.	XII.	F E	1404	March 30.	XII.
G	1375	April 22.	XIII.	D	1405	April 19.	XIII.
F E	1376	April 13.	XIV.	C	1406	April 11.	XIV.
D	1377	March 29.	XV.	B	1407	March 27.	XV.
C	1378	April 18.	I.	A G	1408	April 15.	I.
B	1379	April 10.	II.	F	1409	April 7.	II.

[1350 to 1409.]

TABLE K.—*continued.*

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
E	1410	March 23.	III.	C B	1440	March 27.	III.
D	1411	April 12.	IV.	A	1441	April 16.	IV.
C B	1412	April 3.	V.	G	1442	April 1.	V.
A	1413	April 23.	VI.	F	1443	April 21.	VI.
G	1414	April 8.	VII.	E D	1444	April 12.	VII.
F	1415	March 31.	VIII.	C	1445	March 28.	VIII.
E D	1416	April 19.	IX.	B	1446	April 17.	IX.
C	1417	April 11.	X.	A	1447	April 9.	X.
B	1418	March 27.	XI.	G F	1448	March 24.	XI.
A	1419	April 16.	XII.	E	1449	April 13.	XII.
G F	1420	April 7.	XIII.	D	1450	April 5.	XIII.
E	1421	March 23.	XIV.	C	1451	April 25.	XIV.
D	1422	April 12.	XV.	B A	1452	April 9.	XV.
C	1423	April 4.	I.	G	1453	April 1.	I.
B A	1424	April 23.	II.	F	1454	April 21.	II.
G	1425	April 8.	III.	E	1455	April 6.	III.
F	1426	March 31.	IV.	D C	1456	March 28.	IV.
E	1427	April 20.	V.	B	1457	April 17.	V.
D C	1428	April 4.	VI.	A	1458	April 2.	VI.
B	1429	March 27.	VII.	G	1459	March 25.	VII.
A	1430	April 16.	VIII.	F E	1460	April 13.	VIII.
G	1431	April 1.	IX.	D	1461	April 5.	IX.
F E	1432	April 20.	X.	C	1462	April 18.	X.
D	1433	April 12.	XI.	B	1463	April 10.	XI.
C	1434	March 28	XII.	A G	1464	April 1.	XII.
B	1435	April 17.	XIII.	F	1465	April 14.	XIII.
A G	1436	April 8.	XIV.	E	1466	April 6.	XIV.
F	1437	March 31.	XV.	D	1467	March 29.	XV.
E	1438	April 13.	I.	C B	1468	April 17.	I.
D	1439	April 5.	II.	A	1469	April 2.	II.

TABLE K.—*continued.*

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
G	1470	April 22.	III.	E D	1500	April 19.	III.
F	1471	April 14.	IV.	C	1501	April 11.	IV.
E D	1472	March 29.	V.	B	1502	March 27.	V.
C	1473	April 18.	VI.	A	1503	April 16.	VI.
B	1474	April 10.	VII.	G F	1504	April 7.	VII.
A	1475	March 26.	VIII.	E	1505	March 23.	VIII.
G F	1476	April 14.	IX.	D	1506	April 12.	IX.
E	1477	April 6.	X.	C	1507	April 4.	X.
D	1478	March 22.	XI.	B A	1508	April 23.	XI.
C	1479	April 11.	XII.	G	1509	April 8.	XII.
B A	1480	April 2.	XIII.	F	1510	March 31.	XIII.
G	1481	April 22.	XIV.	E	1511	April 20.	XIV.
F	1482	April 7.	XV.	D C	1512	April 11.	XV.
E	1483	March 30.	I.	B	1513	March 27.	I.
D C	1484	April 18.	II.	A	1514	April 16.	II.
B	1485	April 3.	III.	G	1515	April 8.	III.
A	1486	March 26.	IV.	F E	1516	March 23.	IV.
G	1487	April 15.	V.	D	1517	April 12.	V.
F E	1488	April 6.	VI.	C	1518	April 4.	VI.
D	1489	April 19.	VII.	B	1519	April 24.	VII.
C	1490	April 11.	VIII.	A G	1520	April 8.	VIII.
B	1491	April 3.	IX.	F	1521	March 31.	IX.
A G	1492	April 22.	X.	E	1522	April 20.	X.
F	1493	April 7.	XI.	D	1523	April 5.	XI.
E	1494	March 30.	XII.	C B	1524	March 27.	XII.
D	1495	April 19.	XIII.	A	1525	April 16.	XIII.
C B	1496	April 3.	XIV.	G	1526	April 1.	XIV.
A	1497	March 26.	XV.	F	1527	April 21.	XV.
G	1498	April 15.	I.	E D	1528	April 12.	I.
F	1499	March 31.	II.	C	1529	March 28.	II.

[1470 to 1529.]

TABLE K. — *continued.*

Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
B	1530	April 17.	III.	G F	1560	April 14.	III.
A	1531	April 9.	IV.	E	1561	April 6.	IV.
G F	1532	March 31.	V.	D	1562	March 29.	V.
E	1533	April 13.	VI.	C	1563	April 11.	VI.
D	1534	April 5.	VII.	B A	1564	April 2.	VII.
C	1535	March 28.	VIII.	G	1565	April 22.	VIII.
B A	1536	April 16.	IX.	F	1566	April 14.	IX.
G	1537	April 1.	X.	E	1567	March 30.	X.
F	1538	April 21.	XI.	D C	1568	April 18.	XI.
E	1539	April 6.	XII.	B	1569	April 10.	XII.
D C	1540	March 28.	XIII.	A	1570	March 26.	XIII.
B	1541	April 17.	XIV.	G	1571	April 15.	XIV.
A	1542	April 9.	XV.	F E	1572	April 6.	XV.
G	1543	March 25.	I.	D	1573	March 22.	I.
F E	1544	April 13.	II.	C	1574	April 11.	II.
D	1545	April 5.	III.	B	1575	April 3.	III.
C	1546	April 25.	IV.	A G	1576	April 22.	IV.
B	1547	April 10.	V.	F	1577	April 7.	V.
A G	1548	April 1.	VI.	E	1578	March 30.	VI.
F	1549	April 21.	VII.	D	1579	April 19.	VII.
E	1550	April 6.	VIII.	C B	1580	April 3.	VIII.
D	1551	March 29.	IX.	A	1581	March 26.	IX.
C B	1552	April 17.	X.	G	1582	April 15.	X.
A	1553	April 2.	XI.				
G	1554	March 25.	XII.				
F	1555	April 14.	XIII.				
E D	1556	April 5.	XIV.				
C	1557	April 18.	XV.				
B	1558	April 10.	I.				
A	1559	March 26.	II.				

[1530 to 1582.]

TABLE K—*continued.*

Old Style.		Years.	NEW STYLE.		Indiction.
Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.		Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.	
F	March 31.	1583	B	April 10.	XI.
E D	April 19.	1584	A G	April 1.	XII.
C	April 11.	1585	F	April 21.	XIII.
B	April 3.	1586	E	April 6.	XIV.
A	April 16.	1587	D	March 29.	XV.
G F	April 7.	1588	C B	April 17.	I.
E	March 30.	1589	A	April 2.	II.
D	April 19.	1590	G	April 22.	III.
C	April 4.	1591	F	April 14.	IV.
B A	March 26.	1592	E D	March 29.	V.
G	April 15.	1593	C	April 18.	VI.
F	March 31.	1594	B	April 10.	VII.
E	April 20.	1595	A	March 26.	VIII.
D C	April 11.	1596	G F	April 14.	IX.
B	March 27.	1597	E	April 6.	X.
A	April 16.	1598	D	March 22.	XI.
G	April 8.	1599	C	April 11.	XII.
F E	March 23.	1600	B A	April 2.	XIII.
D	April 12.	1601	G	April 22.	XIV.
C	April 4.	1602	F	April 7.	XV.
B	April 24.	1603	E	March 30.	I.
A G	April 8.	1604	D C	April 18.	II.
F	March 31.	1605	B	April 10.	III.
E	April 20.	1606	A	March 26.	IV.
D	April 5.	1607	G	April 15.	V.
C B	March 27.	1608	F E	April 6.	VI.
A	April 16.	1609	D	April 19.	VII.
G	April 8.	1610	C	April 11.	VIII.
F	March 24.	1611	B	April 3.	IX.
E D	April 12.	1612	A G	April 22.	X.
C	April 4.	1613	F	April 7.	XI.
B	April 24.	1614	E	March 30.	XII.

[1583 to 1614.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

Old Style.		Years.	NEW STYLE.		Indiction.
Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.		Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.	
A	April 9.	1615	D	April 19.	XIII.
G F	March 31.	1616	C B	April 3.	XIV.
E	April 20.	1617	A	March 26.	XV.
D	April 5.	1618	G	April 15.	I.
C	March 28.	1619	F	March 31.	II.
B A	April 16.	1620	E D	April 19.	III.
G	April 1.	1621	C	April 11.	IV.
F	April 21.	1622	B	March 27.	V.
E	April 13.	1623	A	April 16.	VI.
D C	March 28.	1624	G F	April 7.	VII.
B	April 17.	1625	E	March 30.	VIII.
A	April 9.	1626	D	April 12.	IX.
G	March 25.	1627	C	April 4.	X.
F E	April 13.	1628	B A	April 23.	XI.
D	April 5.	1629	G	April 15.	XII.
C	March 28.	1630	F	March 31.	XIII.
B	April 10.	1631	E	April 20.	XIV.
A G	April 1.	1632	D C	April 11.	XV.
F	April 21.	1633	B	March 27.	I.
E	April 6.	1634	A	April 16.	II.
D	March 29.	1635	G	April 8.	III.
C B	April 17.	1636	F E	March 23.	IV.
A	April 9.	1637	D	April 12.	V.
G	March 25.	1638	C	April 4.	VI.
F	April 14.	1639	B	April 24.	VII.
E D	April 5.	1640	A G	April 8.	VIII.
C	April 25.	1641	F	March 31.	IX.
B	April 10.	1642	E	April 20.	X.
A	April 2.	1643	D	April 5.	XI.
G F	April 21.	1644	C B	March 27.	XII.

TABLE K — *continued.*

Old Style.			NEW STYLE.		
Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.	Years.	Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
E	April 6.	1645	A	April 16.	XIII.
D	March 29.	1646	G	April 1.	XIV.
C	April 18.	1647	F	April 21.	XV.
B A	April 2.	1648	E D	April 12.	I.
G	March 25.	1649	C	April 4.	II.
F	April 14.	1650	B	April 17.	III.
E	March 30.	1651	A	April 9.	IV.
D C	April 18.	1652	G F	March 31.	V.
B	April 10.	1653	E	April 13.	VI.
A	March 26.	1654	D	April 5.	VII.
G	April 15.	1655	C	March 28.	VIII.
F E	April 6.	1656	B A	April 16.	IX.
D	March 29.	1657	G	April 1.	X.
C	April 11.	1658	F	April 21.	XI.
B	April 3.	1659	E	April 13.	XII.
A G	April 22.	1660	D C	March 28.	XIII.
F	April 14.	1661	B	April 17.	XIV.
E	March 30.	1662	A	April 9.	XV.
D	April 19.	1663	G	March 25.	I.
C B	April 10.	1664	F E	April 13.	II.
A	March 26.	1665	D	April 5.	III.
G	April 15.	1666	C	April 25.	IV.
F	April 7.	1667	B	April 10.	V.
E D	March 22.	1668	A G	April 1.	VI.
C	April 11.	1669	F	April 21.	VII.
B	April 3.	1670	E	April 6.	VIII.
A	April 23.	1671	D	March 29.	IX.
G F	April 7.	1672	C B	April 17.	X.
E	March 30.	1673	A	April 2.	XI.
D	April 19.	1674	G	March 25.	XII.

[1645 to 1674.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

Old Style.		Years.	NEW STYLE.		Indiction.
Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.		Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.	
C	April 4.	1675	F	April 14.	XIII.
B A	March 26.	1676	E D	April 5.	XIV.
G	April 15.	1677	C	April 18.	XV.
F	March 31.	1678	B	April 10.	I.
E	April 20.	1679	A	April 2.	II.
D C	April 11.	1680	G F	April 21.	III.
B	April 3.	1681	E	April 6.	IV.
A	April 16.	1682	D	March 29.	V.
G	April 8.	1683	C	April 18.	VI.
F E	March 30.	1684	B A	April 2.	VII.
D	April 19.	1685	G	April 22.	VIII.
C	April 4.	1686	F	April 14.	IX.
B	March 27.	1687	E	March 30.	X.
A G	April 15.	1688	D C	April 18.	XI.
F	March 31.	1689	B	April 10.	XII.
E	April 20.	1690	A	March 26.	XIII.
D	April 12.	1691	G	April 15.	XIV.
C B	March 27.	1692	F E	April 6.	XV.
A	April 16.	1693	D	March 22.	I.
G	April 8.	1694	C	April 11.	II.
F	March 24.	1695	B	April 3.	III.
E D	April 12.	1696	A G	April 22.	IV.
C	April 4.	1697	F	April 7.	V.
B	April 24.	1698	E	March 30.	VI.
A	April 9.	1699	D	April 19.	VII.
G F	March 31.	1700	C	April 11.	VIII.
E	April 20.	1701	B	March 27.	IX.
D	April 5.	1702	A	April 16.	X.
C	March 28.	1703	G	April 8.	XI.
B A	April 16.	1704	F E	March 23.	XII.

TABLE K — *continued.*

Old Style.		Years.	NEW STYLE.		Indiction.
Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.		Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.	
G	April 8.	1705	D	April 12.	XIII.
F	March 24.	1706	C	April 4.	XIV.
E	April 13.	1707	B	April 24.	XV.
D C	April 4.	1708	A G	April 8.	I.
B	April 24.	1709	F	March 31.	II.
A	April 9.	1710	E	April 20.	III.
G	April 1.	1711	D	April 5.	IV.
F E	April 20.	1712	C B	March 27.	V.
D	April 5.	1713	A	April 16.	VI.
C	March 28.	1714	G	April 1.	VII.
B	April 17.	1715	F	April 21.	VIII.
A G	April 1.	1716	E D	April 12.	IX.
F	April 21.	1717	C	March 28.	X.
E	April 13.	1718	B	April 17.	XI.
D	March 29.	1719	A	April 9.	XII.
C B	April 17.	1720	G F	March 31.	XIII.
A	April 9.	1721	E	April 13.	XIV.
G	March 25.	1722	D	April 5.	XV.
F	April 14.	1723	C	March 28.	I.
E D	April 5.	1724	B A	April 16.	II.
C	March 28.	1725	G	April 1.	III.
B	April 10.	1726	F	April 21.	IV.
A	April 2.	1727	E	April 13.	V.
G F	April 21.	1728	D C	March 28.	VI.
E	April 6.	1729	B	April 17.	VII.
D	March 29.	1730	A	April 9.	VIII.
C	April 18.	1731	G	March 25.	IX.
B A	April 9.	1732	F E	April 13.	X.
G	March 25.	1733	D	April 5.	XI.
F	April 14.	1734	C	April 25.	XII.

[1705 to 1734.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

Old Style.		Years.	NEW STYLE.		Indiction.
Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.		Dominical Letters.	Easter Day.	
E	April 6.	1735	B	April 10.	XIII.
D C	April 25.	1736	A G	April 1.	XIV.
B	April 10.	1737	F	April 21.	XV.
A	April 2.	1738	E	April 6.	I.
G	April 22.	1739	D	March 29.	II.
F E	April 6.	1740	C B	April 17.	III.
D	March 29.	1741	A	April 2.	IV.
C	April 18.	1742	G	March 25.	V.
B	April 3.	1743	F	April 14.	VI.
A G	March 25.	1744	E D	April 5.	VII.
F	April 14.	1745	C	April 18.	VIII.
E	March 30.	1746	B	April 10.	IX.
D	April 19.	1747	A	April 2.	X.
C B	April 10.	1748	G F	April 14.	XI.
A	March 26.	1749	E	April 6.	XII.
G	April 15.	1750	D	March 29.	XIII.
F	April 7.	1751	C	April 11.	XIV.
To Sept 2, E D. on and from Sept. 3. A*	March 29.	1752	B A	April 2.	XV.

[1735 to 1752.]

* To prevent the possibility of mistake, the following explanation is added : — For the year 1752

E is the Dominical Letter from Jan. 1. to Feb. 29.
D March 1. to Sept. 2.
A Sept. 3. to Dec. 31.

The third Dominical Letter arose from the alteration of the style on the 3rd of Sept. 1752.

TABLE K — *continued.*

NEW STYLE.							
Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
				B A	1780	March 26.	XIII.
				G	1781	April 15.	XIV.
				F	1782	March 31.	XV.
G	1753	April 22.	I.	E	1783	April 20.	I.
F	1754	April 14.	II.	D C	1784	April 11.	II.
E	1755	March 30.	III.	B	1785	March 27.	III.
D C	1756	April 18.	IV.	A	1786	April 16.	IV.
B	1757	April 10.	V.	G	1787	April 8.	V.
A	1758	March 26.	VI.	F E	1788	March 23.	VI.
G	1759	April 15.	VII.	D	1789	April 12.	VII.
F E	1760	April 6.	VIII.	C	1790	April 4.	VIII.
D	1761	March 22.	IX.	B	1791	April 24.	IX.
C	1762	April 11.	X.	A G	1792	April 8.	X.
B	1763	April 3.	XI.	F	1793	March 31.	XI.
A G	1764	April 22.	XII.	E	1794	April 20.	XII.
F	1765	April 7.	XIII.	D	1795	April 5.	XIII.
E	1766	March 30.	XIV.	C B	1796	March 27.	XIV.
D	1767	April 19.	XV.	A	1797	April 16.	XV.
C B	1768	April 3.	I.	G	1798	April 8.	I.
A	1769	March 26.	II.	F	1799	March 24.	II.
G	1770	April 15.	III.	E	1800	April 13.	III.
F	1771	March 31.	IV.	D	1801	April 5.	IV.
E D	1772	April 19.	V.	C	1802	April 18.	V.
C	1773	April 11.	VI.	B	1803	April 10.	VI.
B	1774	April 3.	VII.	A G	1804	April 1.	VII.
A	1775	April 16.	VIII.	F	1805	April 14.	VIII.
G F	1776	April 7.	IX.	E	1806	April 6.	IX.
E	1777	March 30.	X.	D	1807	March 29.	X.
D	1778	April 19.	XI.	C B	1808	April 17.	XI.
C	1779	April 4.	XII.	A	1809	April 2.	XII.

[1753 to 1809.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

NEW STYLE.							
Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
G	1810	April 22.	XIII.	E D	1840	April 19.	XIII.
F	1811	April 14.	XIV.	C	1841	April 11.	XIV.
E D	1812	March 29.	XV.	B	1842	March 27.	XV.
C	1813	April 18.	I.	A	1843	April 16.	I.
B	1814	April 10.	II.	G F	1844	April 7.	II.
A	1815	March 26.	III.	E	1845	March 23.	III.
G F	1816	April 14.	IV.	D	1846	April 12.	IV.
E	1817	April 6.	V.	C	1847	April 4.	V.
D	1818	March 22.	VI.	B A	1848	April 23.	VI.
C	1819	April 11.	VII.	G	1849	April 8.	VII.
B A	1820	April 2.	VIII.	F	1850	March 31.	VIII.
G	1821	April 22.	IX.	E	1851	April 20.	IX.
F	1822	April 7.	X.	D C	1852	April 11.	X.
E	1823	March 30.	XI.	B	1853	March 27.	XI.
D C	1824	April 18.	XII.	A	1854	April 16.	XII.
B	1825	April 3.	XIII.	G	1855	April 8.	XIII.
A	1826	March 26.	XIV.	F E	1856	March 23.	XIV.
G	1827	April 15.	XV.	D	1857	April 12.	XV.
F E	1828	April 6.	I.	C	1858	April 4.	I.
D	1829	April 19.	II.	B	1859	April 24.	II.
C	1830	April 11.	III.	A G	1860	April 8.	III.
B	1831	April 3.	IV.	F	1861	March 31.	IV.
A G	1832	April 22.	V.	E	1862	April 20.	V.
F	1833	April 7.	VI.	D	1863	April 5.	VI.
E	1834	March 30.	VII.	C B	1864	March 27.	VII.
D	1835	April 19.	VIII.	A	1865	April 16.	VIII.
C B	1836	April 3.	IX.	G	1866	April 1.	IX.
A	1837	March 26.	X.	F	1867	April 21.	X.
G	1838	April 15.	XI.	E D	1868	April 12.	XI.
F	1839	March 31.	XII.	C	1869	March 28.	XII.

[1810 to 1869.]

TABLE K —*continued.*

NEW STYLE.							
Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
B	1870	April 17.	XIII.	G	1900	April 15.	XIII.
A	1871	April 9.	XIV.	F	1901	April 7.	XIV.
G F	1872	March 31.	XV.	E	1902	March 30.	XV.
E	1873	April 13.	I.	D	1903	April 12.	I.
D	1874	April 5.	II.	C B	1904	April 3.	II.
C	1875	March 28.	III.	A	1905	April 23.	III.
B A	1876	April 16.	IV.	G	1906	April 15.	IV.
G	1877	April 1.	V.	F	1907	March 31.	V.
F	1878	April 21.	VI.	E D	1908	April 19.	VI.
E	1879	April 13.	VII.	C	1909	April 11.	VII.
D C	1880	March 28.	VIII.	B	1910	March 27.	VIII.
B	1881	April 17.	IX.	A	1911	April 16.	IX.
A	1882	April 9.	X.	G F	1912	April 7.	X.
G	1883	March 25.	XI.	E	1913	March 23.	XI.
F E	1884	April 13.	XII.	D	1914	April 12.	XII.
D	1885	April 5.	XIII.	C	1915	April 4.	XIII.
C	1886	April 25.	XIV.	B A	1916	April 23.	XIV.
B	1887	April 10.	XV.	G	1917	April 8.	XV.
A G	1888	April 1.	I.	F	1918	March 31.	I.
F	1889	April 21.	II.	E	1919	April 20.	II.
E	1890	April 6.	III.	D C	1920	April 4.	III.
D	1891	March 29.	IV.	B	1921	March 27.	IV.
C B	1892	April 17.	V.	A	1922	April 16.	V.
A	1893	April 2.	VI.	G	1923	April 1.	VI.
G	1894	March 25.	VII.	F E	1924	April 20.	VII.
F	1895	April 14.	VIII.	D	1925	April 12.	VIII.
E D	1896	April 5.	IX.	C	1926	April 4.	IX.
C	1897	April 18.	X.	B	1927	April 17.	X.
B	1898	April 10.	XI.	A G	1928	April 8.	XI.
A	1899	April 2.	XII.	F	1929	March 31.	XII.

[1870 to 1929.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

NEW STYLE.							
Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
E	1930	April 20.	XIII.	C B	1960	April 17.	XIII.
D	1931	April 5.	XIV.	A	1961	April 2.	XIV.
C B	1932	March 27.	XV.	G	1962	April 22.	XV.
A	1933	April 16.	I.	F	1963	April 14.	I.
G	1934	April 1.	II.	E D	1964	March 29.	II.
F	1935	April 21.	III.	C	1965	April 18.	III.
E D	1936	April 12.	IV.	B	1966	April 10.	IV.
C	1937	March 28.	V.	A	1967	March 26.	V.
B	1938	April 17.	VI.	G F	1968	April 14.	VI.
A	1939	April 9.	VII.	E	1969	April 6.	VII.
G F	1940	March 24.	VIII.	D	1970	March 29.	VIII.
E	1941	April 13.	IX.	C	1971	April 11.	IX.
D	1942	April 5.	X.	B A	1972	April 2.	X.
C	1943	April 25.	XI.	G	1973	April 22.	XI.
B A	1944	April 9.	XII.	F	1974	April 14.	XII.
G	1945	April 1.	XIII.	E	1975	March 30.	XIII.
F	1946	April 21.	XIV.	D C	1976	April 18.	XIV.
E	1947	April 6.	XV.	B	1977	April 10.	XV.
D C	1948	March 28.	I.	A	1978	March 26.	I.
B	1949	April 17.	II.	G	1979	April 15.	II.
A	1950	April 9.	III.	F E	1980	April 6.	III.
G	1951	March 25.	IV.	D	1981	April 19.	IV.
F E	1952	April 13.	V.	C	1982	April 11.	V.
D	1953	April 5.	VI.	B	1983	April 3.	VI.
C	1954	April 18.	VII.	A G	1984	April 22.	VII.
B	1955	April 10.	VIII.	F	1985	April 7.	VIII.
A G	1956	April 1.	IX.	E	1986	March 30.	IX.
F	1957	April 21.	X.	D	1987	April 19.	X.
E	1958	April 6.	XI.	C B	1988	April 3.	XI.
D	1959	March 29.	XII.	A	1989	March 26.	XII.

[1930 to 1989.]

TABLE K — *continued.*

NEW STYLE.							
Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.	Dominical Letters.	Years.	Easter Day.	Indiction.
G	1990	April 15.	XIII.	A	1995	April 16.	III.
F	1991	March 31.	XIV.	G F	1996	April 7.	IV.
E D	1992	April 19.	XV.	E	1997	March 30.	V.
C	1993	April 11.	I.	D	1998	April 12.	VI.
B	1994	April 3.	II.	C	1999	April 4.	VII.

[1990 to 1999.]

TABLE L.

SHOWING THE DAY OF THE MONTH, IN COMMON YEARS, ON WHICH ALL THE PRINCIPAL MOVEABLE FEASTS OCCUR, WHEN EASTER DAY IS KNOWN.

Easter Day.	Septuagesima Sunday.	Sexagesima Sunday.	Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday.	Shrove Tuesday.	Ash Wednesday, or 1st Day of Lent.	Mid Lent Sunday.	Carle Sunday.	Palm, or Passion Sunday.
Mar. 22.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 4.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 15.
23.	19.	26.	2.	4.	5.	2.	9.	16.
24.	20.	27.	3.	5.	6.	3.	10.	17.
25.	21.	28.	4.	6.	7.	4.	11.	18.
26.	22.	29.	5.	7.	8.	5.	12.	19.
27.	23.	30.	6.	8.	9.	6.	13.	20.
28.	24.	31.	7.	9.	10.	7.	14.	21.
29.	25.	Feb. 1.	8.	10.	11.	8.	15.	22.
30.	26.	2.	9.	11.	12.	9.	16.	23.
31.	27.	3.	10.	12.	13.	10.	17.	24.
April 1.	28.	4.	11.	13.	14.	11.	18.	25.
2.	29.	5.	12.	14.	15.	12.	19.	26.
3.	30.	6.	13.	15.	16.	13.	20.	27.
4.	31.	7.	14.	16.	17.	14.	21.	28.
5.	Feb. 1.	8.	15.	17.	18.	15.	22.	29.
6.	2.	9.	16.	18.	19.	16.	23.	30.
7.	3.	10.	17.	19	20.	17.	24.	31.
8.	4.	11.	18.	20.	21.	18.	25.	April 1.
9.	5.	12.	19.	21	22.	19.	26.	2
10.	6.	13.	20.	22.	23.	20.	27.	3.
11.	7.	14.	21.	23.	24.	21.	28.	4.
12.	8.	15.	22.	24.	25.	22.	29.	5.
13.	9.	16.	23.	25.	26.	23.	30.	6.
14.	10.	17.	24.	26.	27.	24.	31.	7.
15.	11.	18.	25.	27.	28.	25.	April 1.	8.
16.	12.	19.	26.	28.	Mar. 1.	26.	2.	9.
17.	13.	20.	27.	Mar. 1.	2.	27.	3.	10.
18.	14.	21.	28.	2.	3.	28.	4.	11.
19.	15.	22.	Mar. 1.	3.	4.	29.	5.	12.
20.	16.	23.	2.	4.	5.	30.	6.	13.
21.	17.	24.	3.	5.	6.	31.	7.	14.
22.	18.	25.	4.	6.	7.	April 1.	8.	15.
23.	19.	26.	5.	7.	8.	2.	9.	16.
24.	20.	27.	6.	8.	9.	3.	10.	17.
25.	21.	28.	7.	9.	10.	4.	11.	18.

Easter Day. | Septuagesima Sunday. | Sexagesima Sunday. | Quinquagesima, or Shrove Sunday. | Shrove Tuesday. | Ash Wednesday, or 1st Day of Lent. | Mid Lent Sunday. | Carle Sunday. | Palm, or Passion Sunday.

TABLE L — *continued.*

Easter Day.	Good Friday.	Low Sunday.	Rogation Sunday.	Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday.	Pentecost, or Whitsunday.	Trinity Sunday.	Corpus Christi.	Advent Sunday.
Mar. 22.	Mar. 20.	Mar. 29.	April 26.	April 30.	May 10.	May 17.	May 21.	Nov. 29.
23.	21.	30.	27.	May 1.	11.	18.	22.	30.
24.	22.	31.	28.	2.	12.	19.	23.	Dec. 1.
25.	23.	April 1.	29.	3.	13.	20.	24.	2.
26.	24.	2.	30.	4.	14.	21.	25.	3.
27.	25.	3.	May 1.	5.	15.	22.	26.	Nov. 27.
28.	26.	4.	2.	6.	16.	23.	27.	28.
29.	27.	5.	3.	7.	17.	24.	28.	29.
30.	28.	6.	4.	8.	18.	25.	29.	30.
31.	29.	7.	5.	9.	19.	26.	30.	Dec. 1.
April 1.	30.	8.	6.	10.	20.	27.	31.	2.
2.	31.	9.	7.	11.	21.	28.	June 1.	3.
3.	April 1.	10.	8.	12.	22.	29.	2.	Nov. 27.
4.	2.	11.	9.	13.	23.	30.	3.	28.
5.	3.	12.	10.	14.	24.	31.	4.	29.
6.	4.	13.	11.	15.	25.	June 1.	5.	30.
7.	5.	14.	12.	16.	26.	2.	6.	Dec. 1.
8.	6.	15.	13.	17.	27.	3.	7.	2.
9.	7.	16.	14.	18.	28.	4.	8.	3.
10.	8.	17.	15.	19.	29.	5.	9.	Nov. 27.
11.	9.	18.	16.	20.	30.	6.	10.	28.
12.	10.	19.	17.	21.	31.	7.	11.	29.
13.	11.	20.	18.	22.	June 1.	8.	12.	30.
14.	12.	21.	19.	23.	2.	9.	13.	Dec. 1.
15.	13.	22.	20.	24.	3.	10.	14.	2.
16.	14.	23.	21.	25.	4.	11.	15.	3.
17.	15.	24.	22.	26.	5.	12.	16.	Nov. 27.
18.	16.	25.	23.	27.	6.	13.	17.	28.
19.	17.	26.	24.	28.	7.	14.	18.	29.
20.	18.	27.	25.	29.	8.	15.	19.	30.
21.	19.	28.	26.	30.	9.	16.	20.	Dec. 1.
22.	20.	29.	27.	31.	10.	17.	21.	2.
23.	21.	30.	28.	June 1.	11.	18.	22.	3.
24.	22.	May 1.	29.	2.	12.	19.	23.	Nov. 27.
25.	23.	2.	30.	3.	13.	20.	24.	28.

Easter Day.	Good Friday.	Low Sunday.	Rogation Sunday.	Ascension Day, or Holy Thursday.	Pentecost, or Whitsunday.	Trinity Sunday.	Corpus Christi.	Advent Sunday.

TABLE M.

SHOWING ON WHAT DAYS SEPTUAGESIMA, SEXAGESIMA, AND SHROVE (OR QUINQUAGESIMA) SUNDAYS, SHROVE TUESDAY AND ASH WEDNESDAY, FALL IN LEAP OR BISSEXTILE YEARS.

Easter Day.	Septuagesima Sunday.	Sexagesima Sunday.	Shrove Sunday.	Shrove Tuesday.	Ash Wednesday.
Mar. 22.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 4.	Feb. 5.
23.	20.	27.	3.	5.	6.
24.	21.	28.	4.	6.	7.
25.	22.	29.	5.	7.	8.
26.	23.	30.	6.	8.	9.
27.	24.	31.	7.	9.	10.
28.	25.	Feb. 1.	8.	10.	11.
29.	26.	2.	9.	11.	12.
30.	27.	3.	10.	12.	13.
31.	28.	4.	11.	13.	14.
April 1.	29.	5.	12.	14.	15.
2.	30.	6.	13.	15.	16.
3.	31.	7.	14.	16.	17.
4.	Feb. 1.	8.	15.	17.	18.
5.	2.	9.	16.	18.	19.
6.	3.	10.	17.	19.	20.
7.	4.	11.	18.	20.	21.
8.	5.	12.	19.	21.	22.
9.	6.	13.	20.	22.	23.
10.	7.	14.	21.	23.	24.
11.	8.	15.	22.	24.	25.
12.	9.	16.	23.	25.	26.
13.	10.	17.	24.	26.	27.
14.	11.	18.	25.	27.	28.
15.	12.	19.	26.	28.	29.
16.	13.	20.	27.	29.	Mar. 1.
17.	14.	21.	28.	Mar. 1.	2.
18.	15.	22.	29.	2.	3.
19.	16.	23.	Mar. 1.	3.	4.
20.	17.	24.	2.	4.	5.
21.	18.	25.	3.	5.	6.
22.	19.	26.	4.	6.	7.
23.	20.	27.	5.	7.	8.
24.	21.	28.	6.	8.	9.
25.	22.	29.	7.	9.	10.
Easter Day.	Septuagesima Sunday.	Sexagesima Sunday.	Shrove Sunday.	Shrove Tuesday.	Ash Wednesday.

TABLE N.

PERPETUAL LUNAR CALENDAR.*

This Table exhibits at one view, for all periods, and adapted to both styles, the New Moon of each month, and her entire course, the Paschal Term, and Easter of each year.

In the *Old Style* the commencement of each Moon is indicated by the Golden Number. The nineteen years, of which the Golden Number or Cycle of nineteen years is composed, answers to the nineteen days of each month, whereon it was formerly supposed the new Moons could only occur. In this Table an 0 is placed opposite the days to which the Golden Number does not apply.

To discover on what day of the month the New Moon happened in any year, *Old Style*, ascertain from Table A, the Golden Number (or Prime) for that year, and see what day of this month is parallel thereto in this Table.

Example: — Required the days of the New Moon for the year 1510. Seek for the Golden Number for 1510 in Table A; where it will be found to be X.; then look for that number in the column marked "Golden Number," in this Table, for any particular month or months; when it will be seen that, in 1510, the New Moon occurred on the 14th of January, the 12th of February, the 14th of March, the 12th of April, the 12th of May, the 10th of June, the 10th of July, the 8th of August, the 7th of September, the 6th of

* From "L'Art de vérifier les Dates."

October, the 5th of November, and on the 4th of December.

To the Golden Number, which was used for ascertaining when the NEW MOONS occurred, for the *Old* Style, EPACTS have succeeded for the *New*. In this Table these Epacts are placed opposite to the days of each month, in retrograde order, from number thirty, indicated by an *, to the number one. They then recommence with the asterisk, as far as number I., from which they proceed, in retrograde order, from the 1st of January to the last of December, in such form, that, unlike the Golden Number, there is no day of the year which is not marked by at least one Epact.

To know on what day of any month the New Moon happens in any year, *New Style, i. e.*, since 1582, ascertain from Table F, the Epact for the year in question, and the day of each month parallel to that number in this Table is the day of the New Moon in that month.

It is necessary, however, to remember, that, most frequently, the New Moon occurs two, and sometimes three days, and sometimes one day, before the day marked by the Epact, and that it rarely falls on the day indicated. For this reason, two Epacts are often assigned to one day in this Lunar Calendar; of which the following is the explanation: — The Epact 25, in Arabic cyphers, placed opposite to another Epact, in Roman figures, on the 6th of January, the 4th of February, the 6th of March, the 4th of April, the 4th of May, the 2nd of June, the 2nd and 31st of July, the 30th of August, the 28th of September, the 28th of October, the 26th of November, and the 26th of December, are inserted, to indicate that, in certain years, the New Moons differ slightly from the day marked by the Epact in Roman numerals, with the view of causing the lunar year to accord better with the solar year. The years when the Epact 25, in Arabic cyphers, is to be used, are when the Epact answers to a Golden

Number which is *above* 11, as is the case with the eight last years of the Cycle of nineteen years. But if the Epact 25 answers to a Golden Number *below* 12, as is the case with the eleven first years of the Cycle of nineteen years, then the Epact XXV., in Roman numerals, is to be used, and never the other, which does not come into use until after the year 1900. Thus, there are two Epacts opposite the 31st of December, the Epact 19, in Arabic figures, and the Epact XX., in Roman figures. The first serves for years which agree with the Golden Number 19, which happened for the last time in the year 1690, and will not again occur until the year 8500. The second serves for all years wherein this agreement does not occur; therefore, the Epacts XXV. and XXIV., both in Roman numerals, are placed opposite to the 5th of February, the 5th of April, the 3rd of June, the 1st of August, the 29th of September, and the 27th of November. They are doubled, for two reasons. The first is, that, if thirty Epacts followed each other twelve times without any being doubled, they would answer to 360 days; but the common lunar year contains only 354 days; so that, to prevent the number of Epacts surpassing the number of 354 days of the common lunar year, it was necessary to double six of those Epacts. By means of these six double Epacts, the thirty, repeated twice, brings us only to the 20th of December inclusive, instead of to the 26th of that month, as would have been the case if some of them had not been doubled. But it is necessary that it should only bring us to the 20th of December, in order that eleven days should remain before the end of that month; that is to say, as many days as the lunar year is less than the solar, which always ends on the 31st of December. These eleven last days of December are marked with the same Epacts as the eleven first days of January; and when the New Moon happens on one of the last days of December, she is always exactly indicated by the Epact which corresponds with that day.

The second reason why there are six double Epacts, — or, to speak more properly, why these double Epacts are placed opposite to the 5th of February, the 5th of April, the 3rd of June, the 1st of August, the 29th of September, and the 27th of November, — is, that the full moons, or of thirty days, and the moons which the French term "les lunes caves," which have only twenty-nine, succeed each other alternately. In fact, these two Epacts, XXV. and XXIV., thus placed opposite each other on the days alluded to, cause all the Epacts which follow them to advance one day; and, in so advancing, create that succession of full moons and of moons "*caves.*" This is more easily shown by an example. For the year 1785, the Epact was XVIII., that being the moon's age on the 31st of December, 1784. When the Epact is XVIII., this Table shows that New Moons happen on the 13th of January, the 11th of February, the 13th of March, the 11th of April, the 11th of May, the 9th of June, the 9th of July, the 7th of August, the 6th of September, the 5th of October, the 4th of November, and on the 3rd of December. By counting the days of these lunations, it will be seen that that of January is thirty days, that of February twenty-nine, that of March thirty, that of April twenty-nine, and so the others; always one of thirty, and the other of twenty-nine, succeeding each other alternately until the end of the year.

It is material to recollect, in these calculations, that the moon or lunation of a month, is not that which begins, but that which ends in that month. The moon of January, in 1785, for instance, is not that which began on the 13th of that month in the year 1785, but that which ends on the 12th of the same month, and which began on the 14th of December, 1784. From the 14th of December to the 12th of January inclusive, are 30 days; so that the moon of January is a full moon, or of 30 days. From the 13th of January to the 10th of February inclusive, are 29 days; so that the moon of February

is a moon "cave," or of 29 days. From the 11th of February to the 12th of March inclusive, are 30 days; and from the 13th of March to the 10th of April, always inclusive, are 29 days. These are the two moons, one of which is full and the other "cave," the first of March, the second of April. In continuing the same calculation to the month of December, a full moon will be found for May, a "cave" for June, a full in July, a "cave" in August, a full in September, a "cave" in October, a full in November, and a "cave" in December, which ends on the 2nd of that month. But that which begins on the 3rd, ought to end on the 31st of the same month, and not on the 1st of January following; inasmuch as the Golden Number for 1785 is 19, so that the last moon ought only to contain 29 days. Those full and "cave" moons which follow alternately, are not so exactly indicated by the Epacts of the New Calendar, and therefore the Epacts XXV. and XXVI. are placed opposite each other on the days which have been mentioned.

It only remains to notice the agreement or correspondence of the Epacts of the New Calendar with the Golden Number or the different years of the Cycle of nineteen years. From the reformation of the Calendar, in 1582, until the year 1700 exclusive, the Epact I. answered to the Golden Number I., the Epact XII. to the Golden Number II., and the others in the same order, from 1596 to 1691 included. From and including 1700 to 1899 inclusive the Epact XXX. indicated by an *, answers to the Golden Number I., the Epact XI. to the Golden Number II., and so the remainder from 1710 to 1899 included. If the former correspondence between the Epact and Golden Number still subsisted, X. would have been reckoned for the Epact, X. being always reckoned opposite to the Golden Number X., as was the case each time when the Golden Number X. occurred from 1582 to 1700. But in 1700, on account of the new arrangement of the Epacts

with the Golden Numbers, the Epact IX. was placed opposite to the Golden Number X., and the said Epact IX. indicated the new moons of each month one day later than they would have been given by the Epact X.: this would have given the new moon on the 21st of January, 19th of February, &c.; the Epact XI. gave them on the 22nd of January, 20th of February, and so on,—the Epact IX. always indicating them one day later than the Epact X.

In 1900, another change will take place in the agreement between the Epacts and the Golden Number. In that year the Epact XXIX. will answer to the Golden Number I.; in the following year the Epact X. will answer to the Golden Number II., and the others in the same manner, which will continue until the year 2200. These alterations are made with the intention of causing the lunar year to agree as nearly as possible with the solar year; and at the same time so to mark Easter, that it may never be celebrated on the 14th of the moon, but on the Sunday after the 14th.

PASCHAL TERM.

In this Perpetual Lunar Calendar, an additional column is assigned to the months of March and April, which is appropriated to the Paschal Term. This term, which always occurs between the 8th of March and the 5th of April, both inclusive, indicates the day of those months on which the 14th of the Paschal Moon falls, and is shown by the Golden Number or by the Epact of a year, after the 7th of March.

For example, the Golden Number XVI. and Epact XXIII., which are found in this Table opposite the 8th of March, show that the New Moon happened on that day, and likewise show that the 14th of that Paschal Moon falls on the 21st of the same month. From the 8th to the 21st, both included, being in fact 14 days.

It is only requisite to recollect, that, before the year 1582, the Epacts were not used in ascertaining the Paschal Term: they, therefore, apply subsequently to that year, and only to the New Calendar. Antecedent to the year 1582, and in the Old Calendar, the Paschal Term was ascertained by the Golden Number. Although Easter may happen on thirty-five different days, namely, from the 22nd of March to the 25th April, both inclusive, the Paschal Term, or the 14th of the Easter Moon, can fall only on one of twenty-nine days, of which the first is the 21st of March, and the last the 18th of April. The reason is easily explained. Different Easters may have the same Paschal Term depending upon the different days of the week on which it falls; for instance, Easters which occur on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of March, may each have its term on the 21st of March, according to the day of the week in which that day happens. If the 21st of March is on Sunday, Easter is the Sunday following, the 28th of that month; if this Paschal Term (21st of March) falls on a Monday, the 27th of March will be Easter-day; and so with the others. It is for the same reason that the 18th of April is the last of the Paschal Term; for, since seven different Easters may have the same Paschal Term, it follows that the 18th of April must be common to the seven latest Easters, and consequently the last of all.

Paschal Term being known, it shows when Easter falls, by means of the Dominical Letter which immediately follows, from that letter belonging to the year of this term. Thus, Easter fell on the 27th of March, 1785; because the letter B (the Dominical Letter of that year) shows that the 27th of March is the first Sunday after the 26th of that month, the Epoch of the Paschal Term.

The following Rule for finding Easter, independently of all tables, for any year after the commencement of the Gregorian Calendar, or at least after A. D. 1600, is taken from Delambre's Histoire de L'Astronomie Moderne, vol. i. p. 25. The part in Italics contains additions to

the Rule, for very distant years. The letter at the beginning of each article stands for the result of that article in the succeeding steps.

Rule.	Example. The year 1833.
(*a*) Add 1 to the given year.	1834.
(*b*) Divide the given year by 4, and keep the quotient only.	4)1833(quotient 458, remainder 1, which reject.
(*c*) *Take* 16 *from the number of* centuries *in the given year, divide by* 4, *and keep the quotient only.*	*Evidently gives nothing till the year* 2000, *in which case* $\frac{20-16}{4}$ *is* 1.
(*d*) Take 16 from the number of centuries in the given year.	18—16 = 2.
(*e*) Add together (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and subtract (*d*).	1834 458 0 2292 2 Subtract 2290
(*f*) Divide (*e*) by 7, keeping the remainder only.	7)2290 327 remainder 1.
(*g*) Subtract (*f*) from 7: this is the number of the *Dominical Letter.*	7—1 = 6. A B C D E F G 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Dominical Letter F.
(*h*) Divide (*a*) by 19, the remainder is the Golden Number; or 19 is the Golden Number, if the remainder be nothing.	19)1834(96 171 124 114 10 Golden Number 10.

(*i*) *From the number of centuries in the given year subtract* 17, *divide by* 25, *and keep the quotient only.*

This gives nothing till A. D. 4200.

(*k*) Subtract 15 and (*i*) from the number of centuries, divide by 3, and keep the quotient.

$$\frac{18-15-0}{3}\ \frac{3}{-}=1$$

(*l*) To (*h*) add ten times the next less number, divide by 30, and keep the remainder.

(*h*) is - 10
Ten times next less number } 90

30)100

3 rem. 10.

(*m*) To (*l*) add (*k*) and (*c*), and take away (*d*): the result is the Epact, when the change directed below has been made, if necessary.

10 (*l*)
1 (*k*)
0 (*c*)

11
2 (*d*)

9 the Epact.

Having found (*m*)
If it be 24, change it into 25,
If it be 25, change it into 26, whenever the Golden Number is greater than 11.

When the Epact (*m*) is 23, or less than 23.	When the Epact is greater than 23.
(*n*) Subtract the Epact from 45. 45—9=36.	(*n*) Subtract the Epact from 75.
(*o*) Subtract the Epact from 27, divide by 7, and take the remainder. 27 — 9 Epact — 7)18 — 2 rem. 4.	(*o*) Subtract the Epact from 57, divide by 7, and take the remainder.

(*p*) To (*n*) add the Dominical Number*, and take away (*o*).	36 (*n*) 6 Dominical Number (*g*) — 42 4 (*o*) — 38 31 —
The result is the day of March, or, if greater than 31, subtract 31, and the result is the day of April, on which Easter falls.	7th of April is Easter Day, 1833.

To find the difference between the Old and New Styles, add together 10 and (*d*), and subtract (*c*), or, till the year A. D. 2000, simply add together 10 and (*d*). Thus, for 1833, there is a difference of 12 days.

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* If (*o*) be greater than the Dominical Number (*g*), add 7 to the Dominical Number, before using it in this step.

JANUARY.

Days of Month.	Golden Numbers.	Dominical Letters.	Epact.
1	III.	A	*
2	O	B	XXIX.
3	XI.	C	XXVIII.
4	O	D	XXVII.
5	XIX.	E	XXVI.
6	VIII.	F	25. XXV.
7	O	G	XXIV.
8	XVI.	A	XXIII.
9	V.	B	XXII.
10	O	C	XXI.
11	XIII.	D	XX.
12	II.	E	XIX.
13	O	F	XVIII.
14	X.	G	XVII.
15	O	A	XVI.
16	XVIII.	B	XV.
17	VII.	C	XIV.
18	O	D	XIII.
19	XV.	E	XII.
20	IV.	F	XI.
21	O	G	X.
22	XII.	A	IX.
23	I.	B	VIII.
24	O	C	VII.
25	IX.	D	VI.
26	O	E	V.
27	XVII.	F	IV.
28	VI.	G	III.
29	O	A	II.
30	XIV.	B	I.
31	III.	C	*

FEBRUARY.

1	O	D	XXIX.
2	XI.	E	XXVIII.
3	XIX.	F	XXVII.
4	VIII.	G	25. XXVI.
5	O	A	XXV. XXIV.
6	XVI.	B	XXIII.
7	V.	C	XXII.
8	O	D	XXI.
9	XIII.	E	XX.
10	II.	F	XIX.
11	O	G	XVIII.
12	X.	A	XVII.
13	O	B	XVI.
14	XVIII.	C	XV.
15	VII.	D	XIV.
16	O	E	XIII.
17	XV.	F	XII.
18	IV.	G	XI.
19	O	A	X.
20	XII.	B	IX.
21	I.	C	VIII.
22	O	D	VII.
23	IX.	E	VI.
24	O	F	V.
25	XVII.	G	IV.
26	VI.	A	III.
27	O	B	II.
28	XIV.	C	I.

MARCH.

Days of Month.	Golden Numbers.	Dominical Letters.	Epact.	Paschal Term.
1	III.	D	*	
2	O	E	XXIX.	
3	XI.	F	XXVIII.	
4	O	G	XXVII.	
5	XIX.	A	XXVI.	
6	VIII.	B	25. XXV.	
7	O	C	XXIV.	
8	XVI.	D	XXIII.	Mar. 21.
9	V.	E	XXII.	— 22.
10	O	F	XXI.	— 23.
11	XIII.	G	XX.	— 24.
12	II.	A	XIX.	— 25.
13	O	B	XVIII.	— 26.
14	X.	C	XVII.	— 27.
15	O	D	XVI.	— 28.
16	XVIII.	E	XV.	— 29.
17	VII.	F	XIV.	— 30.
18	O	G	XIII.	— 31.
19	XV.	A	XII.	Apr. 1.
20	IV.	B	XI.	— 2.
21	O	C	X.	— 3.
22	XII.	D	IX.	— 4.
23	I.	E	VIII.	— 5.
24	O	F	VII.	— 6.
25	IX.	G	VI.	— 7.
26	O	A	V.	— 8.
27	XVII.	B	IV.	— 9.
28	VI.	C	III.	— 10.
29	O	D	II.	— 11.
30	XIV.	E	I.	— 12.
31	III.	F	*	— 13.

APRIL.

1	O	G	XXIX.	Apr. 14.
2	XI.	A	XXVIII.	— 15.
3	O	B	XXVII.	— 16.
4	XIX.	C	25. XXVI.	— 17.
5	VIII.	D	XXV. XXIV.	— 18.
6	XVI.	E	XXIII.	
7	V.	F	XXII.	
8	O	G	XXI.	
9	XIII.	A	XX.	
10	II.	B	XIX.	
11	O	C	XVIII.	
12	X.	D	XVII.	
13	O	E	XVI.	
14	XVIII.	F	XV.	
15	VII.	G	XIV.	
16	O	A	XIII.	
17	XV.	B	XII.	
18	IV.	C	XI.	
19	O	D	X.	
20	XII.	E	IX.	
21	I.	F	VIII.	
22	O	G	VII.	
23	IX.	A	VI.	
24	O	B	V.	
25	XVII.	C	IV.	
26	VI.	D	III.	
27	O	E	II.	
28	XIV.	F	I.	
29	III.	G	*	
30	O	A	XXIX.	

MAY.

Days of Month.	Golden Numbers.	Dominical Letters.	Epact.
1	XI.	B	XXVIII.
2	O	C	XXVII.
3	XIX.	D	XXVI.
4	VIII.	E	25. XXV.
5	O	F	XXIV.
6	XVI.	G	XXIII.
7	V.	A	XXII.
8	O	B	XXI.
9	XIII.	C	XX.
10	II.	D	XIX.
11	O	E	XVIII.
12	X.	F	XVII.
13	O	G	XVI.
14	XVIII.	A	XV.
15	VII.	B	XIV.
16	O	C	XIII.
17	XV.	D	XII.
18	IV.	E	XI.
19	O	F	X.
20	XII.	G	IX.
21	I.	A	VIII.
22	O	B	VII.
23	IX.	C	VI.
24	O	D	V.
25	XVII.	E	IV.
26	VI.	F	III.
27	O	G	II.
28	XIV.	A	I.
29	III.	B	*
30	O	C	XXIX.
31	XI.	D	XXVIII.

JUNE.

1	O	E	XXVII.
2	XIX.	F	25. XXVI.
3	VIII.	G	XXV. XXIV.
4	XVI.	A	XXIII.
5	V.	B	XXII.
6	O	C	XXI.
7	XIII.	D	XX.
8	II.	E	XIX.
9	O	F	XVIII.
10	X.	G	XVII.
11	O	A	XVI.
12	XVIII.	B	XV.
13	VII.	C	XIV.
14	O	D	XIII.
15	XV.	E	XII.
16	IV.	F	XI.
17	O	G	X.
18	XII.	A	IX.
19	I.	B	VIII.
20	O	C	VII.
21	IX.	D	VI.
22	O	E	V.
23	XVII.	F	IV.
24	VI.	G	III.
25	O	A	II.
26	XIV.	B	I.
27	III.	C	*
28	O	D	XXIX.
29	XI.	E	XXVIII.
30	O	F	XXVII.

JULY.

Days of Month.	Golden Numbers.	Dominical Letters.	Epact.
1	XIX.	G	XXVI.
2	VIII.	A	25. XXV.
3	O	B	XXIV.
4	XVI.	C	XXIII.
5	V.	D	XXII.
6	O	E	XXI.
7	XIII.	F	XX.
8	II.	G	XIX.
9	O	A	XVIII.
10	X.	B	XVII.
11	O	C	XVI.
12	XVIII.	D	XV.
13	VII.	E	XIV.
14	O	F	XIII.
15	XV.	G	XII.
16	IV.	A	XI.
17	O	B	X.
18	XII.	C	IX.
19	I.	D	VIII.
20	O	E	VII.
21	IX.	F	VI.
22	O	G	V.
23	XVII.	A	IV.
24	VI.	B	III.
25	O	C	II.
26	XIV.	D	I.
27	III.	E	*
28	O	F	XXIX.
29	XI.	G	XXVIII.
30	XIX.	A	XXVII.
31	O	B	25. XXVI.

AUGUST.

1	VIII.	C	XXV. XXVI.
2	XVI.	D	XXIII.
3	V.	E	XXII.
4	O	F	XXI.
5	XIII.	G	XX.
6	II.	A	XIX.
7	O	B	XVIII.
8	X.	C	XVII.
9	O	D	XVI.
10	XVIII.	E	XV.
11	VII.	F	XIV.
12	O	G	XIII.
13	XV.	A	XII.
14	IV.	B	XI.
15	O	C	X.
16	XII.	D	IX.
17	I.	E	VIII.
18	O	F	VII.
19	IX.	G	VI.
20	O	A	V.
21	XVII.	B	IV.
22	VI.	C	III.
23	O	D	II.
24	XIV.	E	I.
25	III.	F	*
26	O	G	XXIX.
27	XI.	A	XXVIII.
28	XIX.	B	XXVII.
29	O	C	XXVI.
30	VIII.	D	25. XXV.
31	O	E	XXIV.

SEPTEMBER.

Days of Month.	Golden Numbers.	Dominical Letters.	Epact.
1	XVI.	F	XXIII.
2	V.	G	XXII.
3	O	A	XXI.
4	XIII.	B	XX.
5	II.	C	XIX.
6	O	D	XVIII.
7	X.	E	XVII.
8	O	F	XVI.
9	XVIII.	G	XV.
10	VII.	A	XIV.
11	O	B	XIII.
12	XV.	C	XII.
13	IV.	D	XI.
14	O	E	X.
15	XII.	F	IX.
16	I.	G	VIII.
17	O	A	VII.
18	IX.	B	VI.
19	O	C	V.
20	XVII.	D	IV.
21	VI.	E	III.
22	O	F	II.
23	XIV.	G	I.
24	III.	A	*
25	O	B	XXIX.
26	XI.	C	XXVIII.
27	XIX.	D	XXVII.
28	O	E	25. XXVI.
29	VIII.	F	XXV. XXIV.
30	O	G	XXIII.

OCTOBER.

1	XVI.	A	XXII.
2	V.	B	XXI.
3	XIII.	C	XX.
4	II.	D	XIX.
5	O	E	XVIII.
6	X.	F	XVII.
7	O	G	XVI.
8	XVIII.	A	XV.
9	VII.	B	XIV.
10	O	C	XIII.
11	XV.	D	XII.
12	IV.	E	XI.
13	O	F	X.
14	XII.	G	IX.
15	I.	A	VIII.
16	O	B	VII.
17	IX.	C	VI.
18	O	D	V.
19	XVII.	E	IV.
20	VI.	F	III.
21	O	G	II.
22	XIV.	A	I.
23	III.	B	*
24	O	C	XXIX.
25	XI.	D	XXVIII.
26	XIX.	E	XXVII.
27	O	F	XXVI.
28	VIII.	G	25. XXV.
29	O	A	XXIV.
30	XVI.	B	XXIII.
31	V.	C	XXII.

NOVEMBER.

Days of Month.	Golden Numbers.	Dominical Letters.	Epact.
1	O	D	XXI.
2	XIII.	E	XX.
3	II.	F	XIX.
4	O	G	XVIII.
5	X.	A	XVII.
6	O	B	XVI.
7	XVIII.	C	XV.
8	VII.	D	XIV.
9	O	E	XIII.
10	XV.	F	XII.
11	IV.	G	XI.
12	O	A	X.
13	XII.	B	IX.
14	I.	C	VIII.
15	O	D	VII.
16	IX.	E	VI.
17	O	F	V.
18	XVII.	G	IV.
19	VI.	A	III.
20	O	B	II.
21	XIV.	C	I.
22	III.	D	*
23	O.	E	XXIX.
24	XI.	F	XXVIII.
25	XIX.	G	XXVII.
26	O	A	25. XXVI.
27	VIII.	B	XXV. XXIV.
28	O	C	XXIII.
29	XVI.	D	XXII.
30	V.	E	XXI.

DECEMBER.

1	XIII.	F	XX.
2	II.	G	XIX.
3	O	A	XVIII.
4	X.	B	XVII.
5	O	C	XVI.
6	XVIII.	D	XV.
7	VII.	E	XIV.
8	O	F	XIII.
9	XV.	G	XII.
10	IV.	A	XI.
11	O	B	X.
12	XII.	C	IX.
13	I.	D	VIII.
14	O	E	VII.
15	IX.	F	VI.
16	O	G	V.
17	XVII.	A	IV.
18	VI.	B	III.
19	O	C	II.
20	XIV.	D	I.
21	III.	E	*
22	O	F	XXIX.
23	XI.	G	XXVIII.
24	XIX.	A	XXVII.
25	O	B	XXVI.
26	VIII.	C	25. XXV.
27	O.	D	XXIV.
28	XVI.	E	XXIII.
29	V.	F	XXII.
30	O	G	XXI.
31	XIII.	A	19. XX.

THE

ROMAN AND CHURCH CALENDAR.

It was the usual practice, for several centuries, to date ecclesiastical and most foreign instruments by Nones, Calends, and Ides, whilst other records and private documents were generally dated by the festivals of the Christian church; namely, on or from the day on which a particular Saint was commemorated, on which the church performed a particular service, or which was dedicated to some peculiar purpose. Of the Roman Calendar, as used by the Romans, an explanation has been given in a former page*; but it is necessary to notice the variations which prevailed from that usage, when the Nones, Ides, and Calends were adopted for dating events or instruments in the middle and lower ages.

Though the Calends were generally considered the first day of a month, the term was sometimes used for the first day of the *preceding* month, on which the Calends of the ensuing month began to be reckoned. For example: it is said, in the Annals published by Lambecius, that Charlemagne, returning from Rome in 774, was at Lauresham "Die Kalendarum Septembris;" which was the day of the Translation of St. Nazaire in that Abbey. The translation of the reliques of that Saint occurred on a *Sunday;* and in 774 the 1st of September was on a *Thursday;* consequently, "Die Kalendarum Septembris" did not mean the first day of that month, but what the Chronicle of the said Abbey

* Vide page 4. antea.

expresses by "In capite Kalendarum Septembrium;" *id est,* the "XIX. Calendas Septembres," or the 14th of the month of August; which is the first day of that month on which the Calends of September begin to be reckoned, and which, in the year 774, fell on a Sunday.*

It is to be particularly observed, that, instead of reckoning the Calends in a *retrograde* order, like the Romans—the days before the Nones, the Ides, and the Calends—they were sometimes reckoned by the writers of charters in *direct* order. Thus, instead of calling the 14th of January "XIX. Kalendas Februarii," they termed it "prima die Calendarum Februarii," and the following day "secunda die Calendarum Februarii" instead of "XVIII. Kalendas Februarii," &c. In many charters, the days of the Nones, Ides, and Calends are not included in the order of calculation. Another difference from the Roman method of reckoning the Calends, &c. is, that the Romans *included* the days of the Nones, Ides, and Calends; in consequence of which, what they called "XIX. Kalendas," was sometimes called "XVIII. Kalendas" in charters. But this practice was not uniform. Although, in the lower ages, the word "Calends" was assigned to the first day of the month, the following days were reckoned in *direct* instead of *retrograde* order; so that sometimes "post Kalend. Martii" is used for the 7th of March. Even among the Romans, Calends, Nones, and Ides had not always the same meaning: occasionally they were used in an absolute sense, to indicate the whole time appropriated to Calends, Nones, and Ides, though, most commonly, they signified a particular day.*

In some Calendars in the British Museum, of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, "Pridie Idus," or the day before the Ides, is called the *second* Ides; "Pridie Nonas," the *second* Nones; and "Pridie Kalendas," the *second* Calends.

THE CHURCH CALENDAR indicates the days appropriated to the performance of certain services, or to the

* L'Art de vérifier les Dates, tome i. p. 57.

commemoration of our Lord, or of such persons as have been canonised, called "Saints' days." The first of these Calendars which are given in this work, is arranged *chronologically*, and contains the fixed Festivals and Saints' days observed or commemorated according to the usages of the church of England anterior to the Revolution. To this Calendar*, which is said to have been compiled by an ecclesiastic of the Roman Catholic church, not more distinguished for his piety and virtues than eminent as an historian, the following remarks are prefixed: —

"Very many Saints, whose anniversaries appear as festivals, or as days of observance, or commemoration, in the Roman Calendar, or in the Calendars of the other Continental churches, but whose names do not appear in the English Calendars, are necessarily excluded. It is well known, from the Preface to the Common Prayer Book, that the Liturgies of England were divided into the Usages of Salisbury, Hereford, Bangor, York, and Lincoln; besides which, it appears that minor liturgical variations obtained in particular dioceses and churches, especially in the North. Of these Liturgies, the Usage of Salisbury was the most generally adopted; and from the Calendars prefixed to the printed Salisbury and York Missals, and to the MS. Missals of Durham (Bib. Harl. 5289.) and St. Paul's (Bib. Harl. 2787.), the festivals of observance in this Calendar have been collected. It would have been desirable to have consulted the Liturgies of Hereford, Bangor, and Lincoln; but they have not yet been discovered; and it is possible that the strict execution of the Statutes of the 3 & 4 Edw. VI. and 3 Jac. I., directing the destruction of 'Popish Books and Reliques of Popery,' may have occasioned the entire loss of these Rituals. The Salisbury Missal is a work of common occurrence; but the York Missal is extremely rare; and it is doubtful whether any perfect copy exists, except the one preserved at

* Reprinted from Cooper's "Account of the most important Public Records, 2 vols. 1832." — Vol. ii. p. 483.

Cambridge in the library of St. John's College.* The Saints' days, whereof the observance was confined to particular churches, or which were only commemorated and not observed, have been inserted from the *English Martyrologie* †, corrected by reference to the History of Venerable Bede, and to Capgrave's *Nova Legenda Angliæ*. These sources have been considered as sufficiently ample and correct for the present purpose; but had it been intended to frame a Calendar with reference to ecclesiastical Antiquities, much farther investigation would have been required."

In a Calendar formed by so high an authority, it has not been thought proper to make any material alterations. Its utility is, however, much less than an *Alphabetical* Catalogue of the Festivals and other Saints' Days, used for dating instruments; and in compiling the one which follows the *Chronological Calendar*, considerable research has been employed with the view of rendering it as complete as the limits of this work would allow. Many instances were found, in which the Calendars prefixed to Missals and Psalters used in English churches contained Saints who are omitted in this Chronological Calendar, the names of some of whom occur in records; whilst, for general historical purposes, the names of the Saints whose festivals were used as epochs in France, Scotland, and Ireland, are scarcely less necessary than those used in England.

The following ALPHABETICAL LIST OF SAINTS, and other FESTIVALS AND HOLYDAYS, comprises all the Saints, &c., in the preceding Chronological Catalogue, in the list printed in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," in Butler's "Lives of the Saints," in Keith's List of Scottish, and in Ware's notices of Irish Saints, as well as in various early Psalters and Missals in the British Museum.‡ The

* *Missale ad Usum Ecclesiæ Eboracum*, sumptibus Francisci Regnault. Parisiis, 1533.

† Printed, *Permissu superiorum*, no place mentioned [probably at Douay], 1640.

‡ More particularly the Harleian MSS., 1804. 2835. 2846. 2857. 2446. 2450. 2874. 2878. 2881. 2885, 3181.; the Cottonian MSS. Claudius D. VI. and Vespasian A. IX., and the Arundel MSS., Nos. 155. 157.

well-known Martyrology of Baronius has, of course, been consulted; but the great number of the Martyrs whom he mentions, rendered it impracticable, even if it were desirable, to include all of them in this list.

Where the date only occurs after the name, it implies the day on which such Saint is commemorated, or, as it is commonly called, "the Saint's *day*." If the festival of a Saint be not particularly specified, the date of his death, or, as it is termed, "deposition," or of his martyrdom, is stated. In many cases, a Saint is commemorated on different days by different churches; and where the variation has been ascertained, it is noticed by the initials of R., *i. e.* the *Roman church*, which is, in most cases, the day of the festival throughout Europe; L. by the *Latins*, which is generally the same as the Catholic church; P. the church of *Paris*; and G. the *Greek* church. Where a local usage has prevailed in commemorating a Saint, it is mentioned at length in the proper place. In some Calendars, a Saint is said to be commemorated on a different day from that usually considered as his festival; but where such differences exist, the more numerous authorities have been followed; and in some instances, the variation between two or more authorities, of the same apparent value, is given.

Men whose reputation for piety and virtue has not extended beyond a small territory, have occasionally obtained the honours of sanctity within the immediate sphere of their fame. The reputation of many Saints extends throughout their own country, but does not exceed its boundaries; whilst professions, trades, cities, and monasteries, have each had their tutelary patron, whose festival forms a favourite epoch among those who have placed themselves under his protection, for dating any document executed within a few days before or after the anniversary of its occurrence. It is, therefore, evident, that no Catalogue of Saints can be too extensive in a work intended for the reduction of dates to the present mode of computation; but, as this volume is more particularly

intended for the illustration of English history, it is desirable to mark such Saints as have been commemorated by the church of England, distinguishing those whose festivals have been an object of especial veneration. The name of every Saint included in English Rituals is, therefore, printed in *Italics*, or SMALL CAPITALS, according to his eminence in the church. Where a variation prevails in commemorating him, the date on which his festival has been celebrated in *England* is also printed in Italics.

As a general rule, when the name of a Saint occurs in an instrument, of whom there are one or more of the same name in the Roman Martyrology, it depends chiefly on the country, or part of a country, where the document was executed, which of such Saints is intended; and it is presumed to be a safe plan to infer that the tutelar or favourite Saint of such country or province is the one alluded to. Where more than one Saint of the same name exists in any kingdom or province, it depends, in most cases, upon the nature of the document, which of those Saints is alluded to; for if it be an instrument executed by a chapter of monks, or by a municipal corporation, or by the fraternity of a guild, or if it be connected with any trade, and if either of these associations possessed a *tutelar* Saint of the same name as that of another Saint, it is nearly certain that the members of such fraternities would select their own patron in preference to any other Saint in the Calendar; always excepting those universal and pre-eminent objects of adoration, our Blessed Lord, his mother the Holy Virgin, and the twelve Apostles; the great events in whose lives, and even the eve, morrow, and octaves of whose festivals, are more frequently used for dating ancient muniments than the day on which a Saint of inferior reputation is commemorated.

It is believed, that no Calendar of Saints has been compiled, which embraces all the objects of veneration in every Catholic church; and even in England, instances can be mentioned, where towns and parishes

have derived their names from canonised persons, who are not included in any Martyrology now extant. In counties where those towns and parishes are situated, it is to be expected that the local records, such as chartularies, private deeds, and parish books, will often be found to be dated on the festival of a Saint, whose name does not occur in the following, or, indeed, in any other list. Individuals also had their own tutelar Saint, from whom they sometimes derived their baptismal names, which tends to explain why a comparatively obscure Saint is occasionally mentioned in a private deed, in preference to one of more general fame; for he who had adopted St. Cyprian as his patron, would not be likely to execute his will, or any other document, on a day within the week of the anniversary of that holy person, and prefer dating it from the feast of St. Cosmin and Damian, or of St. Thomas of Hereford, or of any other Saint, excepting one of the apostles, commemorated about the same time.

It seems also that the festival of a Saint of general reputation in the church was sometimes preferred to the eve or morrow of a still more remarkable festival for dating a record, though the Monday, Tuesday, &c. before or after such remarkable festival, was commonly used in preference to the anniversary of a very humble Saint. The parliament which met at Westminster on the 6th of October, 1 Hen. IV. 1399, is said to have assembled "on Monday, the feast of St. Faith the Virgin*;" but the parliament which met on the 30th of September, the feast of St. Jerome, in the 4 Hen. IV. 1402, is said to have assembled on the morrow of St. Michael.† In another instance, however, the 30th of September, 1399, is called both "the morrow of Saint Michael, and the day of Saint Jerome the Doctor." ‡

The absence of a general principle in dating documents, not merely in reference to any two countries, or to any given period, but even to the same country, the

* Rot. Parl. iii. 415. † Ibid. 486. ‡ Ibid. 415.

same record, and at the same period, renders an extensive collection of materials for computing the dates of documents, and the exercise of the utmost care in applying them, indispensable to historical accuracy.

For the convenience of reference, all the Moveable Feasts, together with all days to which peculiar names are given, as Hallowmas day, Childermas day, Ember weeks and days, Chare Thursday, Collop Monday, &c., are included in the general *alphabetical* arrangement of Festivals.

The Alphabetical Calendar of Saints and Festivals is preceded by a GLOSSARY OF DATES, or ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES BY WHICH CERTAIN DAYS ARE SOMETIMES INDICATED IN CHRONICLES AND RECORDS. This Glossary, which has been translated and adapted to this work from "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," will be found of great utility, as it will in many instances save the trouble of consulting Ducange and other voluminous and expensive works; even, which is not always the case, if an explanation can be found therein. If the word sought does not occur in this GLOSSARY, it should be looked for in the ALPHABETICAL LIST of SAINTS' DAYS and FESTIVALS.

THE VIGIL or EVE of a Feast, is the day before it occurs. Thus, the Vigil or Eve of the Feast of St. Matthew the Apostle is the 20th of September. If the feast day falls upon a Monday, then the Vigil or Eve is kept upon the Saturday preceding.

THE MORROW of a Feast, is the day following. Thus, the Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula is the 1st of August, and the Morrow of that feast is consequently the 2nd of August.

THE OCTAVE or UTAS of each Feast, is always the *seventh* day after it occurs; or the eighth day, if the day of the festival be included. For example; the feast of the Epiphany is the 6th of January, and the Octave of the Epiphany is the 13th of that month. Festivals which have Octaves are supposed to be commemorations "per octo dies."

In the Octaves, means within the seven days next following the day of any feast.

The Quinzaine, or Quinsime, or Quindisme, in the instance of Easter, means the eight days preceding and the eight days following Easter day*, in which calculation *Easter day* is *included:* thus, supposing that Easter day was the 25th of March, the Quinzaine of Easter begins on the 18th of March, and ends on the 1st of April. In all other instances, the Quinzaine begins on the Feast day itself, and is the *fourteenth* day after a Feast day, or the fifteenth if the day of the festival be included. Thus, the feast of St. Hilary is the 13th of January, and the Quinzaine, or Quindisme of St. Hilary is the 27th of January.

Tres or Three, in reference to Legal terms, is that day three weeks; and

Quinque or Five, is that day five weeks.

CALENDAR.

*** Explanations of initial letters after the names: — A. Abbot or Abbess. B. Bishop. C. Confessor. H. Hermit. K. King. M. Martyr. Mon. Monk. P. Priest. Q. Queen. V. Virgin.

JANUARY.

Calend. Jan. -	1.	*Circumcision.* Medwyn.
IV. *Nonas*	2.	Octaves of St. Stephen, Proto-martyr. One thousand Martyrs at Lichfield.
III. *Nonas*	3.	Octaves of St. John Evang. Theodoric, K. and M. Genevieve, V.
Prid. Non. Jan.	4.	Octaves of Holy Innocents, Martyrs. Chroniacus, C. Rumonus, B. and C.
Nonæ Jan. -	5.	Octaves of St. Thomas, M. Deposition of Edward, K. and C. St. Simeon, Mon. and C.
VIII. *Idus* -	6.	*Epiphany*, or Twelfth Day. Peter, A.
VII. *Idus* -	7.	St. Cedde, B. and C. Julianus and Maximianus, M. Felix and Januarius.
VI. *Idus* -	8.	St. Lucian, P. Wulfsinus, B. and C. Pega, V.
V. *Idus* -	9.	St. Brithwald, B. and C. Adrian, A. [*Deductio Christi in Egyptum.*] St. Julian, M., and Basilissa, his wife. Plough Monday.
IV. *Idus* -	10.	St. Paulinus, H. Sethrid, V.
III. *Idus* -	11.	St. Duffus, K. and M.
Prid. Idus -	12.	St. Benedict Biscop, A. Alured, A. and C. St. Arcade, M.
Idus - -	13.	Octaves of the Epiphany. Remigius. St. Hilary, B. Kentigern, A. and C.

* L'Art de vérifier les Dates.

XIX. *Cal. Feb.*	14.	St. Felix, P. Beno, P. and C.
XVIII. *Calend.*	15.	St. Maurus, A. Ceonwulf, K. and C. Antonina, V. and M.
XVII. *Calend.*	16.	St. Marcel, P. and M. Henry, C. and H. Furseus, A. and C.
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	St. Sulpitius, B. and C. St. Anthony, A. and C.
XV. *Calend.*	18.	St. Prisca, V. Deicola.
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	St. Wulstan, B. and C. Germanicus, M. Marius and Martha. Canute, K. and M.
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	Octaves of St. Hilary. St. Fabian and Sebastian, Martyrs. Richard, C. and H. Eglodius, M.
XII. *Calend.*	21.	St. Agnes, V. and M. Ermenburga, Q. and A.
XI. *Calend.*	22.	St. Vincent, M. Brithwold, B. and C.
X. *Calend.*	23.	St. Theorgith, V. St. Emerentiana, V. and M.
IX. *Calend.*	24.	St. Babylas, B. St. Timothy.
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	Conversion of St. Paul. Boisius, A. and C. Itha, V. Prejectus, M. Cadocus, B. and M.
VII. *Calend.*	26.	St. Policarp, B. and M.
VI. *Calend.*	27.	Quindesme of St. Hilary. St. Julian, B. and C. Palladius, B. and C.
V. *Calend.*	28.	St. Sexulph, B. and C. St. Agnes, 2nd.
IV. *Calend.*	29.	St. Gildas, C. and H. Serena, V. Valerius, B.
III. *Calend.*	30.	St. Bathilda, Q. and V. Gildas.
Prid. Cal. Feb.	31.	St. Wilgis, A. and C. Ignatius, B. and M.

FEBRUARY.

Calend. Feb. -	1.	St. Bridget, V.
IV. *Nonas* -	2.	*Purification of the Blessed Virgin.* St. Lawrence, B. and C.
III. *Nonas* -	3.	Morrow of the Purification. St. Blase, B. and M. Wereburga, V.
Prid. Non. Feb.	4.	St. Gilbert, C.
Nonæ Feb. -	5.	St. Agatha, V. and M. John, C. Indractus, M.
VIII. *Idus* -	6.	St. Vedastus and Amandus, Bishops. Dep. Inæ, K. and C.
VII. *Idus* -	7.	St. Angulus, B. and M.
VI. *Idus* -	8.	St. Elfleda, V. and A. Paul, B.
V. *Idus* -	9.	Octaves of the Purification. St. Telcan, B. and C. Appollonia, V.
IV. *Idus* -	10.	St. Scholastica, V. Wilfrid, Arch. and C. Trumwin, B. and C.
III. *Idus* -	11.	St. Cedmon, C. Euphrasia, V.
Prid. Idus - -	12.	St. Ethelwald, B. and C. [*Hic incipiunt aves cantare.*] Eulalia.
Idus Feb. - -	13.	St. Eorminhilda, V. Wulfran, B.
XVI. *Cal. Mar.*	14.	St. Valentine, B. and M. Conwan, C. Nectanus, C.
XV. *Calend.*	15.	St. Oswy, K. [*Diabolus recessit a Domino.*] Faustinus and Jovita. Sigfrid, B.
XIV. *Calend.*	16.	St. Juliana, V. and M. Wulricus, C. and H.
XIII. *Calend.*	17.	St. Finan, B. and C. Polichronius, B. and M.
XII. *Calend.*	18.	St. Simeon, B. and M. Translation of St. Edward, K. and M.
XI. *Calend.*	19.	St. Acca, B. and C. Sabinus and Juliana.
X. *Calend.*	20.	St. Mildred, V. and A.
IX. *Calend.*	21.	St. Cymbert, B. and C. Sixty-nine Martyrs.
VIII. *Calend.*	22.	St. Peter in Cathedra, at Antioch.
VII. *Calend.*	23.	St. Milburga, V. and A.
VI. *Calend.*	24.	St. Matthias the Apostle. Ethelbert, K. and C. Berectus, C.
V. *Calend.*	25.	Invent. of St. Paul. Furseus, A.
IV. *Calend.*	26.	St. Mildgitha, V. Alexander, B.
III. *Calend.*	27.	St. Elvius, B. and C. Augustine, B.
Prid. Cal. Mar.	28.	St. Oswald, B. and C. Aydo, A. and C.
	29.	St. Romanus.

MARCH.

Calend. Mar. -	1.	St. David, B. Albinus, B. and C.
VI. *Nonas* -	2.	St. Chad, B.
V. *Nonas* -	3.	St. Maurinus and Austerius. Winwaloe, A.
IV. *Nonas* -	4.	St. Owen, C. Adrian, M.
III. *Nonas* -	5.	St. Piranus, H. Phoca, Eusebius, and Perpetuus, Martyrs.
Prid. Non. Mar.	6.	St. Cyneburga and Cyneswitha, Virgins and Martyrs. Tibba, V. Victor and Vietorinus. Fridolin.
Nonæ - -	7.	St. Perpetua and Felicitas, Virgins and Martyrs. Easterwyn, A. and C. Deyfer, C. Thomas Aquinas.
VIII. *Idus*	8.	St. Felix, B. and C.
VII. *Idus* -	9.	St. Bosa, B. and C. Forty knights, Martyrs.
VI. *Idus* -	10.	St. Himelin, H. Kessoge, B.
V. *Idus* -	11.	Translation of St. Oswin, K. and M. Quirinus and Candidus.
IV. *Idus* -	12.	St. Gregory, Pope. Brian, K. and M.
III. *Idus* -	13.	St. Viganus, C. Canoch, C. and H. Theodora.
Prid. Idus. - -	14.	St. Alchfrid, K. and Mon.
Idus - -	15.	St. Aristobulus, B. and M. Fethno, C. Longinus.
XVII. *Cal. Apr.*	16.	St. Adaman, C. Columba, V. and M. Hilarius and Tacoanus. Boniface, B.
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	St. Patrick, B. [*Introitus Noæ in arcam.*] Gertrude, V.
XV. *Calend.*	18.	St. Edward, K. and M. Christianus, B. and C.
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	St. Alemund, M. Joseph, husband of Mary.
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	Deposition of St. Cuthbert, B. and C. Hereberet, H.
XII. *Calend.*	21.	St. Benedict, A.
XI. *Calend.*	22.	St. Heahmund, B. Aphrodosius, B. and M.
X. *Calend.*	23.	St. Ethilwald, C. and H. Finguar, M. Theodorus, P. [*Adam creatus est.*]
IX. *Calend.*	24.	St. Lanfrane, Archb. and C. Agapitus.
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	*Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.* William, Boy and M.
VII. *Calend.*	26.	St. Alfwold, B. and C. Castor, M.
VI. *Calend.*	27.	*Resurrection of our Lord.* Archibald, A. and C. Translation of St. Bathild.
V. *Calend.*	28.	St. Fremund, M. Dorothy, V.
IV. *Calend.*	29.	St. Gundleus, K. and H. Baldred, P. and C. Victorinus, M.
III. *Calend.*	30.	St. Quirinus, M. Patronius, B.
Prid. Cal. Apr.	31.	Translation of St. Adelm, B. and C.

APRIL.

Calend. Apr. -	1.	St. Lanto, Prior of St. Pancras. Theodora, V. Gilbert, B.
IV. *Nonas* -	2.	St. Ebba, Abbess and M. Mary, the Egyptian.
III. *Nonas* -	3.	St. Richard, B. and C.
Prid. Non. Apr.	4.	St. Ambrose, B. and C. Guier, P. and H.
Nonæ - -	5.	St. Tigernoth, B. and C. Martianus.
VIII. *Idus* -	6.	St. Alfstan, B. and C. Celsus, B. and C. Sixtus, Pope and M.
VII. *Idus* -	7.	St. Bernaeus, A. and C. Sigenus, A. and C. Euphemia, V.
VI. *Idus* -	8.	St. Duvianus, C. Egesippus and his companions.
V. *Idus* -	9.	St. Gisla and Rictruda, V. Frithstan, B. and C. Perpetuus, B.

IV. *Idus* -	10.	Passion of the Seven Virgins. Paternus, M.
III. *Idus* -	11.	St. Guthlac, C. and H.
Prid. Idus -	12.	St. Mechtildis, V.
Idus - -	13.	St. Elfleda, V. Eufemia, V.
XVIII. *Cal. Maias*	14.	St. Tiburtius, Valerian, and Maximus, Martyrs. Dep. of St. Ethelwulf, K.
XVII. *Calend.*	15.	St. Paternus, B. and C. Oswald, Arch.
XVI. *Calend.*	16.	St. Isidore, C. Translation of St. Alban, M. Magnus, M.
XV. *Calend.*	17.	St. Arnold, B. Anicetus, B. Stephen, A.
XIV. *Calend.*	18.	St. Oswin, C. Maydulph, H. Elcutherius and Antiochus.
XIII. *Calend.*	19.	St. Alphege, Arch. and M. Leo, Pope. Eadwardus, Clitus Anglorum.
XII. *Calend.*	20.	St. Victor, B. Ceadwald, K. Servanus, B.
XI. *Calend.*	21.	St. Anselme, Archb. of Canterbury. Simeon, B. and M.
X. *Calend.*	22.	St Birstan, B. and C. Sotheris, V.
IX. *Calend.*	23.	St. George, M. Etheldred, K. and M.
VIII. *Calend.*	24.	St. Mellitus, B. and C. Egbert, A. and C. Translation of St. Wilfrid, Arch. and C.
VII. *Calend.*	25.	St. Mark the Evangelist. [*Litania Major.*]
VI. *Calend.*	26.	St. Leofric, B. and C. Cletus, B. and C.
V. *Calend.*	27.	St. Anastasius, Pope. Walburga, V.
IV. *Calend.*	28.	St. Vitalis, M.
III. *Calend.*	29.	St. Senanus, C. and H. Peter of Milan. Paul, B. and C. [*Egressus Noæ de arcâ.*]
Prid. Cal. Maias	30.	Dep. of St. Erkonwald, B. and C. Dep. of St. Maud, Q.

MAY.

Calend. Maiæ -	1.	St. Philip and St. James, Apostles. Asaph, B. and C.
VI. *Nonas* -	2.	St. Athanasius, B.
V. *Nonas* -	3.	*Invention of the Holy Cross.* Walther, A. and C. Alexander, Pope. Eventius, Theodius.
IV. *Nonas* -	4.	Ethelred, K. and C. Quiriacus. Feast of the Crown of Thorns.
III. *Nonas* -	5.	Elfgiva, Q. Scandulus, M. Gothard.
Prid. Non. Maias	6.	St. John ante Port. Latin. John, B. of Ely. Edbert, B. and C.
Nonæ - -	7.	St John of Beverley.
VIII. *Idus* -	8.	Apparition of St. Michael. Wiro, Con.
VII. *Idus* -	9.	Translation of St. Nicholas, B. Translation of St. Andrew. Beatus, Con.
VI. *Idus* -	10.	St. Gordiana and Epimachus, M. Translation of the Venerable Bede, P. and C.
V. *Idus* -	11.	St. Fremund, M. and H. Gengulphus. John of Bridlington. Antony, M.
IV. *Idus* -	12.	St. Nereus Achileus and Pancras, Martyrs. Remigius, B. and C.
III. *Idus* -	13.	St. Merwina, V. and Abbess. Abbenus, H Gervase, C.
Pridie Idus -	14.	St. Editha, V. and A Midan and Modan, Monks.
Idus - -	15.	St. Bercthun, A. and C. [*Lex Moysi data est.*] Isidorus, M. Dympna, V. and M.
XVII *Cal Junias*	16.	Dep. of St. Alban, M. Brandan, A.
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	St. Carantocus, C. Translation of St. Bernard, M.
XV. *Calend.*	18.	St. Sewal. B. and C. Dioscorus, M.
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	Dep. of St. Dunstan, Archb. and C. Potentiana.
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	St. Ethelbert, K. and M. Bernard, Mon.
XII. *Calend.*	21.	St. Godric, H. Petroc, C. Helen, Q.

XI. *Cal. Jun.*	22.	Deposition of Henry VI., K. and M. Juliana V.
X. *Calend.*	23.	St. William, M. Desiderius, M.
IX. *Calend.*	24.	Feast of St. Saviour. Fugatius and Damianus, Hermits and Confessors. Translation of St. Francis. Robert, B. and C.
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	Dep. of St. Adhelm, Urban, Pope and M.
VII. *Calend.*	26.	St. Austin the Apostle of England. Milburga, V. and Abbess.
VI. *Calend.*	27.	St. Bede the Venerable, P. and C.
V. *Calend.*	28.	St. Germanus, B. and C. Theocus, C.
IV. *Calend.*	29.	St Dubritius, Archb. and C.
III. *Calend.*	30.	St. Heigna, V. Felix, Pope and M.
Prid. Cal. Jun.	31.	St. Petronilla, or Pernella, V. Wulfhilda, V. and Abbess.

JUNE.

Calend. Juniæ -	1.	St. Nicomedes, M. Wistan, K. and M.
IV. *Nonas* -	2.	St. Marcelline and Peter, Martyrs. Malcolm III., K. and C.
III. *Nonas* -	3.	St. Pega, V. [*Translatio Episcoporum Dunelm.*] Erasmus, C.
Prid. Non. Jun.	4.	St. Petroc, A. and C.
Nonæ Juniæ -	5.	St. Boniface, B. and C., and Soc.
VIII. *Idus.* -	6.	St. Gudwale, B. and C. Mello, Archb.
VII. *Idus* -	7.	St. Robert, A. Wulfstan, B. and C. Translation of St. Wulfstan.
VI. *Idus* -	8.	St. Medard, B., and Gildard, C. William, Archb. of York.
V. *Idus* -	9.	Translation of St. Edmund, K. and M. Columba, Abb. and C. Primus and Felicianus, Martyrs.
IV. *Idus* -	10.	St. Margaret, Q. Ithamar, B. and C. Ivo.
III. *Idus* -	11.	St. Barnabas, Apostle. Egbert, K. and Monk.
Pridie Idus -	12.	St. Basilides, Cyrinus, Nabor, and Nazarius, Martyrs.
Idus - -	13.	St. Elerius, A. and C. Anthony, of the Order of Minors.
XVIII. *Cal. Jul.*	14.	St. Basilius, B. Translation of St. Brandan, A. and C. Dogmael, H.
XVII. *Calend.*	15.	St. Vitus, Modestus, and Crescentius, Martyrs. Eadburga, V.
XVI. *Calend.*	16.	Translation of St. Richard. Leofgar, B. and M. Ciricus and Julitta, Martyrs.
XV. *Calend.*	17.	St. Botolph, A. and C. Quintinus, M.
XIV. *Calend.*	18.	St. Marcellus and Marcellianus, Martyrs. Colmannus, A. and C. Jutanæus, Monk.
XIII. *Calend.*	19.	St. Gervasius and Prothasius. Buriena, V.
XII. *Calend.*	20.	Translation of St. Edward, K. and M.
XI. *Calend.*	21.	St. Leufred, B. and C. Engelmond, M.
X. *Calend.*	22.	St. Alban, Protomartyr of England.
IX. *Calend.*	23.	St. Etheldreda, V.
VIII. *Calend.*	24.	Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Bartholomew, C. and H. Midsummer Day.
VII. *Calend.*	25.	St. Amphibalus, B. and M. Translation of St. Eligius, B. Adalbert.
VI. *Calend.*	26.	St. John and Paul, Martyrs.
V. *Calend.*	27.	St. Crescens, M. Leofwinus, B. & C. John, P. & C.
IV. *Calend.*	28.	St. Leo, Pope, and C. Agatha.
III. *Calend.*	29.	St. Peter and St. Paul, Apostles. Hugh, Boy and M.
Prid. Cal. Julias	30.	Commemoration of St. Paul. Deus-dedit, B. and C. Cybtacus, P.

JULY.

Calend. Juliæ -	1.	Octaves of St. John the Baptist. St. Julius and Aaron, M.
VI. *Nonas* -	2.	*Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.* Deposition of St. Swithin, B. Processus and Martinianus, Martyrs. Oudoceus, B. and C.
V. *Nonas* -	3.	St. Anselm, Archb. and C. Translation of St. Thomas the Apostle.
IV. *Nonas* -	4.	Translation and ordination of St. Martin. St. Odo, B. and C.
III. *Nonas* -	5.	St. Modwena, V. and Abbess.
Pridie Nonas -	6.	Octaves of St. Peter and Paul. St. Sexburga, Q. and Abbess.
Nonæ Juliæ -	7.	Translation of St. Thomas, M. Hedda, B. and C. Marina and Ethelburga, Virgins. Willibald.
VIII. *Idus* -	8.	Deposition of St. Edgar, K. Deposition of St. Grimbald, A. and C. Withburga, V.
VII. *Idus* -	9.	St. Ethelburga, Q. and Abbess. Everilda, V. Cyril, B.
VI. *Idus* -	10.	Seven Brothers, Martyrs.
V. *Idus* -	11.	Translation of St. Benedict, A.
IV. *Idus* -	12.	St. Luanus, A. and C. Nabor and Felix. Kilian, A.
III. *Idus* -	13.	Dep. of St. Mildred, V. Margaret, V.
Pridie Idus -	14.	St. Marcellin, or Marchelin, P. and C.
Idus - -	15.	Translation of St. Swithin. Eadgitha, Q. [*Divisio Apostolorum.*]
XVII. *Cal. Aug.*	16.	Translation of St. Osmund.
XVI. *Calend.* -	17.	St. Kenelm, K. and M.
XV. *Calend.* -	18.	S. Arnulph, B. and M. Eadburga, V.
XIV. *Calend.* -	19.	St. Diman, C. Arsenius, A. Ruffin and Justin.
XIII. *Calend.* -	20.	St. Margaret, V. and M. Ethelswytha, Q.
XII. *Calend.* -	21.	St. Praxedis, V.
XI. *Calend.* -	22.	St. Mary Magdalen. Wandregisilus, A.
X. *Calend.* -	23.	St. Apolinar, B. and M. Vodinus, Archb. and M.
IX. *Calend.* -	24.	St. Christina, V. and M. Rufinus and Ulfadius, Martyrs.
VIII. *Calend.* -	25.	St. James the Apostle. Christopher and Cucuphatus, Martyrs.
VII. *Calend.* -	26.	St. Ann, Mother of Mary.
VI. *Calend.* -	27.	Seven Sleepers. St. Joseph of Arimathea. Martha, V.
V. *Calend.* -	28.	St. Samson, B. Pantaleo.
IV. *Calend.* -	29.	St. Felix and Faustinus, Martyrs. Ethelwin, B. and C. Simplicius. Beatrix.
III. *Calend.* -	30.	St. Abdon and Sennes, Martyrs. Tatwyn, Archb. and C.
Pridie Cal. Aug.	31.	St. Germanus, B. and C. Neot, P. and C.

AUGUST.

Cal. Augustæ -	1.	St. Peter ad Vincula. Ethelwold, B. and C. Machabæi. Lammas day.
IV. *Nonas* -	2.	St. Stephen, P. and M. Alric, C. and H. Kined, C. and H.
III. *Nonas* -	3.	Invention of St. Stephen, Protomartyr. Waltheof, A. and C. Domitius, C.
Prid. Non. Aug.	4.	St. Justinus, P. Ivo, B. and C.
Nonæ Aug. -	5.	St. Oswald, K. and M. Feast of Mary ad Nives, V. Thomas, Monk and M.
VIII. *Idus* -	6.	*Transfiguration of our Lord.* Henry of Blois, B. and C. Sixtus, Pope and M. Felicissimus, Donatus, and Agapitus.

VII. *Idus* -	7.	*Feast of the Name of Jesus.* Donatus, B. and M.
VI. *Idus* -	8.	St. Cyriacus, M. Faganus, C. Octaves of St. Peter. Briocus, B.
V. *Idus* -	9.	St. Romanus, M. Hugh, B. and C.
IV. *Idus* -	10.	St. Laurence, M. Malcus, B. and C. Henry, K.
III. *Idus* -	11.	St. Tyburtius, M. Gilbert, B. and C.
Pridie Idus -	12.	St. Stephen, B. of London and C. Coganus, A. and C. Clara, V. Alcuinus, C.
Idus - -	13.	St. Hypolitus, M., and his companions. Wigbertus, P. and C.
XIX. *Cal. Sept.*	14.	St. Eusebius, P. Werenfridus, C.
XVIII. *Calend.*	15.	*Assumption of the Blessed Mary.* Margaret, Prioress.
XVII. *Calend.*	16.	St. Arnulph, B. Roch. Alexander, C.
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	Octaves of St. Laurence. Thomas, C.
XV. *Calend.*	18.	St. Agapitus, M. Helen, Q.
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	St. Magnus, M. Clintancus, K. and M.
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	St. Oswin, K. and M. Louis, B. Philibert, A.
XII. *Calend.*	21.	Brothers of King Arwald, Martyrs. St. Privatus, B. Bernard.
XI. *Calend.*	22.	Octaves of the Assumption. St. Arnulph, C. and H. St. Timothy, B. and C. Symphorianus and Proterius, Martyrs.
X. *Calend.*	23.	St. Timothy and Apollinaris, Martyrs. Justinian, Monk and M. Philip.
IX. *Calend.*	24.	St. Bartholomew the Apostle. Alice. Owen, B. and C.
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	Deposition of St. Ebba, V. and Abbess. St. Hilda, V. Beda, V. Genesius, M. Louis, K.
VII. *Calend.*	26.	St. Bregwin, B. and C. Pandwina, V. Severinus, C.
VI. *Calend.*	27.	St. Ruffus, M. Decumanus, H. and M.
V *Calend.*	28.	St. Augustine, B. and Doctor. Regulus, A. and C. Hermes.
IV. *Calend.*	29.	Decollation of St. John the Baptist. Sebbi, K. and C. Sabina.
III. *Calend.*	30.	St. Felix and Audactus, Martyrs. Translation of St. Guthlac.
Prid. Cal. Sept.	31.	St. Cuthberga, V. Aidan, B. and C. Paulinus, B. and C.

SEPTEMBER.

Calend. Sept. -	1.	St. Giles, A. Elphezius Calvus, B. and C. Priscus.
IV. *Nonas* -	2.	St. Adaman, A. and C. Antoninus, M.
III. *Nonas* -	3.	Ordination of St. Gregory.
Prid. Non. Sept.	4.	Translation of St. Cuthbert, A.
Nonæ Sept. -	5.	St. Bertin, A. Altho, A.
VIII. *Idus* -	6.	Translation of St. Augustin, Archb. and Ap. St. Eugenius, Pope.
VII. *Idus* -	7.	Translation of St. Dunstan, B. and C. St. Evurcius, B. and C. Leofgar, B. and C.
VI. *Idus* -	8.	*Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.* Ethelburga, Q. Adrian, M.
V. *Idus* -	9.	St. Gorgonius, M. Queran, A. and C. Audomar, B.
IV. *Idus* -	10.	Translation of St. Athelwold, B. Silvius, B. Otgerus, Deacon and C. Finianus, B.
III. *Idus* -	11.	St. Prothus and Hyacinthus, Martyrs. Bather, A. and C. Octaves of St. Cuthbert.
Pridie Idus -	12.	St. Eanswitha, V. and A. Maximinus, B. Martinianus, B.
Idus Sept. -	13.	St. Maurilius, B.
XVIII. *Cal. Oct.*	14.	Exaltation of the Holy Cross. Cornelius and Cyprianus, Martyrs.

XVII. *Cal. Oct.*	15.	Octaves of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. Nichomedes.
XVI. *Calend.*	16.	St. Edith, V. Ninian, B. and C. Euphemia, Lucian, and Germinian, Martyrs. Giles, A.
XV. *Calend.*	17.	St. Lambert, B. and M. Stephen and Socrates, Martyrs.
XIV. *Calend.*	18.	St. Victor and Corona. Translation of St. Winoc, A.
XI. *Calend.*	19.	St. Theodore, Archb. and C. Januarius, M.
XII. *Calend.*	20.	St. Eustace, Vigilia. Hereswithæ, Q.
XI. *Calend.*	21.	ST. MATTHEW THE APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST. Edilhun, C. Laudus.
X. *Calend.*	22.	St. Maurice, M. and Companions. Cwenburg, A. and V. Hygbaldus, A. and C.
IX. *Calend.*	23.	St. Tecla, V. Alfwold, K. and M. Lefrona, A. and M.
VIII. *Calend.*	24.	Conception of St. John the Baptist. Andochius, M. Translation of St. Wunebald, A.
VII. *Calend.*	25.	St. Firminus, B. and M. Ceolfrid, A.
VI. *Calend.*	26.	St. Cyprianus and Justina, V. and M. Elvanus, B. and C.
V. *Calend.*	27.	St. Cosmas and Damianus, M. Sigeberht, K. and M.
IV. *Calend.*	28.	St. Exuperius, B. Leoba, A.
III. *Calend.*	29.	ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL. Roger, B. and C.
Prid. Cal. Oct.	30.	St. Hieronymus, P. Honorius, Archb. and C.

OCTOBER.

Calend. Octob.	1.	St. Remigius, Germanus, Vedastus, and Bavo, H. Meliorus, M.
VI. *Nonas* -	2.	St. Leodegarius, B. and M. St. Thomas of Hereford, B. and C.
V. *Nonas* -	3.	Candidus, M. Ewalds, Brothers and Martyrs. Gerard, A.
IV. *Nonas* -	4.	St. Ædwin, K. and M. Francis, C.
III. *Nonas* -	5.	St. Cornwallinus, A. and C. Appollinaris, M.
Prid. Non. Oct.	6.	St. Faith, V. and M. Cominus, A.
Nonæ Octob. -	7.	St. Mark, Pa., Marcellus and Apuleius. Osith, Q. and M. Transl. of St. Hugh, B. and C.
VIII. *Idus* -	8.	St. Keyna, V. Pelagia. Symeon Justus. Transl. of St. Oswald.
VII. *Idus* -	9.	St. Dionysius, Rusticus and Eleutherius, Martyrs. Deposition of St. Robert Grosse-Tête, B. and C.
VI. *Idus* -	10.	St. Gereon, M., with his Companions. Paulinus, B. and C. John of Bridlington, C.
V. *Idus* -	11.	St. Nicasius, B. and M. Ethelburga, A. Canicius, A. and C.
IV. *Idus* -	12.	Deposition of Wilfred, Archb. and C. Alburga, V., of Barking.
III. *Idus* -	13.	Translation of St. Edward, K. and C. St. Gilbert of Sempringham, C. [*Quindena Michaelis.*]
Pridie Idus -	14.	St. Calixus, Pope and M.
Idus - -	15.	St. Wulfran, B. Translation of St. Oswald, B. and C.
XVII. *Cal. Nov.*	16.	St. Michael in Monte Tumba.
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	Translation of St. Etheldreda, V. Ethelberht and Ethelred, M.
XV. *Calend.*	18.	ST. LUKE THE EVANGELIST. Ethbyn, A. and C. Justus.
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	St. Frideswitha, V. and Q. [*Festum Reliquiar. Eccl. Ebor.*]
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	St. Austreberta, V. Cenred and Offa, Kings. Wendelinus, A.
XII. *Calend.*	21.	Eleven thousand Virgins. Hilarion, A. and C.
XI. *Calend.*	22.	St. Maria Salome. Cordula, V. and M.
X. *Calend.*	23.	St. Romanus, Archb. and C. Severinus, B. Syra, V.

IX. *Calend.*	24.	St. Maglorius, B. and C.
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	St. Crispin and Crispinianus. Translation of St. John of Beverley.
VII. *Calend.*	26.	St. Eata, B. and C. Evaristus, Pope.
VI. *Calend.*	27.	St. Eadsinus, B. and C. Florentius, Pope.
V. *Calend.*	28.	St. Simon and Jude, Apostles. Deposition of St. Alfred, K.
IV. *Calend.*	29.	St. Elfleda, V. and Abbess. Narcissus, B.
III. *Calend.*	30.	St. Egelnoth, Archb. and C. Germanus de Capua.
Prid. Cal. Nov.	31.	St. Quintinus, M. Foillanus, B. and M.

NOVEMBER.

Calend. Nov. -	1.	*Feast of All Saints.* All Hallows.
IV. *Nonas* -	2.	Commemoration of All Souls. Rumwold. Eustachius and his Companions.
III. *Nonas* -	3.	St. Winifred, V. and M. Benignus, B. and C.
Prid. Non. Nov.	4.	St. Dubritius, Archb. and C. Amantius.
Nonæ Nov. -	5.	St. Letus. Malachias, B. and C.
VIII. *Idus* -	6.	St. Leonard, A.
VII. *Idus* -	7.	St. Willebrord, Archb.
VI. *Idus* -	8.	Four crowned Martyrs.
V. *Idus* -	9.	St. Theodore, M. Kebius, B. and C. Corgilla, Abbess.
IV. *Idus* -	10.	St. Justus, B. and C.
III. *Idus* -	11.	St. Martin of Tours, B. and C. Menna, M.
Prid. Idus -	12.	St. Martin, P. and C. Paternus, M.
Idus Nov. -	13.	St. Brice, B. and C.
XVIII. *Cal. Dec.*	14.	Translation of St. Erconwald, B. and C.
XVII. *Calend.*	15.	St. Machutus, B. and C.
XVI. *Calend.*	16.	St. Edmund, Archb. and C.
XV. *Calend.*	17.	St. Hugh, B. and C. Anianus, B. and C. Hilda, V.
XIV. *Calend.*	18.	Octaves of St. Martin.
XIII. *Calend.*	19.	St. Ermenburga, Abbess. Elizabeth, Matron.
XII. *Calend.*	20.	St. Edmund, K. Humbert, B. and M.
XI. *Calend.*	21.	*Presentation of the Virgin Mary.* Columbanus, A.
X. *Calend.*	22.	St. Cecilia, V. and M. Bega, V.
IX. *Calend.*	23.	St. Clement, Pope and M. Motiferus, C. Felicitas, M.
VIII. *Calend.*	24.	St. Chrisogonus, M. Christina, V. and Abbess.
VII. *Calend.*	25.	St. Katherine, V. and M. Alnoth, H. and M.
VI. *Calend.*	26.	St. Linus, Pope and M.
V. *Calend.*	27.	St. Agricola and Vitalis. Oda, V. Daniel, B.
IV. *Calend.*	28.	St. Edwold, C. and H. Blainiacus, M. Rufus, M. Eadsinus, B. and C.
III. *Calend.*	29.	St. Saturninus and Sisinnius. Baruc, H. Egilnoth, B. and C.
Prid. Cal. Dec.	30.	St. Andrew the Apostle. Theanus, Archb. and C.

DECEMBER.

Calend. Dec. -	1.	St. Crisanthus and Daria. Agericus, B. Eligius, B. and C.
IV. *Nonas* -	2.	St. Weeda, V. and A. Libanus, C.
III. *Nonas* -	3.	St. Lucius, K. Birinus, B. and C.
Prid. Non. Dec.	4.	St. Osmond, B. and C. St. Barbara, V. Benedict, A.
Nonæ Dec. -	5.	St. Eanfleda, Q. and A. Sabba, A.
VIII. *Idus* -	6.	St. Nicolas, B. and C. Congellus, A. and C.
VII. *Idus* -	7.	Octaves of St. Andrew. St. Odwaldus, A. and C. Gallanus, Mon.

VI. *Idus* -	8.	*Conception of the Blessed Mary.* Agatha, Q.
V. *Idus* -	9.	St Ethelgiva, V. and A. Cyprianus, A.
IV. *Idus* -	10.	Daniel, B. and C. Eulalia, V. and M.
III. *Idus* -	11.	St. Damasius, Pope. Boisil, A.
Prid. Idus -	12.	St. Elfreda, V. Paul, B.
Idus Dec. -	13.	St. Lucy, V. and M. Eadburga, V. and A. Judocus, C.
XIX. *Cal. Jan.*	14.	St. Otilia, V. Edburga, V.
XVIII. *Calend.*	15.	St. Hilda, V. and Abbess. Valerius, B.
XVII. *Calend.*	16.	St. Bean, B. and C. [*O Sapientia.*] Annania, Azaria, Misahel, Martyrs.
XVI. *Calend.*	17.	St. Tetta, V. and Abbess. Lazarus, B.
XV. *Calend.*	18.	St. Gracianus, B. Winebald, A. and C.
XIV. *Calend.*	19.	St. Venetia, V. Macarius, A.
XIII. *Calend.*	20.	St. Comogel, A. and C. Juliana, A. and M.
XII. *Calend.*	21.	St. Thomas the Apostle. Eustachius, A and C. Purgata, V.
XI. *Cal. Jan.*	22.	Hidelitha, V. and Abbess. Thirty Martyrs.
X. *Calend.*	23.	St. Ithwara, V. and M. Victoria, V.
IX. *Calend.*	24.	St. Ruthius, Mon. and C.
VIII. *Calend.*	25.	*Nativity of our Lord.*
VII. *Calend.*	26.	St. Stephen, Proto-Martyr. Thatheus, C. and H.
VI. *Calend.*	27.	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.
V. *Calend.*	28.	Innocents, Martyrs. Translation of St. Elphege, B. and M.
IV. *Calend.*	29.	St. Thomas of Canterbury, Archb. and M.
III. *Calend.*	30.	St. Egwin, B. and C. Translation of St. James.
Prid. Cal. Jan.	31.	St. Silvester, Pope and C. Eternanus, C.

A

GLOSSARY OF DATES;

BEING AN

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NAMES BY WHICH CERTAIN DAYS OF THE WEEK AND MONTH ARE DESIGNATED

IN ANCIENT CHRONICLES, IN CHARTERS, AND OTHER MUNIMENTS.

A.

Absolutionis dies, or Dies Jovis absoluti. Maunday Thursday, or Holy Thursday.

Adorate Dominum. The introit* and name of the third Sunday after the Epiphany.

Adoration of the Magi. The 6th of January. *Vide* Epiphany.

Ad te levavi. The introit and name of the first Sunday of Advent.

Animarum dies. All Souls' day, the 2nd of November.

Anastasimus. Easter day of the Greeks.

Ante diem, or A. D., as "Ante diem ix. Kalend. Martias;" which has the same meaning as "ad diem ix. Kalend. Martias."

Antipascha. The *second* Sunday after Easter amongst the Greeks, which theCatholic Church reckon as the *first* Sunday after Easter. The week beginning with this Sunday is called "Anti-paschal."

Apocreos. The "carême prenant" (or three days which precede Ash Wednesday) of the Greeks: it begins on the Monday of Septuagesima, and ends on the Sunday following (the day of our Sexagesima), after which meat ceased to be eaten.

Apparitio Domini, or Apparitio, only. The 6th of January. *Vide* Epiphany.

Architrielini dies. The second Sunday after the Epiphany.

Ascensa Domini. Now called "Ascensio," Ascension day.

Aseensio B. M. V. The feast of the Assumption;—so named in the ninth century.

Aspiciens à longè. The first Sunday of Advent; so named from the response of the first "Nocturn," or night service appropriated to that Sunday.

Aveugle-né. The Wednesday in the fourth week of Lent.

B.

Βαιοφορος, *i. e.* Ramifera vel Palmifera. Palm Sunday of the Greeks.

Baptisterium. The name given by the Armenians to the Epiphany.

Benedicta. The introit and name of Trinity Sunday.

Bohordicum, Bouhourdis, Behourdi, or Behourdich. A species of game performed with clubs on the first and second Sundays of Lent.†

Bordæ, Brandones, Buræ, or the Bules. The first Sunday in Lent, and the whole of the following week.

Broneheria. Palm Sunday.

C.

Calenes. The 25th of December, or Christmas day, in Provence.

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* *Introit.*— The first two or more words that form the commencement of a mass, which, from being appropriated to a certain Sunday, or other festival, give the name of such commencement or "introit" to those days.

† This expression is thus used in an ancient cartulary of Cambray:— "Le Dimence premier *Behourdi;*" and in another place, "Le Samedi après *le Bchourdich.*"

La Cananée. Thursday in the first week of Lent.

Candela, Candle. A term employed to designate a third portion of the night, which was divided into three Candles. In a charter of 1386, the following sentence occurs: — "*L'exposant s'en alloit en sa maison environ heure d'une chandelle de nuit:*" and in another in 1408, "*en ce faisant le suppliant mist et vacqua tout ledit jour et bien jusqu'à deux chandelles de nuit.*"

Candelatio, Candelaria, Candelière, Calamai. The second of February.

Cantate Domino. The introit and name of the fourth Sunday after Easter.

Capitilavium. Palm Sunday; because on this day the heads of those about to be baptized were washed to remove the dirt contracted during Lent, at which time baths were forbidden.

Caput Jejunii. Ash Wednesday.

Caput Kalendarum, Caput Nonarum, Caput Iduum. *Vide* Kalendæ.

Cara cognatio. The 22nd of February.

Caramentrant, Mardi-gras. Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, being the last day of the Carnival.

Carementranum.
Caremantranus.
Carempreniun.
Carnicapium.
Carniplarium.
} The beginning of Lent, namely, Tuesday before Ash Wednesday, or the last day of the Carnival.

Caristia. The 22nd of February.

Carniprivium, Carnisprivium. Sometimes signifies the first days of Lent, and sometimes Septuagesima Sunday; because from that Sunday it was usual to abstain from eating meat, especially ecclesiastical persons, monks, and nuns. For which reason this appellation, as well as Privicarnium Sacerdotum, is given to it.

Carnisprivium novum. Quinquagesima Sunday.

———— vetus. The first Sunday in Lent. Before the ninth century, in the Latin church they did not begin to fast until the first Sunday in Lent, and they did not, as at present, fast on the last four days of the week of Quinquagesima.

Inter duo Carnisprivia. The days of Quinquagesima week.

Carnivora. The Tuesday before Ash Wednesday.

La Chandeleuse. Candlemas day, the 2nd of February.

Charitas Dei. The introit of the mass of Saturday of the Ember weeks of Pentecost.

Cheretismus, from the Greek Χαιρετισμος, Salutation. The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin, *i. e.* the 25th of March.

Circumdederunt. The introit and name of Septuagesima Sunday.

Clausum Paschæ. The close of Easter: the Sunday after Easter, or the Quasimodo. The Sunday following is called "Dominica prima post clausum Paschæ" (which is the second Sunday after Easter); and the succeeding Sundays are similarly named in numerical order.

Clausum Pentecostes. Trinity Sunday. In the Chronicle of Benedictus Abbas of Peterborough, it is used for the second Sunday after Pentecost. But the second Sunday after Pentecost is usually called "Dominica prima post clausum Pentecostes."

Cœna Domini. Holy Thursday.

Commemoratio omnium Fidelium. The commemoration of All Souls; the 2nd of November in the Latin church. In the Greek church, the Thursday before Pentecost: in the church of Milan, from the sixteenth century until 1582, the Monday after the third Sunday of October.

Commovisti terram et conturbâsti eam. Sexagesima Sunday.

Compassion of the Virgin, or Our Lady of Pity. The Friday in Passion week.

Conceptio B. Mariæ. The Conception of the Blessed Virgin, the 8th of December.

Council of the Jews. The Friday before Palm Sunday.

Correction fraternelle. The Tuesday of the third week in Lent.

Croix (les) noires, Cruces nigræ. The Black Crosses. The procession on St. Mark's day. Joinville, in his Chronicle, calls St. Mark's day the day of the Black Crosses. The name of "The Cross" was formerly given to all processions.

D.

Da pacem. The introit and name of the eighteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Dæmon mutus. The third Sunday in Lent.

Dedicatio Basilicæ Salvatoris. The feast of the dedication of the Church of our Saviour, commonly called St. John Lateran. The 9th of November.

——— Basilicarum sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli. The 20th of November.

Delun, Deluys, Diluns. Used for "Lundi," Monday. The word "delun" occurs in the will of Baldwin III., Count of Guines, and "diluns" in a letter of Philip le Bel in 1306.

"Le Demanche d'avant que Dieu fut vendu." The eve of Palm Sunday. This expression occurs in a French charter in 1293.

Depositio. The day of the death of a saint who is not generally considered a martyr.

Devenres. Vendredi, Friday.

Deus in adjutorium. The introit and name of the twelfth Sunday after Pentecost.

Deus in loco sancto. The introit and name of the eleventh Sunday after Pentecost.

Deus omnium exauditor est. The second response of the first nocturn of the third and following Sundays after Pentecost, until the first Sunday in August.

Dicit Dominus. The introit and name of the twenty-third and twenty-fourth Sundays after Pentecost.

Dies Absolutionis. Holy Thursday.

Dies adoratus. Good Friday: called also Vendredi-Douré.

—— Ægyptiaci. Certain days which were reputed unfortunate, according to an ancient superstition, on which it was considered wrong to be bled, or to commence any undertaking.

—— Animarum. All Souls' day, the 2nd of November

—— Burarum. The first Sunday in Lent.

—— Burdillini. The Quinzaine of Behourdich. *Vide* Bohordicum.

—— Calendarum. *Vide* Kalendæ.

—— carnem relinquens. In Hungary, Tuesday before Ash Wednesday.

—— Dominicus. The day of our Lord. Easter day. "Dies Dominicus" and "Dies Dominica" also signify Sunday.

—— Felicissimus. Easter day.

Dies Florum atque Ramorum. Palm Sunday.

—— Focorum. The first Sunday in Lent.

—— Lamentationis. The three days of the Holy Week whereon are sung the Lamentations of Jeremiah.

—— Magnus. Easter day.

—— Mercurinus. Wednesday; so called in the Statutes of the Cardinal de Foix, in 1446.

—— Mysteriorum. Holy Thursday, amongst the Syrians and other people of the East.

—— Natalis. The anniversary of the martyrdom or of the death of a saint; of the accession of a prince, a pope, a bishop, &c.

—— Neophytorum. The six days between Easter Sunday and that of Quasimodo.

—— Osanna.
—— Palmarum, } Palm Sunday.
Ramorum. }

—— Pingues. The flesh days preceding Ash Wednesday.

—— Rosarum. Among the Hungarians, the 6th of February.

—— S. Petri. The day of the chair of St. Peter in Cathedrâ at Antioch; the 22nd of February.

—— Sancti. Lent.

—— Sanctus. Sunday.

—— Scrutinii. The days whereon the catechumens destined for baptism were examined. There were usually seven examinations: first, on Monday or Wednesday in the third week of Lent; the second, on Saturday in that week; and the five others, on the Wednesday and four following days in the fourth week in many churches: but in some churches they did not observe the same days; only Wednesday in the fourth week of Lent being universally the day of the great examination, *Dies*, or *Feria magni Scrutinii*.

—— Solis. Sunday.

—— viginti. The twenty days from Christmas to the octave of the Kings.* In letters of pardon, in 1423, this expression occurs: — "La veille des Vingt Jours nommés les Petits Rois."

—— Viridium; in German, "Der grüne Donnerstag." Holy Thursday, in some ancient German Calendars.

Dilun, Dimar. Monday, Tuesday.

* The three Kings of Cologne; the adoration of the Magi.

Dimanche Behourdich. *Vide* Bohordicum.

——— des Bures. The first Sunday in Lent.

——— du mois de Pâque. Quasimodo Sunday.

——— repus, or reprus. Passion Sunday; also called "Repositus," because on the eve of this Sunday the images of Saints were covered.

Divisio Apostolorum. The 15th of July.

Dodecameron. The name given by the Greeks to the twelve days between Christmas and the Epiphany.

Domine, in tua misericordiâ. The introit and name of the first Sunday after Pentecost.

Domine, ne longè. The introit and name of Palm Sunday.

Dominica ad carnes levandas, or tollendas. Quinquagesima Sunday.

——— ad Palmas. Palm Sunday.

——— ante Brandones. Quinquagesima Sunday.

——— ante Candelas. The Sunday before Candlemas.

——— ante Litanias. The fifth Sunday after Easter.

——— ante Sancta Lumina. Among the Greeks, the Sunday in the octave of the Circumcision, or before the Epiphany.

——— aperta. Every Sunday which is not occupied by the service of any Saint, or of an octave.

——— Asoti, or Filii prodigi. In the Greek church, Septuagesima Sunday, the day on which the Gospel of the prodigal son is read: in the Latin church, the Saturday of the second week in Lent.

——— Benedicta. Trinity Sunday: the first after Pentecost.

——— Brandonum, Burarum, Focorum. The first Sunday in Lent. *Vide* Bordæ.

——— carne levale, or de carne levario, is Quinquagesima Sunday with those who begin the fast of Lent on the Wednesday next following that Sunday: but it is the first Sunday of Quadragesima with the Milanese, and those who, following their example, do not commence the fast until this Sunday.

Dominica Cœci nati, in the Greek church, is the sixth Sunday in Easter, which answers to the fifth Sunday after Easter in the Catholic church. At Milan, the Sunday of the "Aveugle-né" is the fourth of Lent. By the rest of the Latin church, where the Roman ritual is followed, the Gospel of the "Aveugle-né" is read on Wednesday of the fourth week of Lent; which is therefore called the "Wednesday of the Aveugle-né."

——— Chananeæ. The second Sunday of Lent.

——— de Fontanis. Dimanche des Fontaines. The fourth Sunday of Lent, in Perche and elsewhere.

——— de Lignis orditis. *Vide* Bohordicum.

——— duplex. Trinity Sunday; because it is also the first Sunday after Pentecost.

——— Jerusalem. The fourth Sunday of Lent.

——— in Albis, in Albis depositis, post Albas. The first Sunday after Easter; the Quasimodo.

——— in capite Quadragesimæ: in Bearn, Dimenge Cabée, Quinquagesima Sunday.

——— Indulgentiæ. Palm Sunday.

——— in Palmis, or Dominica in Ramis Palmarum. Palm Sunday.

——— in Passione Domini. Passion Sunday, the fifth in Lent. The term is sometimes applied to all the Sundays in Lent.

——— Lucæ prima, secunda, &c. In the Greek church, the Sundays after the Exaltation of the Holy Cross; because on those days the Gospel of St. Luke is read. They reckon thirteen; the tenth of which answers to our first Sunday of Advent.

——— Lucæ decima quinta, sive Zachæi, is, in the Greek church, the second Sunday after the Epiphany.

——— Lucæ decima sexta * is, in the Greek church, the third Sunday after the Epiphany.

——— Mapparum aibarum. The second Sunday after Easter.

——— Mathæi prima, secunda,

* "Sive Publicani et Pharisæi," in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates;" but in another part of that work "Dominica Publicani et Pharisæi" is said to be the *sixth* Sunday after the Epiphany in the Greek church.

tertia, &c. In the Greek church, the Sundays after Pentecost, because on those days the Gospel of St. Matthew is read: the first of these Sundays answers to our first Sunday after Pentecost.

Dominica Mediana. Passion Sunday. The week preceding is called "Hebdomada Mediana."

———— mensis Paschæ. *Vide* Mensis Paschalis.

———— Misericordiæ, is that Sunday which, before the twelfth century, the Latins called the fourth Sunday after Pentecost.

———— nova, κυριακη νεα, amongst the Greeks, the first Sunday after Easter. *Vide* Antipascha.

———— Olivarum. } Palm Sun-
———— Osanna, or Osannæ. } day.

———— Paralytici. Our third Sunday after Easter, which the Greeks call the fourth.

———— post Albas. *Vide* Dominica in Albis.

———— post ascensum Domini. The Sunday in the octave of the Ascension.

———— post focos, post ignes. The Sunday after the Brandons, the second Sunday of Lent.

———— post sancta Lumina. In the Greek church, the first Sunday after the Epiphany.

———— post Strenas. The first Sunday after the 1st of January.

———— prima, secunda, tertia ante Natale Domini. The second, third, and fourth Sundays of Advent.

———— Publicani et Pharisæi. Amongst the Greeks, the sixth Sunday after the Epiphany.

———— Quintana, or Quintana only. The first Sunday of Lent, which is the fifth after the Quinzaine of Easter.

———— Quadraginta. Quinquagesima Sunday.

———— in Ramis Palmarum. Palm Sunday.

———— Resurrectio, does not always signify the Sunday of the Resurrection, but is sometimes used for every Sunday in the year.

Dominica Rogationum. Rogation Sunday. The fifth Sunday after Easter.

———— Rosæ, or de Rosâ, or Rosata. The fourth Sunday of Lent; so called because of the benediction bestowed on a golden rose on this day by the pope.*

———— de Rosâ, or de Rosis. The Sunday in the octave of the Ascension; so called because roses were then in season, or because roses were formerly strewed in churches where the "Stations," or privileged altars, at which indulgences were granted, were situated when the pope officiated.

———— Samaritani. The fourth Sunday after Easter, called by the Greeks the fifth.

———— Sancta, or Sancta in Pascha. Easter Sunday.

———— Sanctæ Trinitatis. Trinity Sunday, the first after Pentecost. Sometimes called "Le roi des Dimanches."

———— σαυρο προσκυνησεως, or adorandæ Crucis. Among the Greeks, the third Sunday of Lent, who, on that day and all the following week, devoutly worshipped the Cross.

———— de Transfiguratione. The second Sunday of Lent; the Gospel for which day contains the history of the transfiguration of our Lord.

———— trium Septimanarum Paschatis. The third Sunday after Easter. *Vide* Tres septimanæ Paschæ.

———— trium Septimanarum Pentecostes. The third Sunday after Pentecost.

———— Tyrophagi. Quinquagesima Sunday among the Greeks, who give the same name to the week preceding.

———— vacans, or vacat. A name given by the Latin church to the two Sundays between Christmas and the Epiphany, be

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* The rose thus consecrated was usually presented to the most distinguished individual then at Rome; but it was occasionally sent to some foreign potentate, or other eminent personage: thus, Henry VIII. received the consecrated rose, which formed a tree of fine gold, with branches, leaves, and flowers, set in a flower-pot of the same material, in 1524, from the pontiff, Clement VII. It measured one foot in breadth and half a yard in height. — *Vide* Hall's Chronicle.

cause they are always occupied by a feast or an octave.

Dominica vacantes. The Sundays which follow the Saturdays in the Ember Weeks.

———, unam Domini. The second Sunday after Easter.

Dominica. *Vide* Dies Dominica.

Dominicum is sometimes used for Dominica.

Dominus fortitudo. The introit and name of the sixth Sunday after Pentecost.

——— illuminatio mea. The introit and name of the fourth Sunday after Pentecost.

Dormitio Sanctæ Mariæ. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin; the 15th of August. This feast is, in many ancient Calendars, assigned to the 18th of January.

Dum clamarem. The introit and name of the tenth Sunday after Pentecost.

—— medium silentium. The Sunday in the octave of Christmas, and the one after the Circumcision, when it falls on the eve of the Kings.

E.

Ecce Deus adjuvat. The introit and name of the ninth Sunday after Pentecost.

Epipanti. The 2nd of February.

Epiphania, Theophania, Epiphanie. The day of the Kings. Amongst the Gauls, called Tiphaine, Tiphagne, Tiephagne, Tiephanie, &c.; which names were also sometimes applied to Christmas day, but very rarely in modern ages, unless "Noël," *i. e.* Christmas, was added, as "Tiphaine de Noël." The Epiphany is likewise called *Apparitio*, or Appearance of our Lord when he was made known to man; *Festum Stellæ*, the feast of the Star; the feast of the Kings; of the Adoration of the Magi; of Water changed into Wine at the Marriage of Cana; and the feast of the Baptism of Jesus Christ. These festivals are all celebrated on the same day, the 6th of January, excepting Christmas, which, in the West, is always observed on the 25th of December; but in Egypt and in Greece, it was, in the early ages, celebrated, together with the Epiphany, on the 6th of January.

Esto mihi. The introit of Quinquagesima Sunday.

Eutaules, or Eutalles, used in French for octave. Instances occur in the years 1273 and 1348.

Exaltatio sanctæ Crucis. The 14th of September.

Exaudi, Domine. The introit of the Sunday in the octave of the Ascension, or the sixth Sunday after Easter.

Expectatio B. Mariæ. The feast of the Expectation of the Childbed of the Blessed Mary: at Paris and in other churches the 16th, but in some churches the 18th of December; on which day they sing the first of the anthems, called the O O of Advent.

Exurge, Domine. The introit of Sexagesima Sunday.

F.

Factus est Dominus. The introit and name of the second Sunday after Pentecost.

Feria ad Angelum. The Wednesday of the Ember weeks of Advent, because the church sings on that day the Gospel "Missus est."

——— calida. The festival of St. John the Baptist at Troyes.

——— frigida. The festival on the 1st of October at the same place.

——— prima. Sunday.

——— secunda. Monday, "Feria tertia," Tuesday, &c. to "Feria septima," Saturday.

——— quarta major, or magna. Holy Wednesday.

——— quinta major, or magna. Holy Thursday.

——— secunda major, or magna. Holy Monday.

——— septima major, or magna. Holy Saturday.

——— sexta major, or magna. Good Friday.

——— tertia major, or magna. Holy Tuesday.

——— magni Scrutinii. The Wednesday in the fourth week of Lent, when the examination of the catechumens began, who were to be baptized eighteen days afterwards.

Festa Paschalia. The feasts of the Nativity, of the Resurrection, and of Pentecost.

Festivitas Dominicæ Matris. The feast of the Annunciation, in the ninth council of Toledo.

Festum Animarum. All Souls' day, the 2nd of November.

——— Apostolorum. The feast of all the Apostles. In the Latin church, it was celebrated on the 1st of May; and in the Greek church, on the 30th of June.

——— Architriclini. The second Sunday after the Epiphany; so termed because the Gospel of that day relates the miracle of the marriage of Cana.

——— Armorum Christi. *Vide* Festum Coronæ Christi.

——— Asinorum. A ceremony formerly celebrated at Rouen on the 25th of December, and at Beauvais on the 14th of January.

——— Azymorum. Easter day.

——— B. M. Cleophæ. Anciently, at Paris, the 25th of May.

——— B. M. Salome. Anciently, at Paris, the 22nd of October.

——— Broncherie. *Vide* Broncheria.

——— Calendarum. Apparently Christmas day, which is still called by the Marseillois, *Calenes*. *Vide* Kalendæ.

——— Campanarum. In some French provinces, the 25th of March; so called from the custom of ringing numerous bells in honour of the Annunciation.

——— Candelarum, or Candelosæ. Candlemas; the 2nd of February.

——— Christi. Christmas, according to the Saxon chronicle.

——— de Clavis Domini. *Vide* Festum Coronæ Christi.

——— Conceptionis S. Joannis Baptistæ. At Limoges, the 20th of September.

——— Coronæ Christi. A feast which is celebrated in Germany on Friday after the octave of Easter; or, if that day be occupied by another feast, on the following Friday. This feast is now called *Festum Armorum Christi, Instrumentorum Dominicæ Passionis, Hastæ, Clavorum, &c.; Festum de Coronâ et Clavis Domini, de Lancea et Clavis, &c.*

——— Coronæ Domini. The feast of the Reception of the Holy Crown by St. Louis, celebrated at Paris on the 12th of August.

——— Divisionis, or de Dispersione Apostolorum, when the Apostles separated to preach the Gospel throughout the world. The 15th of July, according to most Martyrologists, but in some on the 14th of that month.

Festum Evangelismi. The fifth Sunday after Easter. This feast, which is in honour of the sermon of our Saviour, was formerly assigned in most places to the 1st of May.

——— Herbarum. The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

——— Hypapantes. The 2nd of February. *Vide* Hypapanti.

——— Hypodiaconorum, or Subdiaconorum. Feast of the Subdeans. In some churches, the first or second, and in others, the last day of the year.

——— Instrumentorum Dominicæ Passionis, de Lancea Domini, &c. *Vide* Festum Coronæ Christi.

——— Luminum. Candlemas, the 2nd of February. In the Greek church, the Epiphany, Ἑορτη των φωτων.

——— B. Mariæ de Nive. In the Roman church, the 5th of August.

——— S. Martini Bullionis. The 4th of July.

——— Occursûs. The 2nd of February. *Vide* Hypapanti.

——— Olivarum. Palm Sunday.

——— Orthodoxiæ. In the Greek church, the second week of Lent, when they celebrated the memory of the council held on that day at Constantinople in the year 842, after the death of the Emperor Theophilus, for the re-establishment of the holy images.

——— Omnium Sanctorum. All Saints' day, the 1st of November. In the Greek church, the first Sunday after Pentecost.

——— Palmarum. Palm Sunday.

——— Primitivum. The 1st of August.

——— S. Petri Epularum. The Chair of St. Peter of Antioch. The 22nd of February.

——— primitiarum. The 1st of August, so called in the Saxon Chronicle.

——— Sancti Regis. In Hungary, the feast of the king, St. Stephen, who died on the 2nd of September.

——— septem Fratrum. The 7th of July, according to a Calendar of Metz.

——— septuaginta duorum Christi Discipulorum. The 15th of July. In the Greek church, the 4th of January.

Festum S. Simeonis. The 2nd of February.

——— Stellæ. The 6th of January.

——— Stultorum. The feast of Fools; the first day of the year in many places.

——— Translationis Jesu. This expression occurs in the will of Rotherham, Archbishop of York, in 1498, and is the same feast as the Transfiguration, celebrated on the 6th of August; perhaps the word was a clerical error for *transfigurationis*.

——— SS. Trinitatis. There are two of these feasts; one being the first, the other the last Sunday after Pentecost. The former is called Trinitas æstivalis.

——— Valettorum. The Sunday after the feast of St. Denis.

Fête aux Cornets, or le Quarel S. Gentien. The 7th of May. The eve of the translation of the reliques of St. Gentien to the Abbey of Corbie; on which day, after vespers, a number of the inhabitants of Corbie, who held certain portions of land of the Abbey called "quadrelli," (whence the term "quarel,") mounted on horseback, repaired to the gate of the Abbey, each holding a bullock's horn in his hand, which was there filled with wine. This custom was therefore called the "Fête aux Cornets."

Forensis. Sometimes used for *Feria*, as Forensi III., Forensi V.; namely, Tuesday and Thursday.

G.

Gaudete in Domino. The introit and name of the third Sunday in Advent.

Genethliacus dies Constantinopolitanæ Urbis. The dedication of the city of Constantinople; the 11th of May.

Giouli. The name given by Bede to the months of December and January, because, in the lunisolar year of the Anglo-Saxons, the solstice fell sometimes in the one, sometimes in the other of these months.

Gulæ Augusti. August 1st, Lammas day.

H.

Hebdomada authentica. } Holy
——— Crucis. } week.

——— Diacænesima. The week of revival. In the Greek church, the first week of Easter.

——— duplex. *Vide* Hebdomada Trinitatis.

——— Expectationis. The week after the Ascension, in which the expectation of the descent of the Holy Ghost is commemorated.

——— Indulgentiæ. The Holy week.

——— magna. The Holy week: this term is also applied to the week before Pentecost.

——— Mediana Quadragesimæ. The fourth week of Lent, the week before Passion week.

——— Muta. Holy week, because the bells are not rung during the last three days.

——— Pœnalis, Pœnosa. La Semaine Péneuse, Holy week.

——— sacra. The week before Easter, and also that which precedes Pentecost.

——— Trinitatis. The week after Trinity Sunday; also called *Hebdomada duplex*, because it is likewise the week of the first Sunday after Pentecost.

Hebdomadæ Græcæ. The weeks of the Greeks, like ours, contain seven days; but with this difference, that the Sunday is often the *last* day of *their*, whilst it is the first of *our*, week. Their week does not always take its name from the Sunday which precedes it, but, at certain periods of the year, from that which follows: thus, the first week of Lent in the Greek Calendar is that which precedes the first Sunday of Lent, wherein occurs our Ash Wednesday. Passion week is that which *follows* Passion Sunday; Palm week precedes Palm Sunday; the week following is not, however, styled by the Greeks Easter week, but, as with us, Holy week. Thus it appears that the quadragesimal weeks of the Greeks do not answer to those of the Latins, although in number they correspond precisely with ours. The weeks between Easter and Pentecost do not take their names from the Sundays by which they are terminated: for instance, the week after the

octave of Easter is called by the Greeks, as with us, the second week after Easter; but the Sunday following, which is our second Sunday after Easter, is their third, and so the others, reckoning seven Sundays between Easter and Penteeost, that of Easter included, and as many weeks. After Pentecost they again begin to reckon Sunday as the last day of the week. Nevertheless the Greeks have, with great inconsistency, always, like ourselves, called Monday the second day of the week, Tuesday the third, &c.

Huitième. Octave.

Hypapanti, Hypante, Hypantæ, from the Greek Ὑπαπαντη, in Latin Occursus, in French Rencontre. The feast of the presentation of our Saviour in the Temple, where he met Simeon and Anna the Prophetess, "Festum S. Simeonis," "Candelariæ," "S. Mariæ Candelariæ," "Candelosæ," "Candelarum," "Luminum." Candlemas, commonly, the Purification of the Holy Virgin, celebrated on the 2nd of February.

I.

In excelso throno. The introit and name of the first Sunday after the Epiphany.

In voluntate tua. The introit and name of the twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost.

Inclina aurem tuam. The introit and name of the fifteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Indictum. The festival of Lendit, when scholars paid their teachers' fees, &c., established at St. Denis, in France, by Charles the Bald. It formerly commenced on Wednesday, in the second week of June. According to Roquefort (*in voce* Landio), it was held on Wednesday before the feast of St. Barnabas, the 11th of June. Pope Urban II. being at Angers, in 1096, also established a "Lendit" for the anniversary of his dedication of the church of St. Nicolas on Septuagesima Sunday, which fell on the 10th of February in that year.

Inventio sanctæ Crucis. In the Latin church, the 3rd of May. Amongst the Greeks of the middle age, the 6th of March. The Greeks now celebrate this feast with that of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.

Invocavit me. The introit and name of the first Sunday in Lent.

Isti sunt dies. Passion Sunday; so called from the response of the procession.

J.

Jean (S.) de Collaces. The Decollation of St. John the Baptist.

Jeudi, le grand Jeudi, le Jeudi Saint, called, also, *le Jeudi blanc*, because on this Thursday white bread was distributed to the poor, after washing their feet.

Jeudi, *magnificet*, or the Thursday or Mid-Lent; so called in Picardy from the first word of the Collect.

Joannes (S.) Albus. The feast of St. John the Baptist on the 24th of June.

Jouler monath. December; so called by the Swedes, from the feast which they celebrate on two days of the winter solstice.

Jours nataux. The chief feasts of the year. *Vide* Natales.

Jubilate, omnis terra. The introit and name of the third Sunday after Easter.

Judica me. The introit and name of Passion Sunday.

Jugement dernier. The Monday of the first week of Lent.

Juignet. Sometimes used for Juillet, July.

Justus es, Domine. The introit and name of the seventeenth Sunday after Pentecost.

K.

Kalendæ, dies Calendarum, or Kalendarum. The day of the Calends. This is commonly the first day of the month, and sometimes the first day of the month preceding, on which day the Calends of the month following began to be reckoned. *Vide* pages 4. 92, and 93. *antea.*

Kalendæ, or Festum Kalendarum. A ridieulous and profane festival, for a long period celebrated at Rome and elsewhere on the 1st of

January, which the church, with much difficulty, abolished.

L.

La Femme adultère. The Saturday of the third week in Lent.

Lætare, or Lætare Hierusalem. The introit and name of the fourth Sunday of Lent.

Lardarium. Tuesday before Ash Wednesday; so called in Limosin, in the twelfth century.

L'Enfant prodigue. The Saturday of the second week in Lent.

Le Lazare. The Friday in the fourth week of Lent.

Litania, Litaniæ. This word is often confounded with the Rogations, because the Litanies are sung in the processions of the Rogations. To distinguish the Litanies of St. Mark's day, the 25th of April, from the Litanies of the Rogations, the former have been frequently designated "Litania major," or "Litania Romana;" and the latter, "Litania minor," or "Litania Gallicana." *Vide* Croix noires.

Lundi, le grand Lundi, the Great Monday, or Holy Monday.

M.

Malade de 38 ans. The Friday of the first week, or of the Ember weeks of Lent.

Mardi, le grand Mardi, Holy Tuesday.

S. Maria ad Nives. The 5th of August. *Vide* Festum Mariæ de Nive.

S. Martinus Calidus. St. Martin Bouillant. The 4th of July, the day of his translation.

Martror, i. e. martyrs. All Saints' day, so called in charters in Languedoc.

Marzache. The Annunciation; the 25th of March, so called from this festival occurring in that month.

Le mauvais Riche. The Thursday of the second week of Lent.

Memento mei. Formerly the introit of the fourth Sunday of Advent. The introit of that Sunday is now "Rorate Cœli."

Mensis intrans, introïens. The six first days of the months of thirty-one days, and the five first days of the months of thirty days: thus, "Die XIV. intrante Maio," would be the 14th of May.*

Mensis exiens, astans, stans, restans. The five last days of a month, reckoned in retrograde order: thus, "Actum tertia die exeunte mense Septembris" would be the 28th of that month, beginning with the last day; thus, the 30th one, 29th two, 28th three, 27th four, &c.: but "Tertia die exeunte Octobris" would be the 29th, as that month contains thirty-one days.*

——— fenalis. Hay month, July.

——— imbrium. Showery month, April.

——— magnus. The great month June; so called because it contains the longest days.

——— messionum. Harvest month, August.

——— novarum, or imbrium. April.

——— Paschæ. The month of Easter; the Quinzaine of Easter.

——— purgatorius. February; so called because the feast of the Purification, the 2nd of February, occurs in it, or because the Romans offered expiatory sacrifices for the dead in this month.

——— undecimus, duodecimus. With the Romans, and with the French, in the tenth century, January and February.

Mercredi des Traditions. The Wednesday of the third week of Lent.

——— ens oucien kesms. Probably *en ouvrant Karesme*, or commencement of Lent; Ash Wednesday.

———, le Grand Mercredi; Holy Wednesday.

Mercoris dies. Wednesday.

Mesonestime. With the Greeks, the week of Mid-Lent, which is their fourth quadragesimal week.

Mesopentecoste. The name given by the Greeks to the eight days which commence on Wednesday of the fourth week after Easter, and end on the Wednesday of the week following.

Miserere mei, Domine. The introit and name of the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

* Vide the note in p. 32. *antea*.

Misericordia Domini. The introit and name of the second Sunday after Easter.

Missa. The feast day of a saint: as, "Missa Sancti Joannis," for "Festum Sancti Joannis."

Missæ Domini, Alleluia, Alleluia, Alleluia. The Sunday of Quasimodo.

N.

Natale, or Nativitas Domini. The birth of our Lord; the 25th of December, Festorum omnium Metropolis, says St. John of Chrysostom.

——— S. Mariæ. A festival formerly celebrated in the church on the 1st of January; the most ancient of all the feasts of the Virgin.

——— S. Petri in Cathedrâ. The chair of St. Peter, celebrated at Rome on the 18th of January, and at Antioch on the 22nd of February.

———, Natalis, or Natalis dies. The day of the martyrdom or of the death of a saint, but more particularly the former. The day of the death of a saint, not being a martyr, is commonly called "Depositio," or the Deposition of a Saint.

Natales. The chief feasts of the year — Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, and All Saints; sometimes termed "Jours nataux."

Natalis. The anniversary of the day of the accession of a distinguished personage to his dignity; as the day when the pope or king ascended the throne.

——— Calicis. Holy Thursday.

——— S. Joannis Baptistæ. The feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist, the 29th of August, as contradistinguished from "Nativitas," the day of his birth.

——— S. Mariæ ad Martyres, or Dedicatio Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ ad Martyres. The 13th of May; the day whereon Pope Boniface IV. converted the Pantheon of Rome into a church.

——— Reliquiarum. The day of the Translation of the Reliques of a Saint.

Notre Dame l'Angévine, or Septembréche. The Nativity of the Virgin, so called in Anjou.

——— Chasse Mars. The feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin.

Notre Dame de Pitié. In many churches, the Friday before Palm Sunday. *Vide* Compassion.

——— Demi-Août. The feast of the Assumption.

——— aux Marteaux. The feast of the Annunciation.

Nox. The space of twenty-four hours reckoned from one evening to another. According to Julius Cæsar and Tacitus, it was the custom of the Gauls and Germans to divide time by the number of nights. The Franks, Anglo-Saxons, and Northern nations adopted the same mode, which prevailed in some places in France so late as the twelfth century.

—— intempesta. The term given by the Romans to that portion of the night from the "concubium," or hour when they retired to rest, until midnight.

—— sacrata. Easter eve.

O.

Octava Infantium. The Sunday in the octave of Easter; so called by St. Augustin.

Octave du Grand Carême. Probably Easter week.

Octogesima, is used for Septuagesima in an ancient Chronicle of Normandy: "Anno MCII. Ypapente et Octogesima eodem die fuerunt."

Oculi. The introit and name of the third Sunday of Lent.

Oleries. The anthems beginning with O, which are sung at vespers on the seven last days of Advent, but not including Christmas Eve. "Le Dimanche dernier des *Oleries* de devant Noël" occurs in a charter cited by Ducange.

Olympias. *Vide* Olympiads, in p. 1. *antea.*

Omnes gentes. The introit and name of the seventh Sunday after Pentecost.

Omnia quæ fecisti. The introit and name of the twentieth Sunday after Pentecost.

Omnis terra. The introit and name of the second Sunday after the Epiphany.

Osanna. Palm Sunday.

Ottembre, is sometimes used for "Octobre."

P.

Pains. "Le dimanche des cinq pains." The fourth Sunday of Lent.

Palmæ, or Palmarum dies. Palm Sunday.

Pâque communiant, Pâque escommunichant, or Pâque communiaux. Easter Sunday. An ancient receipt cited by Ducange, is dated "Du deux April, nuit de *Pâque Communiant* avant le cierge béni;" and Monstrelet commences his Chronicle, "Au jour de *Pasques Communiant* l'an de grâce 1400." It likewise means the quinzaine of Easter. A letter in 1389 is dated "Mardi après la quinzaine de *Pasques Communiant;*" and another in 1390, "Le Lundi de *Pasques Communiant.*"

——— charneux. Easter day, because meat is then again eaten.

——— Neves. The day on which the new year was begun at Neves; namely, after the benediction of the Paschal candle.

——— de Noël. Christmas day: formerly called *Pâque* without any addition, and distinguished from the feast of the Resurrection by the latter being called "Les grandes Pâques." The expressions, "Pâque de Noël," and Pâque de la Résurrection," are, or were till lately, still used at Rome. It was common in France, until the seventeenth century, to say, "Faire ses Pâques," to indicate that a person had taken the communion at one of the great feasts of the year.

Parasceve, from the Greek παρασκευη, preparation. Holy Friday, and sometimes the Friday of each week.

Pascha. Commonly Easter day, and sometimes Easter week, as "Paschalis dies." In some countries, especially in Italy and Spain, the term is occasionally applied to other feasts than Easter; the name of the feast being usually added; as "Pascha Pentecostes," for Pentecost; "Pascha Epiphaniæ," or "Pascha Epiphaniorum," for the Epiphany, &c.

——— annotinum. The anniversary of the Easter of the preceding year, which was still celebrated in the church of Cambray in the last century.

——— clausum. The close of Easter; the Sunday of the octave, or the "Quasimodo," "Cluse de Pasche."

Pascha Competentium. } Palm
——— Florum, Floridum. } Sund.

——— medium. The Wednesday in the octave of Easter.

——— petitum. Palm Sunday.

——— primum. The 22nd of March; so called because Easter may happen on that day, and cannot occur earlier.

——— Rosarum. Pentecost; at which time roses are in flower.

Pastor bonus. The second Sunday after Easter; the Gospel for which day begins, "Ego sum Pastor bonus."

Pausatio S. Mariæ. The Assumption; the 15th of August.

La Pécheresse pénitente. The Thursday of Passion week.

Pentecoste. This term sometimes, and chiefly in the Greek church, signifies all the Paschal season, from Easter until Pentecost.

——— media. In the Latin church, the Wednesday in the week of Pentecost.

Penthesis. One of the names formerly given by the Greeks to the feast of the Purification.

S. Petrus in Gula Augusti, also called S. Pierre Angoul-Août, and Angel-Août. The 1st of August. In this country, this day is called Lammas day.

Populus Sion. The introit and name of the second Sunday of Advent.

Præsentatio D. N. J. C. The Presentation of our Lord at the Temple; the 2nd of February. *Vide* Hypapanti.

Privicarnium Sacerdotum. Septuagesima Sunday. *Vide* Carniprivium.

Prosphonesime. The name given by the Greeks to Septuagesima week.

Protector noster. The introit and name of the fourteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Puerperium. The feast of the Childbed of the Blessed Virgin; the 26th of December among the Greeks and Muscovites.

Purificatio B. Mariæ. The feast of the Purification; the 2nd of February. *Vide* Hypapanti.

Q.

Quadragesima. Lent. This term, taken literally, signifies the forty

fast days which precede Easter, sometimes termed "Quadragesima major," the great Lent: but formerly several Lents were annually observed; viz. in the Latin church, first, the Lent of Easter, for forty days before Easter day; secondly, the Lent of Pentecost, for forty days after the day of Pentecost; and, thirdly, the Lent of Christmas, for forty days before the Nativity of our Lord. To these Lents the Greeks added those of the Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. The Jacobites, also, observed a sixth Lent, which they termed that of the Ninivites.

Quadragesima intrans, Quaresmentranum. The commencement of Lent: it also means the first Sunday in Lent.

Quadraginta, or Dominica "Quadraginta." Quinquagesima Sunday; also called, from the first response in the Matins, "Quadraginta dies et noctes," &c.

Quadringesima, used for Quadragesima.

Quasimodo. The introit and name of the first Sunday after Easter, which is that of the octave.

Quindana, Quindena, Quinquenna. Quindena Paschæ. The Quinzaine of Easter; the eight days preceding, and the eight days following Easter day.

———— Pentecostes. The Quinzaine of Pentecost, which begin at Pentecost. Thus, "Dominica in Quindena Pentecostes," is the second Sunday after Pentecost. The terms "Quindena Nativitatis," "Quindena Purificationis," "Quindena sancti Joannis Baptistæ," "Quindena sancti Michaelis," &c., also occur; all of which quinzaines commence on the feast day itself. *Vide* p. 100. *antea*, and "Tres Septimanæ."

Quinquagesima. Commonly Quinquagesima Sunday; and sometimes the Easter season, which is fifty days, from Easter to Pentecost; and sometimes the day of Pentecost itself, which is the fiftieth.

Quintana, the Quintaine. The first Sunday of Lent; and not Quinquagesima Sunday, as stated by Du Cange.

Quintilis mensis The name given to the month of July, before Mark Antony conferred upon it that of Julius Cæsar.

R.

Ramispalma. Palm Sunday.

Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris Cæsari. The 22nd Sunday after Pentecost; so called by historians who were contemporary with the battle of Weissemberg, near Prague, fought on the 8th of November, 1610; "the Sunday," say they, on which the church sings "Reddite," &c.

Relatio pueri Jesu de Ægypto. The 7th of January.

Reminiscere. The introit and name of the second Sunday of Lent.

Resaille-mois. The months of June and July.

Respice, Domine. The introit and name of the thirteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

Revelation of St. Michael (the day of). The 8th of May.

Le Roi des Dimanches. Trinity Sunday.

Rorate Cœli. Now the introit and name of the fourth Sunday of Advent; this introit was formerly "Memento mei."

Rosæ Dominica. The fourth Sunday of Lent; and the Sunday in the octave of the Ascension. *Vide* Dominica Rosæ.

S.

Sabbatum. Usually Saturday, or sometimes the whole week: hence "una," or "prima Sabbati," for the first day of the week, that is, Sunday; "secunda Sabbati," for Monday, &c.

———— Acathisti. A name given by the Greeks to the Saturday of the fifth week of Lent.

———— duodecim lectionum. The four Saturdays of Ember weeks.

———— Luminum. } Holy Sa-
———— magnum. } turday.

———— vacans. The Saturday before Palm Sunday, because on that day, at Rome, there was no service, the pope being occupied in distributing alms.

Salus Populi. The introit and name of the nineteenth Sunday after Pentecost.

La Samaritaine. The Friday of Mid-Lent, or of the third week of Lent.

Scrutinii dies. *Vide* Dies.

Septimana. The week. *Vide* Hebdomada.

———— communis. The week which commences on the Sunday after the feast of St. Michael, in September.

———— media jejuniorum Paschalium. The third week of Lent. This week must not be confounded with "Hebdomada mediana Quadragesimæ," which is the fourth week of Lent.

———— pœnosa. Passion week; the Holy Week.

Septuagesima, is the ninth Sunday, and not the seventieth day before Easter, as it has been commonly considered: because the sixth Sunday before this great festival, which is the first of Lent, was named Quadragesima, the three Sundays preceding were styled Quinquagesima, Sexagesima, and Septuagesima.

Seval. July.

Sextilis mensis. The name applied to the month of August, before Augustus conferred upon it his own.

Si iniquitates. The introit and name of the 22nd Sunday after Pentecost.

Sicut oculi servorum. The introit of the Monday after the first Sunday of Lent.

Solemnitas Solemnitatum. Easter Day.

Somertas, or Sonmartras. Sometimes used for June.

Suscepimus, Deus. The introit and name of the eighth Sunday after Pentecost.

Susceptio sanctæ Crucis. The susception of the Holy Cross: at Paris, the first Sunday of August.

T.

Tessaracoste. The name given by the Greeks to Lent.

Tetrada. The fourth day of the week; Wednesday.

Theophania. The feasts of Christmas and of the Epiphany, which were confounded during the earlier ages, in the East, and were celebrated together on the 6th of January. *Vide* Epiphany.

Thore-maneth, or Moon of Thor. A term applied by the Swedes to the month of January, and by the Danes to March, from the name of a feast which they celebrated during the time of Paganism.

Des Traditions. The Wednesday of the third week of Lent, because the Gospel of that day speaks of the false traditions from the Jews, which the disciples of our Lord did not observe.

Transfigurationis Dominica. The second Sunday of Lent, because the Gospel of the Transfiguration of our Lord is chanted on that day.

———— Festum. The Transfiguration of our Lord; the 6th of August.

Tres Septimanæ Paschales. The three weeks commencing on Easter day: the terms, "tres Septimanæ Pentecostes," "tres Septimanæ Nativitatis," "tres Septimanæ S. Joannis Baptist." have a similar signification. The cause of these terms is, that in many places the great festivals had three consecutive octaves, whilst in others they had only two, which were described by the word "quindena." This explains why, in ancient charters and Chronicles, *octavæ* occurs more commonly than *octava*.

Τρίωδ ιον. The name given by the Greeks to the Sunday before Septuagesima, because they began that day with the grand hymn called Τρίωδ ιον, which lasted until Easter.

V.

Verdi-aoré. for Vendredi-adoré. Good Friday; so called formerly by the multitude, on account of the worship of the cross.

La Veuve de Naim. The Thursday of the fourth week of Lent.

Vigilia Horemii. The eve of St. Laurence, or the 9th of August.

Les Vignerons. The Friday of the second week of Lent.

Vocem jucunditatis. The introit and name of the fifth Sunday after Easter.

W.

Witave, and Witive. Octave.

ALPHABETICAL CALENDAR

OF

SAINTS;

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR SEVERAL FESTIVALS, ETC.

AARON, abbot - - June 21.
Aaron and Julius - July 1.
Abban, abbot in Ireland Oct. 27.
Abbenus, hermit - May 13.
Abbon, abbot, martyred - - - Nov. 13.
Abdas, bishop - - May 16.
Abdjesus, or Hebedjesus, bishop - May 16.
Abdon and Sennes, martyrs - - July 30.
Abraames - - Feb. 14.
Abraamius, bishop of Arbela - - Feb. 5.
Abraham, hermit - March 15.
———, abbot - June 15.
———, St. Mahanes, and St. Simeon - Nov. 30.
Abrosimus and St. Sina Nov. 10.
Acarius, bishop, died - Nov. 27.
Acca, bishop and confessor - - - Feb. 19.
Acepsimas, bishop - March 14.
Achart, or Aicard, or Acaire, abbot - Sept. 15.
Achates, Acacius, called also Agathange, bishop of Antioch in Asia - - - March 31.
Achileus, and others, martyrs - - May 12.
Acius and Acheolus, in French Ach and Acheul, martyrs - May 1.
Adalbert - - June 25.
Adalbert, bishop, apostle in Prussia, martyred - - April 23.
Adam creatus est - March 23.
Adaman, confessor - March 16.
———, *abbot and confessor* - - Sept. 2.
Adamman, abbot - Sept. 23.
Adauctus and St. Felix Aug. 30.
Adela - - - Sept. 8.
Adelaide, the happy, empress and queen of Italy, died - Dec. 16.
———, or Alice - Feb. 5.
Adelard, or Alard, abbot, died - - Jan. 2.
Adelbert, abbot, died - June 20.
——— - - June 25.
Adhelm. *Vide* Aldhelm.
Adian, bishop of Mayo Oct. 20.
Adjutor, or Ajutre, monk, died - - April 30.
Ado, bishop, died - Dec. 16.
Adrian, abbot - - Jan. 9.
Adrian, martyr - *Sept.* 8. L. Aug. 26. G.
———, martyr - March 4.
——— and Eubulus - March 5.
———, bishop of St. Andrew's, and martyr March 4.
ADVENT SUNDAY, the nearest Sunday to the feast of St. Andrew, whether before or after. *Vide* the Table of Moveable Feasts, page 76.
Aed, bishop of Kildare, died - - - May 10.
Ædesius - - April 8.
Ædwin, king and mart. Oct. 4.
Ælf heahi, archbishop, passion of - - April 19.
Ælred, abbot - - Jan. 12.
Æmilius and St. Castus May 22.
Ængus, bishop in Ireland - - - March 11.
Æthilwold, confessor and hermit - - March 23.
———. Vide *Ethelwold.*
Afra, martyred, with his mother and three servants - - Aug. 5.
Afrique, or Efrique, called also St. Frie and Sainto-Frique - Jan. 15. Feb. 8. May 1.

Agapa, St. Chionia, and St. Irene, sisters, martyrs - - Apr. 1* L. Apr. 16. G.
Agapius, St. Timothy, and St. Thecla - Aug. 19.
Agapitus - - March 24.
———, *martyr* - Aug. 18.
Agapitus, pope, translation of - - Sept. 20.
Agatha, virgin and martyr - - Feb. 5.
———, *queen* - - Dec. 8.
——— - - - - June 28.
Agathangelus and Clement, bishop of Ancyra - - - Jan. 23.
———,or Agace, bishop of Antioch - March 31.
Agatho, pope - - Jan. 10.
Agathodorus, St. Carpus, and St. Papylus Apr. 14.
Agericus, bishop - Dec. 1.
Agilbert, or Ailbert, bishop - - - Oct. 11.
Agilus, or Aile, abbot, died - - - Aug. 30.
Agnan, or Anianus, bishop and confessor Nov. 17.
———, translation of June 14.
Agnes, virgin and martyr - - - Jan. 21.
—— *II.* - - Jan. 28.
Agnes of Monte Pulciano - - April 20.
Agoard, Agilbert, and their companions, martyrs - - June 25.
Agobart, or Aguebaud, bishop, died - June 6.
Agri, or Airi, Agericus, and Agiricus, bishop - - Dec. 1.
Agricola and *St. Vitalis* Nov. 27.
Aibert - - April 7.
Aicard, or Achart, abbot - - Sept. 15.
Aid of Eacharaidh, abbot - - April 11.
Aid, or Aed, or St. Mac Cartin, bishop of Clogher - - Aug. 15.
Aidan, or Adan, bishop and confessor - Aug. 31.
Aidan, or Adian, bishop of Mayo - Oct. 20.
Aidar. *Vide* Maidoc.
Aigalfe, bishop - May 22.
Ailbe, bishop of Emly, died - - Sept. 12.
Ailild, archbishop of Armagh, died - Jan. 13.
——— II., archbishop of Armagh, died - July 1.
Ailmetus, bishop of Clogher - - Feb. 2.
Aithilahas and St. Joseph - - - March 14.
Alard. *Vide* Adelard.
ALBAN, PROTOMARTYR OF BRITAIN - - June 22.
———, *translation* † *or invention* ‡ *of* - Aug. 2.
———, *deposition of* - May 16.
Alburga of Barking, virgin - - Oct. 12.
Albert, the blessed patriarch of Jerusalem April 8.
———, bishop of Liege, martyred - - Nov. 23.
———, the great, bishop of Ratisbon, died - - Nov. 15.
Albeus - - Sept. 12.
Albina, widow of Publicola - - - Dec. 31.
Albinus, bishop and confessor - - March 1.
Alchfrid, king and monk - - - March 14.
Alchmund and St. Tilbert, bishops of Hexham - - Sept. 7.
Alcmund, martyr - March 19.
Alcuin, abbot, died - May 19.
Alcuinus, confessor - Aug. 12.
Aldhelm, or Adhelm, bishop, deposition of May 25.
———, *translation of* March 31.
Aldegondes, virgin, died - - - Jan. 30.
Aldric, or Audri, abbot June 6. § Oct. 10. ||
Aldric, bishop, died - Jan. 7.
Aleaume, Elesme, or Adelm, monk, died Jan. 30.
Alexander, died - Jan. 15.
Alexander, confessor - Aug. 16.
———, *pope* - May 3.
———, *bishop of Alexandria* - - Feb. 26.
Alexander, bishop of Comana - - Aug. 11.
———, bishop of Jerusalem - - Mar. 18. L. Dec. 22. G.
——— and St. Epipodius - - April 22.
———, St. Epimachus, &c. - - Dec. 12.

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* "L'Art de vérifier les Dates;" but Butler states that the feast of St. Agapa and her sisters is on the *third* of April.
† Arundel MS. 155.
‡ Cotton MS. Claudius, D VI.
§ By the church of Sens.
|| Elsewhere.

Alexander, St. Sisinnius and St. Martyrius - May 29.
Alexandria, martyrs to the pestilence in - Feb. 28.*
Alexis - - July 17. L. Mar. 17. G.
Alfred, king, deposition of - - Oct. 28.
Alfrida, or Etheldritha Aug. 2.
Alfstan, bishop and confessor - - April 6.
Alfwold, bp. and conf. March 26.
———, *king and martyr* - - Sept. 23.
Alice - - Aug. 24.
Alice, or Adelaide, empress - - Dec. 16.
———, virgin and abbess Feb. 5.
Alipius - - Aug. 15.
Alirius, or Illidius, bishop - - June 5.
All Hallows or All Saints' Day - Nov. 1.
All Souls' Day - Nov. 2.
Almachus - - Jan. 1.
Alnoth, hermit and martyr - - Feb. 27.
Aloysius, or Lewis Gonzaga - - June 21.
Alphæus, Zachæus, &c. martyrs - - Nov. 18.
Alphege, archbishop and martyr - - April 19.
Alphege, translation of June 8.
———, ordination of Nov. 16.
Alphonsus. *Vide* St. Ildephonso.
——— Turibius, archbishop of Lima March 23.
Alric, confessor and hermit - - Aug. 2.
Altho, abbot - - Sept. 5.
Altured, or Alred, abbot and confessor - Jan. 12.
Amable, or Amabilis Ricomagensis, died - Nov. 1.
———, translation of Oct. 19.
Amalberge, widow - July 10.
Amand, bishop and confessor, translation of - - Oct. 26.*
Amandus, bishop of Bordeaux - - June 18.
Amandus and Vedastus, bishops - - Feb. 6.
Amantius - - Nov. 4.
Amarand, or Amaranth, martyr - Nov. 7.
Amator, or Amatre, bishop, died - May 1.
Amatus, bishop, and Amatus, abbot - Sept. 13.
Ambrosius, bishop of Milan and confessor *April* 4. Dec. 7. R.
Ambrosius, bishop of Cahors - - Oct. 16.
———, abbot, died July 18.
Amé, or Amatus, abbot Sept. 13. April 28. Oct. 19.
Ammon, hermit, died Oct. 4.
Amour - - Oct. 8.
Amphibalus, bishop and martyr - June 25.
Amphilochius, bishop Nov. 23.
Anacletus, pope - July 13. Apr. 26. P.
Anastasia, a Persian martyr - - Jan. 22.
———, three, namely, the Sinaite, I. the patriarch, and the younger - - April 21.
Anastatia, martyr - Dec. 25. L. Dec. 22. G.
——— and St. Basilissa - - April 15.
Anastatius, pope - April 27.
Andeolus, martyr - May 1.
Andochius, martyr - Sept. 24.
Andomar, bishop - Sept. 9.
Andrew the Apostle Nov. 30.
———, *translation of* May 9.
Andrew, deacon - Aug. 22.
———, St. Peter, and their companions - May 15.
——— Avellino - Nov. 10.
——— Corsini - Feb. 4.
——— of Crete - Oct. 17.
Angadrema, or Angadrisma, virgin, died - Oct. 14.
———, translation of - - March 27.
Angels, the Holy Guardian - - Oct. 2. L. Nov. 8. G.
Angelus - - May 5.
Angilbert, or Engelbert, or Englevert, abbot, died - - Feb. 18.
Angulus, or Augulus, bishop and martyr - Feb. 7.
Anian. *Vide* Agnan.
Anianus, bishop of Alexandria - - April 25.
Anicetus, bishop - April 17.
Annania Azaria Misahel, martyr - - Dec. 16.
Anne, mother of the Holy Virgin - *July* 26.† July 25. G.
Anno, archbishop, died Dec. 4.

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* Cotton MS. Vespasian, A ix.

† As another feast occurred on that day, the feast of St. Anne was celebrated at Paris, Beauvais, and in other places, on the 28th of July.

ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN - March 25.
Ansbert, archbishop, died - - Feb. 9.
Anscharius, monk and archbishop, died - Feb. 3.
Anselm, bishop, died - March 18.
Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury and confessor - - April 21.
———, *archbishop and confessor* - - July 3.
Anterus, pope - Jan. 3.
Anthelm, bishop, died June 26.
Anthimus, bishop and martyr - - April 27.
Anthony, St. John, and St. Eustachius - April 14.
———, monk, died - Dec. 28.
———, Cauleas - Feb. 12.
Anthony, abbot and confessor - - Jan. 17.
———, *martyr* - May 11.
———, *of the order of Friars Minors* - *June* 13. Mar. 28. P.
Antiochus and Eleutherius - - April 18.
Antipas - - April 11.
Antonina, virgin and martyr - - Jan. 15.
Antoninus, martyr - Sept. 2.
———, or *Little Anthony* - - May 2. R. May 10. P.
Anysia - - Dec. 30.
Aper, bishop - - Sept. 15.
Aphraates - - April 7.
Aphrodosius, bishop and martyr - - March 22.
Apian - - April 2.
Apolinaris, bishop and martyr - - July 23.
———, *martyr* - Oct. 5.
Apolinaris the apologist, bishop of Hierapolis - - Jan. 8.
——— Sidonius, bishop - - Aug. 23.
Apollo - - Jan. 25.
Apollonia, virgin and martyr - - Feb. 9.
Apollonius, Philemon, &c. martyrs - March 8.
Appia and St. Philemon - - Nov. 22.
Appolonius - - April 18.
Apuleius and St. Marcellus - - Oct. 7.
Aquilon, bishop - Oct. 19.
Aquinas, Thomas - March 7.
Arbogastus, bishop - July 21.
Arcadius - - Jan. 12.
Archelaus, bishop - Dec. 26.
Archibald, abbot and confessor - - March 27.
Aredius. *Vide* St. Yriez.
Areg, Aregius, or Aridius, bishop of Nevers - Aug. 16.
Ariald, martyr, martyred - - June 28.
Ariga, Areg, Arigius, or Aredius, bishop of Gap, died - - May 1.
Aristobulus, bishop and martyr - - March 15.
Arkenwald. *Vide* Erkenwald.
Armogastes, St. Archinimus and St. Saturus - March 29.
Arnold, bishop - April 17.
Arnold, bishop of Gap, died - - Sept. 19.
Arnoul, bishop of Soissons, died - - Aug. 15.
Arnulph, bishop and martyr - - July 18.
———, *bishop* - Aug. 16.
———, *confessor and hermit* - - Aug. 22.
Arsenius, abbot - July 19.
Artemius - - Oct. 20.
Arwald, king, brothers of, martyrs - Aug. 21.
Asaph, bishop and confessor - - May 1.
ASCENSION DAY, or HOLY THURSDAY, is the Thursday in Rogation week. *Vide* the Table of Moveable Feasts, page 76.
Ascolius, bishop - Dec. 30.
Ash Wednesday is the first day in Lent. *Vide* the Moveable Feasts.
Asicus, bishop of Elphin - - April 27.
ASSUMPTION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN - Aug. 25.
Asterius, bishop - Oct. 30.
Astirius - - March 3.
Athanasius, bishop and patriarch of Alexandria - - *May* 2. Jan. 18. G. June 9. G.
Attalus and St. Blandina, &c. of Lyons - June 2.
———, translation of May 2.
Attracta of Ireland - Feb. 9.
Aubert, Audebertus, or Autpertus, bishop - Dec. 13.
Aubierga, abbess. *Vide* Edilburge. - -
Aubin, or Albinus, bishop, died - - March 1.
Audex, virgin - Nov. 18.
Audifax - - Jan. 19.
Audoen, or Owen, bishop and confessor - Aug. 24.
Audry, or St. Etheldreda - - June 23.
Augentius - - Feb. 14.

Augulus, Augustus, or Aule, bishop — Feb. 7.
Augustin, bishop of Hippo Regius, died — Aug. 28.
Augustin, bishop — Feb. 27.
———, *bishop and doctor* — Aug. 28.
AUGUSTINE, THE APOSTLE OF ENGLAND, ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY — May 26.
———, conversion of — May 5.
———, *translation of* — *Sept.* 6. or 13.*
Augustus, priest — Oct. 7.
Aunarius, or Anacharius, bishop, died — Sept. 25.
Aura, or Aurea, abbess — Oct. 4.
Aurelian, archbishop, died — June 16.
Aurelius, bishop of Carthage — July 20.
Ausonius, bishop — May 22, & June 11.
Austerius and Maurinus — March 3.
Austin. *Vide* Augustine.
Austreberta, virgin and abbess, died — Feb. 10.
Austreberta, virgin — Oct. 20.
Austregisilius, Austrillius, Outrille, bishop — May 23.
Austremonius, Stremonius, or Strimonius, apostle and bishop — Nov. 1.
———, translation of — Feb. 1.
Austrudius, or Austrudis, virgin and abbess — Oct. 17.
Auxentius, hermit — Feb. 14. G. Feb. 15. R. April 17. P.
Aventin, bishop — Feb. 4.
Avertin — May 5.
Avitus, Avit, or Avi, Alcimus Ecdicius Avitus, died — Feb. 5.
———, or Avi, abbot — June 17.
Avoice, or Hedwiges, duchess of Poland — Oct. 17.
Aybert, priest, died — April 7.
Aydo, abbot and confessor — Feb. 28.
Ayou, or Aygulfus, abbot and martyr — Sept. 3.
Azades, Arba, and others, martyrs in Persia — April 22.
Azaria, Annania, and Misahel, martyrs — Dec. 16.

B.

Babile — June 14.†
Babillus, or Babylas, bishop — *Jan.* 24. Sept. 4. G.
Babolein, or Babolenus, abbot — June 26.
Bademus, abbot — April 10.
Bain, bishop of Terouenne — June 20.
Baldred, priest and confessor — March 29.
Baldrede, bishop of Glasgow, and confessor — March 6.
Banceust — Jan. 30.†
Barachisius — March 29.
Baradat, hermit — Feb. 22.
Barba — Dec. 16.‡
Barbara, virgin — *Dec.* 4. or 5.‡
Barbara, virgin and martyr — Dec. 16.‡
Barbasceminus, &c. martyrs — Jan. 14.
Barbatus, or Barbas, bishop — Feb. 19.
Barhadbesciabas — July 21.
Barlaam — Nov. 19.
BARNABAS, THE APOSTLE — June 11.
Barnard, Bernhart, or Berear, archbishop, died — Jan. 22.
Barr, or Finbarr, bishop of Cork — Sept. 25.
Barre, bishop of Caithness in Scotland — Aug. 25.
Barsabias, abbot, and others — Oct. 20.
Barsanuphius — Feb. 6.
Barsimæus — Jan. 30.
BARTHOLOMEW, THE APOSTLE — *Aug.* 24. L. June 11. G. Aug. 25. R.
Bartholomew, confessor and hermit — June 24.
Baruc, hermit — Nov. 29.
Bas — June 23.
Basil, bishop — *June* 14. R. Mar. 31. P. Jan. 1. and 30. G.
——, priest and martyr — Mar. 22. G.
Basildes, St. Cyrin or Quirin, and St. Nabor, or St. Nazarre, martyrs — June 12.
Basiliscus, bishop — May 22.

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* Arundel MS. 155. in Brit. Mus.

† Cottonian MS. Domitian, A XVII., a Psalter which belonged to King Richard II.

‡ Arundel MS. 155.

Basiliscus, martyr - May 22.
Basilissa and Anastasia April 15.
Basle, or Basolus, hermit, died - - Nov. 26.
Bather, abbot and confessor - - Sept. 11.
Batilda, Bathildes, Badechilda, Bautour, or Baudour, queen - Jan. 30.
———, *translation of* *Feb.* 27.
Baudille, or Baudele, martyr - - May 20.
Bavo, or Baf, monk, died - - Oct. 1.
Bean, bishop and confessor - - Dec. 16.
Bean, bishop of Aberdeen - - Oct. 26.
Beath - - May 8.*
Beatrix - - July 29.
Beatus, confessor - May 9.
Becan, abbot - - April 5
Becket, Thomas à, translation of - July 7.
Beda, virgin - Aug. 25.
Bede, the Venerable - May 27.
——, *translation of* - May 10.
Bega, or Bees - Sept. 6.
Bega, virgin - - Nov. 22.
Begga, abbess - - Dec. 17.
Benedecid - - March 22.
Benedicta, virgin - Oct. 8.*
Benedict, Biscop, abbot Jan. 12.
———, abbot - March 21.
———, abbot of Aniane or Agnane, died - Feb. 11 or 12.
———, or Benoit - Mar. 21. L. Mar. 12. G.
——— II., pope - May 7.
——— XI., pope - July 7.
Benedict, abbot Dec. 4.
———, *translation of* July 11.
———, bishop and abbot in England - Jan. 12.
Benezet, or Little Bennet, or Benedict, called Pastor and Pontifex - - April 14.
Benignus, apostle of Burgundy - - Nov. 1. Nov. 24., principal feast. Feb. 27. April 26.
———, or Binen, archbishop of Armagh - - Nov. 9.
Benignus, bishop and confessor - - *Nov. 3.*
Benjamin, deacon and martyr - - March 31.
Beno, priest and confessor - - Jan. 14.
Bercaire, or Bercarius, or Bererus, abbot - Oct. 16.
Bercham, bishop and confessor in Scotland April 6.
Berectus, confessor - Feb. 24.
Berethun, abbot and confessor - - May 15.
Bernacus, abbot and confessor - - April 7.
Bernard - - Aug. 20.
———, abbot of Jiron, died - - April 14.
———, translation of April 23.
———, translation of May 17.
——— de Menthon, archdeacon and apostle of the Alps - June 15.
———, abbot of Clairvaux - - Aug. 20.
———, bishop. *Vide* St. Barnard.
Bernard, monk - May 20.
———, *Ptolemy, founder of the Olivetans* - - Aug. 21.
Bernardin of Sienna, died - - May 20.
Bernon, abbot, died - Jan. 13.
Bernwald, bishop - Nov. 20.
Berta, abbess, died - July 4.
Bertilla, virgin and abbess, died - - Nov. 5.
Bertin, abbot, died - Sept. 5.
——, translation of July 16.
Bertine - - Dec. 23.†
——— - - July 15.†
Berton, or Bertulf, abbot, died - - Feb. 5.
Bertrand, bishop of Comminges - Oct. 15.
———, bishop of Mans - - July 3.
Bettelin - - Sept. 9.
Beuno, or Beunor, abbot of Clynnog - April 21.
Beuva, or Bova, abbess - - April 24.
Beuvon, or Bobon, or Bovus - - Jan. 2. and May 22. in Lombardy
Beye, virgin in Scotland - - Nov. 1.
Bibiana, virgin and martyr - - Dec. 2.
Binno - - April 21.
Birinus, first bishop of Dorchester - - Dec. 3.
———, translation of Sept. 4.
Birstan, bishop and confessor - - April 22.
Blaan, bishop of Kingaradha - - Aug. 10.
Blainiacus, martyr Nov. 28.

* Cotton MS. Vespasian, A IX.

† Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII.

Blaise, bishop of Sebaste, and martyr - Feb. 3. L. Feb. 11. G.
Blaithmaie - - Jan. 19.
Blanchar, Branchet, or Planchet, or Pancras, martyr - - May 12. or 11.*
Blandina - - June 2.
Blane, bishop and confessor in Scotland - Aug. 10.
Böecius, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boetius, died - Oct. 23.
Boisil, prior of Melross Feb. 23.
Boisius, abbot and confessor - - Jan. 25.
Bolcan - - July 4.
Bon, Bonet, Bonitus, Bonus, Bonifacius, or Eusebius, bishop, died - - Jan. 15
Bona, or Beuve, abbess April 24.
Bonaventura, bishop - July 14.
Boniface - - April 4.*
———, B., bishop of Lausanne, died - Feb. 19.
———, bishop of Ross - - March 14.
———, martyr - May 14. R. or May 8.* May 26. P.
——— I., pope - Oct. 25.
———, pope - - Dec. 25.
Boniface, a Scotsman, apostle in Germany, bishop and martyr - June 5.
Bonitus - - Jan. 15.
Bonosus and Maximilian - - Aug. 21.
Bontoul - - March 9.*
Bosa, bishop and confessor - - March 9.
Botulph, abbot and confessor - - June 17.
Brandan, abbot and confessor in Scotland May 16.
Brandan, abbot and confessor, translation of - - - June 14.
Braulio, bishop of Saragossa - - March 26.
Breaca, or Breague - June 4.
Bregwin, bp. and conf. Aug. 26.
Brian, king and martyr March 12.
Brice, or Bricius, bishop and confessor - Nov. 13.
Bride, virgin in Scotland - - Feb. 1.
Bridget - - Originally Oct. 7., and now Oct. 8.
Bridget - - Feb. 1.
Brieu, Briocus, Briomaclus, or Vriomaclus - - April 29. and 30.
———, translation of - May 1.
Brinstan, bishop of Winchester - Nov. 4.
Briocus, bishop - Aug. 8.
Brise - - Nov. 13.
Brithwald, bishop and confessor - - Jan. 9.
Brithwold, bishop and confessor - - Jan. 22.
Bronacha, or Bronanna, abbess - - April 2.
Brothen - - Oct. 15.
Brothers, the Seven - July 10.
Bruno, founder of the Carthusian monks - Oct. 6.
Brunon, B., archbishop of Cologne, died - Oct. 11.
———, bishop of Segni - - July 18.
———, or Brun, bishop and apostle in Prussia - - Oct. 15.
Brynach - - April 7.
——— - - July 7.
Buan - - - Aug. 4.
Burian - - June 4.
Buricna, virgin - June 19.
Burkard, or Burchard, bishop - - Oct. 14., but formerly, in Germany, on Thursday after St. Denis.

C.

Cadmarch - - Oct. 8.
Cadoc, bishop and martyr - - Jan. 25.
Cadroc - - March 6.
Cadseus, or Cattwg - Jan. 24.
Cadvarch - - Oct. 24.
Cadwallader - - Oct. 9.
Caedwal - - April 20.
Cæsarius - - Feb. 25.
———, bishop of Arles - - Aug. 27.
———, martyr - Nov. 1.
Caian - - Sept. 25.
Cagnou, Chagnoaldus, Chainoaldus, Chanulphus, Agnoaldus, and Hagnoaldus, bishop, died - Sept. 6.

* Cotton MS. Domitian A XVII.

Cairlan, archbishop of Armagh, died - March 24.
Caius, or Gaius, pope, died - April 22.
Cajetan - - Aug. 7.
Calais, Calès, Carilefus, or Karelefus, abbot, died - July 1.
Calixtus, pope and martyr - Oct. 14.
Caltry, Calcericus, and Chalactericus, bishop, died - Oct. 8.
Camillus de Lillis - July 14.
Cammin, abbot - March 25.
Candidus, martyr - Oct. 3.
Candlemas Day - Feb. 2.
Canicius, abbot and confessor - - Oct. 11.
Canoch, confessor and hermit - - March 13.
Canterbury, dedication of the church of - May 4.*
Cantius and Cantianus, brothers, and Cantianilla, their sister - May 31.
Canute, king and martyr - - - Jan. 19.
Canute, the younger - Jan. 7.
Caprais, abbot - - June 1.
———, martyr - Oct. 20.
Caradoc - - - April 13.
Carantoc, confessor - May 17.
Caraunus, also Caranus and Caro (in French, Cheron) - - May 28.
Carda - - - July 15.
Carle, or Carl Sunday, the Fifth Sunday in Lent. *Vide* the Table of Moveable Feasts.
Carloman, B., son of Charles Martel, duke of the French, died - Aug. 17.
Carniprivium, or Lent. *Vide* the Glossary, *antea*, page 111.
Caron - - Mar. 4. or 5.
Carpus, bishop, Papylus and Agathodorus - April 14.
Carthagh, or Mochudu, bishop of Lismore - May 14.
Casimir, son of Casimir III., king of Poland, died - - Mar. 4.
Cassian, Aug. 13.
———, bishop - Aug. 5.
———, priest - - July 23. F. Feb. 29. G.
Cassuis, or Cassis, and 6266 other martyrs, in Auvergne - May 15.
Castor, abbot - - Sept. 20.
Castor, martyr - Mar. 26.
Castus and Æmilius - May 22.
Cataldus, bishop of Tarentum - - May 10.
Cathan - - May 17.
Catherine. *Vide* Katherine.
Ceadwald, king - April 20
Cecilius - - June 3.
Cecily, virgin and martyr - - Nov. 22.
Cedde, St., bishop and confessor - - Jan. 7.
———, *or Chad, bishop of Lindisfarne and Lichfield, in England, and of the Merse, in Scotland* - Mar. 2.
Cedmon, confessor - Feb. 11.
Celestinus, pope - April 6.
Celigna, Cœlinia, or Cilinia, virgin - Oct. 21.
Celsus, bishop and confessor - - - April 6.
Celynan - - Nov. 20.
Cenred and Offa, kings Oct. 20.
Ceolfride, Ceolfroy, or Ceufrei - - Sept. 25.
Ceonwulf, king and confessor - - - Jan. 15.
Ceran, or Ceraunus, bishop - - Sept. 27.
Cerboney, or Cerbonius, bishop - Oct. 10. R. Oct. 17. P.†
Ceslas - - - July 20.
Chadoin, or Hardouin, or Chadoenus, or Caduindus, or Clodoenus, or Harduinus, or Hadurnius, bishop, died - - Aug. 20.
Chaffre, or Theofroi, or Theofredus, or Tietfredus, abbot, martyred - - Oct. 19.
Chamant, or Amant, or Amantius, bishop Nov. 4.
Charc, or Shear Thursday, the Thursday in Passion Week. *Vide* Nares' Glossary.
Charlemagne, emperor Jan. 29.
———, translation of - - - Aug. 23.
Charles the Good, count of Flanders, killed March 2.

* Arundel MS. 155.
† Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII.

Charles Boromée, archbishop of Milan, died — Nov. 3.
Chaumond, or Anemundus, or Ennemundus, or Chanemundus, or Dalphinus, or Dalvinus, bishop — Sept. 28.
Chef, or Cherf, or Theuderius, or Thuodarius, abbot, died — Oct. 29.
Cheron, or Carannus, martyr — May 28. or 27.*
Childermas, or Innocents' Day — Dec. 28.
Chillen, or Killian — Nov. 13.
Christian, bishop and confessor — March 18.
Christina, virgin and martyr — July 24.
———, *virgin and abbess* — Nov. 24.
Christina — Oct. 5.
Christopher and Cucuphatus, martyrs — *July* 25. May 9. G.
Chrodegand. *Vide* Crodegand.
Chromace, bishop — Dec. 2.
Chroniacus, St., confessor — Jan. 4.
Chrysanta and St. Daria, *virgins and martyrs* — Oct. 25.
Chrysogonus, priest and martyr — Nov. 24.
Chryseuil, martyr — Feb. 7.
Cianan, or Kenan, bishop — Nov. 24.
Circumcision of our Lord — Jan. 1.
Ciricus and Julitta, martyrs — June 16.
Clair, or Clars, of Aquitain, bishop & martyr — June 1.
——, or Clarus, abbot of Vienne in Dauphiny — Jan. 1.
——, priest and martyr in Vexen — Nov. 4.
——, priest in Touraine — Nov. 8.
Clara, virgin — Aug. 12.
Clare of Monte Falcon — Aug. 18.
Claudius, bishop — June 6.
———, Asterius, Neon, Domnina, and Theonilla — Aug. 23.
Claudrian — Dec. 3.*
Cledoe — Nov. 3.
Clement of Alexandria, or Titus Flavius Clemens — Dec. 4.
——— of Ancyra — Jan. 23.
Clement, pope and martyr — Nov. 17. & 23.
Clera — Aug. 10.
Cletus, bishop and confessor — April 26.
Clintancus, king and martyr — Aug. 19.
Clotilda, Chrotildis, or Chrodechildis, queen of France — June 3.
Clou, Clodulphus, Flondulphus, and Illodulphus, bishop, died — June 8.
Cloud, or Cloust*, or Chlodvaldus, priest — Sept. 7.
Clydwen — Nov. 1.
Coemgen, or Keivin — June 3.
Cogan, abbot and confessor — Aug. 12.
Colette, Boilette of Corbil, died — March 6.
Collen — May 20.
Collop Monday.
Colm, bishop and confessor in Scotland — June 6.
Colman — Sept. 26.
———, abbot — Dec. 12.
———, bishop and confessor — Oct. 15.
———, bishop of Dromore — Oct. 27.
———, bishop of Kilmacduach — Feb. 3.
———, confessor in Scotland — Feb. 18.
———, martyr — Oct. 13.
——— — Nov. 20.
Colme, or *Columb, abbot and confessor in Scotland* — June 9.
Colomba — Sept. 17.
———, virgin, martyred — Dec. 31.
———, translation of — Dec. 17.
Columba, virgin and martyr — Mar. 16.
Colomban, abbot, died — Nov. 29.
———, translation of — Aug. 31.
Columban, abbot — Nov. 21.
Come and St. Damien, brothers, physicians and martyrs, called by the Greeks Anargyri — Sept. 27. L. July 1. G.
Comgall, an Irish bishop — May 10.
Cominus, abbot — Oct. 6.
Commemoratio Animarum — Nov. 2.
Comogel, abbot and confessor — Dec. 20.
Conall, abbot — May 22.
Conan — Jan. 26.
Conception of the Blessed Virgin — Dec. 8.

* Cotton MS. Domitian, A xvii.

Concord - - - Jan. 2.
Congal, abbot of Halywood in Scotland, and confessor - May 12.
Congall - - July 27.
Congellus, abbot and confessor - - Dec. 6.
Congilla, abbess - Nov. 9.
Conlæth, Conlaid, or Conlian, bishop of Kildare, died - May 3.
Conon and his son, of Iconia in Asia - May 29.
Conrad, bishop of Constance - - Nov. 26.
Conran, bishop of Orkney - - Feb. 14.
Constant, of Logherne Nov. 13.
Constantian, hermit - Dec. 1.
Constantine, king of Scotland, and martyr March 11.
——— II., king of Scotland - April 2.
Contest, bishop, died - Jan. 19.
CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL Jan. 25.
Convoyon, abbot - Dec. 28.
Conwal, archdeacon of Glasgow - - May 18.
Conwallen, abbot and confessor - - Oct. 13.
Conwan, confessor - Feb. 14.
Corbinian, bishop - Sept. 8.
Cordula, virgin and martyr - - Oct. 22.
Corentin, bishop - May 1. Sept. 5. Dec. 12.
Cormac, archbishop of Armagh - - Feb. 17.
———, bishop of Cashel - - Sept. 14.
——— - - Dec. 12.
Cornelius, bishop and martyr - - Feb. 2. R. Sept. 23. G.
Cornelius, pope, and Cyprianus, martyrs Sept. 14. now 16.*
Cornwallin, abbot and confessor - - Oct. 5.
Coronna - - Aug. 11.†
Corpus Christi, or Body of Christ, celebrated on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday. This festival was instituted in 1264.
Cosmas and Damian, martyrs - - Sept. 27.
Coteris - - Feb. 10.
Credyw - - Nov. 11.
Crescent, bishop - June 27. R. Dec. 29. F.
Crisanthus and Daria Dec. 1.
Crispin and Crispinian, martyrs - - Oct. 25.
Crispina - - Dec. 5.
Cristiclus - - Nov. 3.
Crodegrand, or Godegrand, Chrodogandus, bishop, died - March 6.
CROSS, THE HOLY, INVENTION OF - - May 3.
———, EXALTATION OF - - Sept. 14.
Crown of Thorns - May 4.
Crowned, the four brothers and martyrs - Nov. 8.
Cryanthus and Daria - Oct. 25.
Cucufat, martyr - July 25.
Cumin, bishop - Aug. 19.
Cunegonde, widow of the emperor St. Henry - - March 3.
Cunibert, Hunibert, or Clunibert, bishop - Nov. 12.
Curien - - Oct. 13.*
Cuthberga, virgin - Aug. 31.
Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarn, and confessor, deposition of March 20.
———, translation of Sept. 4.
Cuthman - - Feb. 8.
Cwenburga, virgin - Sept. 22.
Cwrda - - Dec. 5.
Cybar, Eparchius, hermit, died - - July 1.
Cybtacus, priest - June 30.
Cymbert, bishop and confessor - - Feb. 21.
Cymbrid - - March 19.
Cyndyrin - - July 25.
Cyneburga and Cyneswitha, virgins and martyrs - - March 6.
Cynfhvol - - Oct. 5.
Cyngar - - March 7.
Cynoe - - - June 6.
Cynog - - - Oct. 7.
Cynvar - - Nov. 7.
Cynwill - - - April 30.
Cyprian, or Sabran, or Cyprianus, abbot - Dec. 9.
Cyprian, Tascius Cæcilianus Cyprianus, bishop of Carthage, and martyr - - Originally Sept. 14., afterwards Sept. 16.
——— the Magician, and St. Justin, martyrs - - - Sept. 26.
———, bishop - Oct. 3.
Cyr, or Cyrique, infant, and Juliet, his mother, martyrs - June 16. L. July 15. G.

* L'Art de vérifier les Dates.
† Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII.

Cyra, sister to St. Fiacre — June 8.
Cyran, for Siran, or Sigirannus, abbot, died — Dec. 4.
Cyriacus, St. Large, and St. Smaragde, martyrs — Aug. 8.
Cyril — May 29.
—— and Methodius — Dec. 22.
Cyrille, patriarch of Alexandria — Jan. 28. L. Jan. 18. and June 9. G.
———, bishop of Jerusalem — March 18.
———, monk, and St. Methodius, his brother, bishop — Mar. 9. L. Feb. 14. G.
Cyrillus, bishop — July 9.
Cyrin, martyr. *Vide* St. Basilide.
Cyrus and John — Jan. 31.

D.

Dace, Datius, bishop — Jan. 14.
Dagobert — Sept. 2.
Damasius, pope — Dec. 11.
Damhanade — June 13.
Daniel, bishop — Nov. 23.
—— and Verda — Feb. 21.
Daniel, bishop and confessor — Dec. 10.
Dauphin. *Vide* St. Chaumond.
David, king — Dec. 29.*
David, *bishop of Caerleon*, or St. David's, in Wales — March 1.
Declan, bishop — July 24.
Decuman — Aug. 27.
Decumanus, hermit and martyr — Aug. 27.
Dedication of the church of St. John de Lateran — Nov. 9.
———— of St. Mary ad Nives — Aug. 5.
———— of St. Michael's church — Sept. 29.
———— of the churches of St. Peter and Paul at Rome — Nov. 18.
Deductio Christi in Ægyptum — Jan. 9.
Degfer, confessor — March 7.
Deicola — Jan. 18.
Deiniol — Sept. 11
Delphin or Delphinus, bishop, died — Dec. 23.
Deman, confessor — July 19.
Demetrius, martyr — Oct. 8. L., Oct. 26. G.
———— — Sept. 10.†
Denis, the Carthusian, died — March 12.
———, or Dionysius, bishop of Corinth — April 8.
———, bishop of Milan — May 25.
———, the Areopagite, bishop of Athens, and martyr — Oct. 3.
———, bishop of Paris — Oct. 9.
———— — April 22.†
———, archbishop of Alexandria — Nov. 17.
———, pope, died — Dec. 26.
Deogratias, bishop of Carthage — March 22.
Dersel Gadam — April 5.
Desiderius, martyr — May 23.
Desir — Feb. 11.†
Desiré, bishop, died — May 8.
Deusdedit — Aug. 10.
Deusdedit, bishop and confessor — June 30.
Devinike, bishop and confessor in Scotland — Nov. 13.
———, pope — Nov. 8.
Dewi — March 1.
Diabolus recessit a Domino — Feb. 15.
Didace, or Diego — Nov. 13.
Didier, or Desiderius, bishop of Vienne in Dauphiny — May 23. at Lyons. Aug. 10. elsewhere.
———, or Gerif, bishop of Cahors, died — Nov. 15.
Die, Deodatus, Theodatus, Theudatus, abbot, died — June 19.
Dielf, Deile, Dieu or Déel, Deicola or Deicolus, abbot, died — Jan. 18.
Digarn — Nov. 21.
Diman, confessor — July 19.
Dingat — Nov. 1.
Dinoth — Sept. 7.
Dionisia, Dativa, Æmilianus, Boniface, Leontia, Tertius, and Majoricus, martyrs — Dec. 6.
Dionysius. *Vide* Denis.
Dionysius, Rustieus, and Eleutherius, martyrs — Oct. 9.
Dioscorus, martyr — May 18.
Disibod or Disen, Desibodus, bishop and abbot, died — Sept. 8. or July 8.

* Cotton MS. Vespasian, A ix.

† Cotton MS. Domitian, A xvii.

Distaff, "St. Distaff's day," or "Rock day," a name jocularly given to the day after Twelfth Day - Jan. 7.*
Divodag - - June 25.
Docho - - Nov. 25.
Dode, abbess - - April 24.
Dogmael - - Oct. 31.
Dogmael, hermit - June 14.
Dogvan - - July 13.
Dominick, founder of the order of Dominicans - - Aug. 4.
———, the filthy hermit, died - Oct. 14.
——— - - July 5.†
Domitius, confessor - Aug. 3.
Domnin, martyr - Oct. 9.
Domnole, or Dame, bishop, died - Dec. 1.
Donan, abbot and confessor in Scotland - April 17.
Donat - - Aug. 7.
Donatian, bishop - May 24. Aug. 30., & Oct. 14.
——— - - Sept. 6.
Donatus and Agapitus Aug. 6.
———, *bishop and martyr* - - Aug. 7.
Donatus, bishop of Fiesole in Tuscany - Oct. 22.
Donne - - Feb. 17.†
Dorotheus, abbot - June 5.
Dorothy, virgin and martyr - - Feb. 6.
Dorothy, virgin - March 28.
Dositheus - - Feb. 23.
Drausin, or Drausius, Drauscio, or Drantio, bishop - - June 2.
Dresery, or Disir, Desiderius, bishop of Langres, and martyr - May 23.
Droctovè, or Drotté, or Droctovæus, abbot - March 10.
Drostan - - July 11.
———, monk and confessor in Scotland - Dec. 14.
Druon or Dreux, Drogo, hermit, died - April 16.
Dubritius, archbishop and confessor - May 29.
Dubritius, archbishop and confessor - Nov. 4.
Duffus, St., king and martyr - - Jan. 11.
Dumhade, abbot - May 25.
Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, ordination of - - Oct. 21.‡
———, *deposition of* May 19.
———, *translation of* Sept. 7.
Duthake, bishop of Ross - - March 8.
Duvianus, confessor - April 8.
Dwynwen - - Jan. 25.
Dyfnog - - Feb. 13.
Dympna, virgin and martyr - - May 15.
Dyvnan - - April 22.
Dywyd, or Dygwy - Jan. 14.

E.

Eadbert, bishop of Lindisfarn - - May 6.
Eadburga, virgin and abbess - - Dec. 13.
Eadburga. *Vide* Edburga.
———, virgin - June 15.
Eadburga, virgin - July 18.
Eadgitha, queen - July 15.
Eadsinus, bishop and confessor - - Oct. 27.
———, *bishop and confessor* - - Nov. 28.
Eadwardus, the shield of the Angles - April 19.
Eanfleda, queen and abbess - - Dec. 5.
Eanswitha, virgin and abbess - - Sept. 12.
EASTER DAY is the first Sunday after Shrove Tuesday, and is always the first Sunday after the first full Moon which happens on, or next after, March 21.
Easter Monday. Easter Tuesday. The Monday and Tuesday next after Easter Day.
Easterwyn, abbot and confessor - - March 7.
Eata, bishop and confessor - - - Oct. 26.

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* "Partly work, partly play,
Ye must on *S. Distaff's day.*"

"Give *S. Distaffe* all the right,
Then bid Christmas sport good night."

Vide Derrick's Hesperides; Nares's Glossary; and Hone's Every-day Book, p. 61.

† Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII. ‡ Arundel MS. 155.

Ebba, virgin and abbess, deposition of - Aug. 25.
——, *abbess and mart.* April 2.
Ebbes, or Ebbon, bish. Aug. 27.
——————, translation of - - Feb. 15.
Eberulfus, abbot of Beauvais - - July 6.
Edan, bishop of Ferns, died - - Jan. 31.
Edana, or Edaene, virgin in Ireland - July 5.
Edbert, bishop and confessor - - May 6.
Edburga, virgin - Dec. 14.
Edburga - - Dec. 21.
Edelburga, or Ethelburga - - July 7.
Edelwald - - March 23.
Edern - - - Nov. 23.
—— - - Dec. 2.
Edeyrn - - - Jan. 6.
Edgar, king, deposition of - - July 8.
Edilhun, confessor - Sept. 21.
Edith, virgin and abbess May 14.
——, *virgin* - - Sept. 16.
Edith, translation of - June 9.
Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury - - Nov. 16.* or 17.†
EDMUND, *king and martyr* - - Nov. 22.
——, *translation* ‡ *of* June 9.
Edward, king and confessor, deposition of Jan. 5.
——————, *translation of* Oct. 13.
——————, *king and martyr* - - Mar. 18. R. Mar. 19. P. Mar. 16. §
——————, *first translation of* - - - Feb. 18.
——————, *second translation of* - - June 20.
Edwin, king and martyr - - Oct. 4.
Edwold, confessor and hermit - - Nov. 28.
Eelrhyw - - Sept. 9.
Egbert, abbot and confessor - - April 24.
——, *king and monk* June 11.
Egelnoth, archbishop and confessor - Oct. 30.
Egesippus and his companions - - April 8.
Egilnoth, bishop and confessor - - Nov. 29.
Egwin - - Jan. 11.
Egwin, bp. and confes. Dec. 30.
Eighteen martyrs of Saragossa, and St. Encratis, or Engratia April 16.
Eigrad - - Jan. 6.
Eingan, or Eneon - April 21.
Einian or Eingan - Feb. 9.
Elena - - - Feb. 6. §
Elerius, abbot and confessor - - June 13.
Elesbaan - - Oct. 27.
Eleth - - Nov. 10.
Eleutherius, bishop of Tournay - - Feb. 20.
——————, pope - May 26.
Eleutherius and Antiochus - - April 18.
——————, bishop of Auxerre, died - Aug. 16.
——————, abbot - Sept. 6.
Elfleda, virgin and abbess - - Feb. 8.
—————————— Oct. 29.
Elfleda, virgin - - April 13
Elfreda, virgin - - Dec. 12.
Elgiva, queen - May 5.
Elhayern - - Nov. 1.
Elian - - Jan. 13.
Elias, Jeremy, Isaias, Samuel, and Daniel Feb. 16.
Elidan - - June 16.
Elier, or Helier - July 16.
Eligius, bishop and confessor - - Dec. 1.
Elisabeth, abbess of Schonauge in the diocese of Treves, died June 18.
——————, queen of Portugal - - July 8.
Elisabeth of Hungary, widow of Louis IV., landgrave of Thuringe - - Nov. 19.
Ellen. *Vide* Helen.
Elme. *Vide* Erasmus.
Elof, or Aloph, Eliphius, martyr - Oct. 16.
Eloy, a Scotsman, bishop of Voion in France - - Dec. 1.
Elphege, archbishop of Canterbury - - April 19.

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* Cotton MS. Claudius, D VI. There called his *Deposition.*

† Arundel MS. 155.

‡ In the preceding Chronological Calendar, which is followed in the text, the translation of St. Edmund, king and martyr, is assigned to June 9.: but in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," the translation of St. Edmund *the archbishop* is said to be on that day; and the translation of St. Edmund the king is there stated to be on April 29.

§ Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII.

Elphege, bishop and martyr, translation of - - Dec. 28.
Elphegius Calvus, bishop and confessor - Sept. 1.
Elvan, bishop and confessor - - Sept. 26.
Elvius, bishop and confessor - - Feb. 27.
Elzear, count of Arian, died - - Sept. 27.
St. Delphina, his wife, died - Nov. 26.
EMBER DAYS are the Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays after the first Sunday in Lent; after the feast of Pentecost; after Holy Rood day, or the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, viz. September 14.; and after St. Lucia's day, viz. December 15.
EMBER WEEKS are those weeks in which the Ember days fall.
Emerentiana, virgin and martyr - Jan. 23.*
Emeterius, or Madir, and Chelidonius - March 3.
Emmeram, or Emmeramnus, or Heimerammus, bishop, martyred - - Sept. 22.
Emery, or Emericus, son of Etienne, king of Hungary - - Nov. 4.
Engelbert, archbishop of Cologne, and martyr - - Nov. 7.
Englate, bishop and confessor in Scotland - - Nov. 3.
Englemond, martyr - June 21.
Enna, or Endeus, abbot - - March 21.
Ennodius, bishop - July 17. P.
Enulle - - May 22.†
——— - - Dec. 20.†
Eormenhilda, virgin - Feb. 13.
Ephrem, dean - Feb. 1. R. Jan. 28. G.
——— of Edessa - July 9.
Epimacus and Gordian, martyrs - May 10.
——— and Alexander - - Dec. 12.
Epiphanius, bishop of Pavia, died - - Jan. 21.
Epiphanius, bishop of Salamis, or Constance, in Cyprus - May 12.
EPIPHANY, *or Twelfth Day* - - Jan. 6.
Epipode and Alexander, martyrs - Apr. 22. R. April 6. P.
Equitius, abbot - Aug. 11.
Erard, bishop of Ardagh - - Jan. 8.
Erasmus, confessor - *June* 3.‡
Erasmus, or Elmo - Nov. 25.
Erbland, or Hermeland, Ermelandus, or Hermelandus, abbot March 26.
———, translation of Oct. 18. P.
Erchard, bishop and confessor in Scotland Aug. 24.
Erconwald, bishop and confessor, deposition of - April 30.
———, *translation of* - - Nov. 14.
Erembert, bishop - May 14.
Erhard, or Eberhardus, a Scotsman, abbot - Feb. 9.
Eric, king of Sweden May 18.
Erlulph, a Scotsman, bishop and martyr - Feb. 10.
Erme, or Ermin, Ermino, and Erminus, bishop and abbot - April 26.
Ermenburg, king and abbot - - Jan. 21.
Ermenburga, abbess - Nov. 19.
Ermine, or Irmine, daughter of Dagobert II., abbess of Ceren - - Dec. 24.
Ernulph - - Mar. 28.†
——— - - July 18.†
Ervill - - July 5.
Esgobille. *Vide* St. Nigaise.
Eskill, bishop - - June 12.
Eternan, confessor - Dec. 31.
Ethbin, or Egbin, abbot Oct. 19.
Ethbyn, abbot and confessor - - - Oct. 18.
Ethelbert, king and confessor - - Feb. 24. or 25. §
———, *king and martyr* - - May 20.
——— *and Ethelred, martyrs* - - Oct. 17.
Ethelburga and Marina, virgins - *July* 7.

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* January 22. in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates."
† Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII.
‡ In "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," St. Erasmus or St. Elmo, bishop and martyr, is said, on the authority of some ancient charters, to be commemorated on the *third* of June; but Butler says his feast was on the *second* of that month.
§ Arundel MS. 155.

Ethelburga, queen and abbess - - July 9.
———, *queen* - Sept. 8.
———, *abbess* - Oct. 11.
Etheldred, king and martyr - April 23.
Etheldreda, virgin - June 23.
———, *translation of* - - Oct. 17.
Etheldritha, or Alfrida Aug. 2.
Ethelgiva, virgin and abbess - - Dec. 9.
Ethelred, king and confessor - - - May 4.
Ethelswytha, queen - July 15.
Ethelwald, bishop and confessor - - Feb. 12.
Ethelwin, bishop and confessor - - July 29.
Ethelwold, bishop and confessor - - Aug. 1.
———, *translation of* - - Sept. 10.
Ethelwulf, king, deposition of - - April 14.
Ethernan, bishop and confessor in Scotland Dec. 22.
EUCHARIST, Easter Day.
Eucherius, bishop of Treves - - Dec. 8.
———, bishop of Lyons - - - Nov. 16.
——— II., bishop of Lyons - - July 16.
———, bishop of Orleans - - Feb. 20.
Eufemia, virgin - April 13.
Eugendus, in French Oyend, abbot - Jan. 1.
Eugenia, virgin and martyr - - Dec. 25.
Eugenius, bishop of Carthage - - July 13.
———, bishop in Ireland - - Aug. 23.
———, martyr - Nov. 15.*
Eugenius, pope - Sept. 6.
Eulalia of Barcelona, also called Aulaire, Olacie, Occille, Olaille, and Olazie, martyred Feb. 12.
Eulalia, virgin (martyred at Merida, in Spain) and another of the same name, also virgin and martyr - Dec. 10.
Eulogius, patriarch of Alexandria - - Sept. 13.
———, priest of Cordova, martyred - March 11.
Eunan, bishop of Raphoe - - - Sept. 7.
Euphemia, virgin - April 7.
———, *virgin and martyr* - - - Sept. 16. L. July 11. & Sept. 16. G.
Euphrasia, virgin - Feb. 11.
Euphrasia, virgin - Mar. 13. R. July 25. G.
Euphrasius, bishop - May 15.
Euphronius, Eufroy, or Eufroin, bishop, died - - Aug. 4.
Euphrosina, martyr - May 7.
Euplius - - Aug. 12.
Eupsychius, martyred - - April 9.
Eusebius, abbot - Jan. 23.
———and Perpetuus, martyrs - - March 5.
———, bishop of Samosata - - June 21.
———, bishop of Verceil - - - Before the middle of the fourth century, Aug. 1.; now Dec. 15.
———, priest and confessor, and another St. Eusebius, martyr - - Aug. 14.
———, Nestablus, Zeno, and Nestor, martyrs - - Sept. 8.
———, pope, died - Sept. 26.
Eusitius, abbot - - Nov. 27. & April 28.
Euspicius, abbot - Dec. 15.
Eustace, abbot and confessor - - Dec. 21.
——— *and his companions* - - Nov. 2.
Eustace, abbot - - March 29.
Eustachius and his companions - - Sept. 20.
———, bishop of Antioch - - - Feb. 20. G
———, patriarch of Antioch - - July 16.
Eustochium, virgin, daughter of St. Paul Sept. 28.
Eustochius, bishop of Tours - - Sept. 19.
Euthymius, abbot - Jan. 20.
Eutropa, or Eutropia, widow - - Sept. 15.
Eutropius and others, martyrs - Jan. 12.

* Butler. In "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," he is called bishop of Toledo, and his festival is said to be on the 13th November.

Eutropius, bishop of Orange - - } May 27.
———, bishop of Saintes, martyr - } April 30.
———, disciple of St. Martin, abbot of Saintes - - } Dec. 7.
Eutychien, pope, died Dec. 7. or 8.
Euvercius, Evortius, Evertius, and Eortius, bishop, died - } Sept. 7.
Evaristus, pope - Oct. 26.
Eventius, Theod. - May 3.
Everilda, virgin - July 9.
Evodius, bishop - Oct. 6.
Evre, Aper, bishop - Sept. 15.
Evremond, Evermundus - - - } June 10.
Evroul, Ebulfrus, abbot, died - - } Dec. 29.
Ewalds, brothers and martyrs - - } Oct. 3.
Exaltation of the Holy Cross - } Sept. 14.
Exuperius, bishop - Sept. 28.

F.

Fabian, pope, and Sebastian, martyrs - } Jan. 20.
Fabian - - - Jan. 20.
Fabiolus - - Dec. 27.
Fachnan, bishop of Ross - - - } Aug. 14.
Fagan - - - Feb. 10.
Faganus, confessor - Aug. 8.
Faith, virgin and mart. Oct. 6.
Faith, Hope, and Charity, sisters and mart. } Aug. 1.
Fale, or Phal, Fidolus, abbot - - - } May 16.
Fanchea, or Faine, virgin in Ireland - } Jan 1.
Fara, Burgondofara, virgin and abbess - } Dec. 7.
Fargeau, or Ferjeu, Ferrcolus, priest, and Fargeon, deaeon, Ferrutius and Ferrutio, martyrs of Besançon - - } June 16.
Faro, bishop, died - Oct. 28.
Fascianus, Victorieus, and Gentianus, martyrs - - - } Dec. 11. *
Fastian - - - Dec. 11. †
Faust - - - Nov. 15. †
Faustinus and St. Jovita, brothers and martyrs - - } Feb. 15.
Faustus, Januarius, and Martial - - } Oct. 13.
———, bishop - } Jan. 16. & Sept. 28.
Feehin, abbot - - Jan. 20.
Felan. *Vide* Fillan.
Felician and St. Prime, brothers and martyrs } June 9.
Felicissimus, Donatus, and Agapitus - } Aug. 6.
Felicitas, martyr - Nov. 23.
Felicitas, martyr - July 10.
Felicity and her seven sons, martyrs - } July 10.
Felix and Januarius - Jan. 7.
———, *priest* - - Jan. 14.
———, *bishop and con.* Mareh 8.
———, *pope and martyr* May 30.
——— *and Faustus, martyrs* - - - } July 29.
——— *and Audactus, martyrs* - - } Aug. 30.
Felix XII. or XIII., pope, died - - } Feb. 25.
——— of Cantalicio - May 21.
———, bishop of Treves, interred - - } March 26.
———, bishop of Nantes July 7.
———, St. Fortunat, and St. Achilles, martyred } April 23.
——— - - - Sept. 10.
——— - - - Oct. 24.
——— of Valois - - Nov. 20.
——— - - - May 18. *
——— - - - - Mareh 6. *
Ferdinand III., king of Castile - - } May 30.
Fergus, bishop of Down, died - - } March 30.
———, bishop and confessor in Scotland - } Nov. 17.
Ferreol, Forgel, or Fargeu, Ferreolus, martyred at Vienna - } Sept. 18.
———, bishop of Usez Sept. 18.
———, or Fargeau, and Ferrutius - - } June 16.
Fethno, confessor - Mareh 15.
Fiaehna - - April 29.
Fiaere, Fefrus, or Fiaerius, abbot and confessor, son of Eugenius IV., king of Scotland - - } Aug. 30.
Fidele, soldier and martyr - - } Oct. 28.
Fidelis of Sigmaringen April 24.
Fidharleus, abbot in Ireland - - } Oct. 1.
Filibert, Filibertus, abbot, died - - } Aug. 20.

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* Cotton MS. Domitian A xvii.
† Cotton MS. Vespasian A ix.

Fig Sunday, Palm Sunday.
Fillan, Felan, or Feolan, abbot in Scotland - Jan. 9.
Finan, bishop of Northumberland, and confessor - - Feb. 17.
Finan, of Keann-Ethich - - April 7.
——— - - Dec. 14.
Finbar, of Crimlen - July 4.
Finguar, martyr - March 23.
Finian, surnamed the Leper - - - March 16.
———, or Finan, or Finbar, bishop of Meath, in Ireland - Dec. 12.
Finian, bishop - - Sept. 10.
Finnan, bishop and confessor in Scotland March 18.
Fintan, or Munnu, abbot - - - Oct. 21.
———, prior in Scotland - - - Feb. 17.
Fintana and Findocha, virgins in Scotland - Oct. 13.
Firmilian, bishop - Oct. 28. G.
Firmin, bishop of Mende - - Jan. 14.
———, bishop of Uscz, in Languedoc, died - Oct. 11.
——— the Confessor - Sept. 1.
Firmin, bishop and martyr - - Sept. 25.
Flamen - - - Dec. 18. *
Flar - - - Dec. 2. *
Flavia Domitilla - May 12.
Flavian, patriarch of Antioch - - Feb. 21.
———, patriarch of Constantinople - Feb. 17. or 18.
Flora and Mary - Nov. 24.
Florence, or Flann, abbot - - - Dec. 15.
Florent, disciple of St. Martin, abbot - - Sept. 22.
——— - - June 20. *
Florent, pope - - Oct. 27.
Florentin and St. Hillary, martyrs - - Sept. 27.
Flour, Florus, bishop - Nov. 3.
——— - - June 15. *
Foelan. *Vide* Felan.
Foignan, Foillanus, and Fullanus, assassinated - - Oct. 31.
Foillan, bp. and mart. Oct. 31.
Folcuin, Folquin, Folcuinus, bishop of Terouenne †, died - Dec. 14.
Fortunatus - - May 5. *
Forty martyrs - - March 9.
Frambourd, or Frambaud, Frambaldus, hermit - - Aug. 16.
Frances, widow, founder of the Collatines, died - - - March 9.
Francis Solano of Spain July 24.
——— of Assisium, founder of the Friars Minors, canonised - July 16.
———-" le Bienheureux," bishop of Rhodes, died - - Nov. 1.
——— Borgia - - Oct. 10.
——— of Paule, founder of the Minimes, died - - April 2.
——— of Sales, bishop of Geneva - - Jan. 29.
——— Xavier, apostle of the Indies, died - Dec. 3. ‡
Francis, died - - Oct. 4.
Frederick, bishop of Utrecht, martyred - July 18.
Fredeswida, virgin and queen - - Oct. 19.
Fredoline, confessor in Scotland - - March 6.
Fremund, martyr and hermit - - May 11.
———, *martyr* - March 28.
Friar minors, five, martyrs - - Jan. 16.
——— seven, martyrs - Oct. 13.
Friard, hermit - Aug. 1.
Frideswide - - Oct. 19.
Fridian, Erigdian, or Frigdian, bishop of Lucca - - March 18.
Fridolin - - March 6.
Frithstanus, bishop and confessor - - April 9.
Frobert, or Flobert, Flodobertus, abbot, died - - Dec. 31.
———————, translation of - Jan. 8.
Frodoald, bishop and martyr - - Sept. 12.
Froiland, bishop - Oct. 5.
Front, Fronto, bishop - Oct. 25.
Fructuosus, or San Frutor, bishop, martyred with Augurius and Euloge, deacons and martyrs - Jan. 21.

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* Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII.
† Arundel MS. 155.
‡ In "L'Art de vérifier les Dates" his festival is not mentioned, but he is said to have died on the *second* of December.

Fructuosus, archbishop April 16.
Frumentius, apostle of Ethiopia, bishop - Oct. 27. L. Nov. 30. G. Dec. 18. Abyssinians.
Fugatius and Damianus, bishops and confessors - - May 24.
Fulbert, bishop, died - April 10.
Fulcran, bishop, died - Feb. 13.
Fulgence, Fabius Claudius Gordianus Fulgentius, bishop of Ruspe, in Africa, died Jan. 1.
Furce, Fursi, or Foursi, Fursæus, *abbot and confessor* - - *Jan.* 16. Feb. 6. 9. and 15. March 4. and Sept. 17. and 28.
———, *abbot* - - Feb. 25.
Fuscian, St. Victoric and St. Gentian, his companions, martyrs Dec. 11.

G.

Gabriel the Archangel March 26. and July 13. G.
Gaëtan of Thienne, Cajetanus, died - August 7.
Gafaelog - - March 1.
Galactoire, Galactorius, or Galacterius Lascarnensis, bishop and martyr - - July 27.
Galdin, archbishop - April 18.
Galla, widow - - October 5.
Gallanus, monk - Dec 7.
Galle, abbot in Scotland - - - Oct. 16.
———, bishop - - July 1.
Gallgo - - - Nov. 27.
Gamaliel - - August 3.
Gan - - - Oct. 25.
Gang-week, Rogation week.*
Ganging-day, the day on which a singular septennial custom is observed at Bishop's Stortford, in Herefordshire.*
Garmier, Galmier, Gaumier, Geaumier, or Germier, Baldomer, or Waldimer, died - Feb. 27.
Garnon or Harmon - July 31.
Gatian, or Catian, bishop - - Dec. 18.
Gatto - - - Nov. 30.
Gaubert, or Valbert, *Waldeburtus*, abbot, died - - - May 2.
Gaucher, a canon regular - - April 9.
Gaud, *Valdas*, bishop - Jan. 31.
Gaudence, bishop - Oct. 25.
Gaugericus, or Gerz, bishop - - Aug. 11.
Gelasinus, a comedian, martyr - - Aug. 26.
Gelasius, pope - Nov. 21.
Genebaud, bishop - Sept. 5.
Genebrard, or Genebern - - May 15.
Genes, Genesius, bishop June 3.
Genesius, martyr - Aug. 25.
———, dedication of his church at Arles - Dec. 16.
Geneveive - - Dec. 26.
Génévièvе, Genevefa, virgin of Paris - Jan. 3.
Gengoul, Gengoux, and Gengon, in the Low Countries, or Gengulph - - Formerly May 9. now May 11. R.
Genou, Genulfus, bishop - - Feb. 8.
Geoffrey, abbot - Feb. 25.†
GEORGE, MARTYR - April 23.
George - - Aug. 27.†
Georgia, or George, virgin - - Feb. 15.
Gerald, bishop - March 13.
———, abbot, died - April 5.
———, count of Orilhac - - Oct. 3.
Gerard, or Geraud, abbot of Brogne - Oct. 3.
Gerard, bishop of Chonad, in Hungary, martyred - - Sept. 24.
———, bishop of Toul, died - - April 23
———, bishop, monk of Clairvaux, brother of St. Bernard, died June 13.
Gereon and his companions, martyrs - Oct. 10.
Geri, Gaugericus, or Gauricus, bishop, died - - Aug. 11.
Gerif, bishop. *Vide* St. Didier.
Germain - - April 28.‡
———, bishop of Paris May 28.
———, patriarch of Constantinople - May 12. G
German, abbot - Feb. 21.

* Brand's Popular Antiquities.
† Query, of St. Alban's. *Vide* Cotton MS. Claudius, D VI.
‡ Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII.

German, bishop and confessor - May 28.
——— *of Capua* - Oct. 30.
Germanicus, martyr - Jan. 19.
Germanus, bishop - July 26.
Germanus, bishop and confessor - July 31.
Germany, called Saint-Golff, and in Latin Gangulfus, Gengulus, and Wolgangus - Oct. 12. in Flanders and Brabant.
Germer, abbot, died .. Sept. 24.
Germer, Geremarus, and *Germerius*, bishop, died - May 16.
Gertrude, virgin, abbess of Nivelle, died March 17.
Gertrude, abbess of Rodersdorf - Nov. 15.
Gervad, bishop and confessor in Scotland - Nov. 8.
Gervais, or Gevart, and St. Protais, martyrs at Milan - June 19.
Gervase, confessor - May 13.
Gerz, or Gaugericus, bishop and confessor Aug. 11.
Getulius and his companions - June 10.
Gewyd - - July 2.
Gezelin, or Scozelin, Getzelinus, Joscelinus, Gotzelinus, or Scotzelinus, hermit Aug. 6.
Gibrian, a Scotsman, confessor - May 8.
Gilbert, bp. of Caithness April 1.
———, *bishop and confessor* - Aug. 11.
———, *confessor* - Feb. 4.
——— *of Sempringham, confessor* - Oct. 13.
——— - - Feb. 4.
Gildard, bishop - June 8.
Gildas, confessor and hermit - Jan. 29.
Giles, Ægidius, abbot - Sept. 1.
Gisla and Rictruda, virgins - April 9.
Glastian of Fife - Jan. 28.
Glossinde, or Glossinne, *Chlodesindis*, abbess July 25.
Goar, hermit and priest, died - July 6.
Gobian, priest and martyr - June 20.
Godard, or Gothard, *Godehardus*, bishop of Hildesheim, died - May 4.
Godeberte, virgin - April 11.
Godegrand. *Vide* Crodegand.
——— - - Sept. 3.
Godelieva, or Godeleina, martyred by order of her husband - - April 18.
Godeschalc, prince of the Western Vandals, and his companions - June 7.
Godfrey, or Geofroi, bishop, died - Nov. 8.
Godon, Gon, or Gan, hermit, died - - May 26.
Godric, hermit - May 21.
Golbeit - - April 21.
Goning - - - Dec. 31.
Gontran, or Gunt-Chramne, king of Burgundy - March 28.
Good Friday, the Friday next before Easter Day.
Gordian and Epimachus, martyrs .. May 10. Mar. 22. P.
Gordius - - Jan. 3.
Gorgonia, sister of St. Gregory of Nazianze, died - - Dec. 9.
Gorgonius, martyr - Sept. 9.
Gothard - - May 5.
Goudon, or Gondulfe, Gondulfus, bishop, died - July 26.
Gower - - July 11.
Gracian - - Oct. 23.*
Gracian, bishop - Dec. 18.
Gradevael - - Nov 13.
Granog - - Mar 16. or May 16.
Grass week, Rogation week.†
Grat, Gratus, bishop, died - Oct. 18.
Gregory II., pope - Jan. 13.
———, abbot, administrator of the bishopric of Utrecht, died Aug. 25.
———, the illuminator - - Sept. 30. G.
——— of Nazianze, the father, bishop of Nazianze, died - Jan. 1.
——— of Nazianze, the son, bishop of Constantinople - Jan. 25. & 30. G. May 9. L.
———, bishop of Langrès - - Jan. 4.
———, Thaumatargius, bishop of Neocæsarea - - Nov. 17.
———, bishop of Nysse, brother of St. Basil - - Mar. 9. L. Jan. 10. G.

* Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII.
† Brand's Popular Antiquities.

Gregory (Georgius Florentius Gregorius) bishop of Rheims, died — Nov. 17.
———, Lewis Barbadigo, cardinal bishop — June 15.
——— of Spoleto — Dec. 24.
——— III., pope, died — Nov. 10. or 28.
——— VII., pope — May 25.
——— X., pope — Feb. 16.
Gregory the Great, pope — March 12.
——— *the Great, Ordination of* — Sept. 3.
Grimbald, abbot, deposition of — July 8.
Grimonia, or Germana — Sept. 7.
Gudule, Gudile, Goule, or Ergoule, Gudila, virgin — Jan. 8.
Gudwal, bishop and confessor — June 6.
Guenau, Guinailus, Wenialus, Guennailus, abbot, died in England — Nov. 3.
Gui, martyr. *Vide* St. Vit.
Guibert, monk, died — May 23.
Guier, priest and hermit — April 4.
Guinoch, bishop and confessor in Scotland. — April 13.
Guinolus, Guignolus, Guingalois, Gunolo, Vennolus, Winwalœus, abbot — March 3.
Guislain, Gislenus, abbot — Oct. 9.
Gule of August — Aug. 1.
Gummar, or Gomar — Oct. 11.
Gundleus, king and hermit — March 29.
Guntens — March 2.
Gunthiern, abbot in Brittany — July 3.
Guthagon, son of the king of Scotland, confessor under Diocletian — July 3.
Guthlac, confessor and hermit — April 11.
———, *translation of* — Aug. 30.
Guy, or Guidon, of Anderlent — Sept. 12.
Gwendolina — Oct. 15.
Gwenog — Jan. 3.
Gwenvarn — Nov. 5.
Gwick — June 29.
Gwinning — Jan. 31.
Gwithog — Jan. 7.
Gwynnio — March 2. or May 2.
Gwynnog — Oct. 26.
Gwythelan — Aug. 22.
Gwyven — June 2.
Gybrian, or Gobrian — May 8.
Gynvel — Nov. 2.

H.

Hadelin, abbot — Feb. 3.
Hallowmas, or Hallows or All Hallows, or All Saints' Day — Nov. 1.
Harold VI., king of Denmark — Nov. 1.
Heahmund, bishop — March 22.
Hedda, bishop and confessor — July 7.
Hedwige, or Havoye, duchess of Silesia — Oct. 15. or 17.
Hegesippe — April 7.
Heigna, virgin — May 30.
Helen, queen — May 21.
——— — Aug. 18.
———, wife of the emperor Constantius — Sept. 3.
Helen of Sweden — July 31.
Hemelin, confessor, a Scotsman — March 10.
Hemma — June 29.
Henricus Blesensis, bishop and confessor — Aug. 6.
Henry — Jan. 19.
———, emperor — July 14. R. Mar. 2. P.
——— of Treviso — June 10.
Henry VI. of England, king and martyr, deposition of — May 22.
———, *confessor and hermit* — Jan. 16.
———, *king* — Aug. 10.
Herard, or Eberhard — Feb. 9.
Herculan — Nov. 7.
Herebert, hermit — March 20.
Herebert, archbishop of Cologne, died — March 16.
Heriswitha, queen — Sept. 20.
Herluin, abbot of Bec, died — Aug. 26.
Herman, Joseph — April 7.
Hermas — May 9.
Hermengilde, martyr in Spain — April 13.
Hermes, martyr — Aug. 28.
Hidulfe, or Hidow, bishop — July 11.
Hieronymus, priest and doctor — Sept. 30.
Hilarion, abbot — Oct. 21. L. Mar. 28. G.
Hilary and Tacoan — March 16.

* Keith. Butler says he was of the blood royal of *Ireland*.

Hilary, bishop - - Jan. 13.
———, *octaves of* - Jan. 20.
Hilary, bishop of Poitiers - - - Jan. 13.; latterly in France Jan. 14. In ancient charters, Oct. 1. and in those of the sixth century, June 26.
———, bishop of Arles May 5.
———, or Chelvis, *Hilarius, Hilarus*, bishop of Mentz - - Oct. 25.
———, translation of - Nov. 1.
———, pope, died - Feb. 21.
Hilda - - - Nov. 18.
Hilda, virgin - - Aug. 25.
———, *virgin and abbess, translation of* - Dec. 15.
Hildebert, or Hildevert, Hildebertus, Ildevertus, and Datlevertus, bishop, died - May 27.
Hildegarde, abbess, died Sept. 17.
Hildelitha, virgin and abbess - - - Dec. 22.
Hildeman, bishop - Dec. 8.
Hiltrude, virgin, died - Sept. 27.
Himelin, hermit - March 10.
Hippolitus, martyr - Aug. 13.
———, bp. & mart. and St. Timothy, and St. Symphorien - Aug. 22.
HockTide, an annual festival, which commenced on the fifteenth day after Easter-day.*
Hoel - - - Oct. 31.
Holy Cross, Invention of - - May 3.
Holymas day. *Vide* Hallowmas - - Nov. 1.
Holy Rood Day, or the day of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross - Sept. 14.
Holy Thursday, Ascension Day,
Homobon - - Nov. 13. R. July 6. P.
Honest, Honestus, priest of Toulouse, and martyr - - July 12. at Toulouse. At the abbey of Hières Feb. 16.; and Sunday in the octaves of St. Denis.
Honorat, bishop of Arles - - Jan. 20. & May 15.
Honoratus - - Jan. 16.
Honoré, *Honoratus*, bishop of Amiens - May 16.
Honorine, virgin and martyr - - Feb. 28. or 27.†
Honorius, archbishop and confessor - Sept. 30.
Hormisdas - - Aug. 8.
Hospicius, or Hospis - Oct. 15.
Hospitius - - May 21.
Hospice, or Sospis, *Hospitius*, hermit - May 25.
Hou. *Vide* St. Lindru.
Howyn - - Jan. 6.
Hugh, abbot of Cluni April 29.
———, archbishop of Rouen, died - April 9.
———, bishop - - April 1.
———, bishop of Grenoble - - April 11.
———, bishop of Lincoln Aug. 27.
——— of St. Victor, died Feb. 11.
Hubert, bishop, died - Nov. 5.
Hugh, bp. and confes. Aug. 9.
———, *translation of* - - Oct. 7.‡
———, *bishop and confessor* - - Nov. 17.
———, *boy and martyr* June 29.
Humbert, bishop and martyr - - Nov. 20.
Humbert, priest, died March 25.
Hunegunda, nun - Aug. 25.
Hyacinthe - - Aug. 16.
Hyacinthus and Protus - - Sept. 11.
Hycham - - Aug. 8.
Hygbald, abbot and confessor - - Sept. 22.
Hyginus - - Jan. 11.
Hypolitus, martyr, and his companions - Aug. 13.
Hytete - - Sept. 24.‡

I.

Ibar, or Ivor, bishop in Ireland - - April 23.
Ida, countess of Boulogne, died - - April 13.
———, widow - - Sept. 4.
Idaburga, or Edburge June 20.
Idlas - - Sept. 6.
Idus, bishop of Leinster - - July 14.
Ignacius, surnamed Theophore, bishop and martyr - Feb. 1. L. Feb 21. G.

* *Vide* Archæologia, vol. vii. pp. 244—266., and Blount's and Nares' Glossary.
† October 6 in the Arundel MS. 155. ‡ Cotton MS. Domitian, A XVII.

Ignacius de Loyola, died - - July 31.
———, patriarch of Constantinople - Oct. 23.
Ignatius, bishop and martyr - - Jan. 31.
———, bishop and martyr - - Dec. 17.*
Ildephonso, or Alphonso, bishop of Toledo Jan. 23.
Ilhog - - Aug. 8.
Illidius, bishop - June 5.
Illtyd - - July 16.
Iltyd - - March 6.
Illutus - - Nov. 6.
Ina - - Feb. 1.
Ina, king and confessor, deposition of - Feb. 6.
Inan, confessor in Scotland - - Aug, 18.
Indractus, martyr - Feb. 5.
Innocent, pope - July 28.
INNOCENTS' DAY, or feast of THE HOLY INNOCENTS - Dec. 28.
INVENTION of the HOLY CROSS - - May 3.
Irchard, or Erthad, bishop - - Aug. 24.
Irenæus, bishop of Sirmium - - March 24.
———, bishop of Lyons and martyr - June 28. L. Aug. 23. G.
Irencus and his companions - - July 5.†
Isabel, sister of St. Louis, foundress of the monastery of Longchamp - Aug. 31. Sept. 12. P.
Isaias and Sabbas - - Jan. 14.
Ischyrion - - Dec. 22.
Isidora - - Jan. 15.
———, bishop of Seville, died - - April 4.
Isidore, confessor - April 16.
———, *martyr* - - May 15.
Isidore, patron of Madrid - - May 10.
——— of Pelusium, or of Damietta, priest and hermit - - Feb. 4. G.
Itha, virgin - - Jan. 25.
Ithamar, bishop and confessor - - June 10.
Ithwara, virgin and martyr - - Dec. 23.
Itta, or Iduberga, wife of Pepin of Landen, mayor of the palace - March 17.
Ives - - - May 19. ‡
Ivia, or Ivo, bishop - April 25.
Ivo, bishop, invention of April 24.
Ivo - - - June 10.
—, *bishop and confesssor* Aug. 4.
Iwynnoydl - - Jan. 1.

J.

JAMES THE GREATER, apostle and martyr - *July* 25. L. *Apr.* 30. G.
———, *translation of* - - Dec. 30.
JAMES and PHILIP, apostles - - *May* 1. L. Oct. 23. G.
———, bishop of Nisibis, in Persia - - July 15. L. Oct. 31. G. Jan. 13. by the Maronites.
———, hermit - - Nov. 19.
———, l'Intercis, slain Nov. 27.
———, Marian, &c. martyrs in Numidia April 30.
——— of Sclavonia or Illyricum - - April 20.
Jane Frances de Chantal Aug. 21.
Januarius and Felix - Jan. 7.
———, bishop of Benevento, and his companions, *martyrs* - *Sept.* 19. L. Apr. 21. G.
Jarlath, first bishop of Tuam - - Dec. 26. or Feb. 11.
———, translation of June 6.
Jerome, or Hierome, priest and doctor - Sept. 30.
JESUS, FEAST OF THE NAME OF - - Aug. 7.
Joachim, father of the Holy Virgin - - Mar. 20. R. July 28. P. Sept. 9.
——— of Sienna - April 16.
Joan of France, first wife of Louis XII. - Feb. 4.
Joannicius, abbot - Nov. 4.
JOHN THE APOSTLE AND EVANGELIST - - Dec. 27.
——— THE BAPTIST, NATIVITY OF - - June 24.
———, Conception of - - Sept. 24.
———, Sanctification of - July 2.
———, DECOLLATION OF - Aug. 29.
——— THE EVANGELIST *Dec.* 27. L. May 8. July 10., & Sept. 26. G.
——— "ANTE PORTAM LATINAM" - - May 6.
John of Beverley - May 7.

* Cotton. MS. Vespasian, A IX.
‡ Cotton. MS. Claudius, D VI.
† Arundel MS. 155.

John of Beverley, translation of - Oct. 25.
——, *bishop of Ely* - May 6.
——, *of Bridlington* - May 11.
——, *of Bridlington, confessor* - Oct. 10.
——, *confessor* - - Feb. 5.
——, *and Paul, martyrs* June 26.
——, *priest and confessor* - June 27.
John, abbot of Gorze, in Lorraine, died - Feb. 27.
——, abbot of Rheims Jan. 28.
——, abbot of Mount Sinai - - - March 30.
—— the Almoner, patriarch of Alexandria Nov. 11. G. Jan. 23. R. April 9. P.
——, bishop in Armenia May 13. G.
————, translation of - - Sept. 18. P. Jan. 30. & Nov. 15. G.
—— Calybite - - Jan. 15. G.
—— Capistran, of the order of St. Francis, died - - - Oct. 23.
—— Chrysostom, bishop of Constantinople - - - Jan. 27. R.
—— Climacus, abbot - March 30.
—— of the Cross, - Nov. 24.
————, died Dec. 14.
—— of Damascus - May 6. R. May 8. P. Nov. 29. G.
—— de Dieu, founder of the order of Charity - - - March 8.
—— Gualbert, abbot, founder of Vallambrosa - - - July 12.
——, hermit - - June 12.
—— de Matha, founder of the order of the Trinity - - Feb. 8.
—— de Meda, founder of the abbey of Rodenario, died - - Sept. 25.
—— of Montmirel, monk of the order of Citeaux, died - - Sept. 29.
—— of Nepomuk, in Bohemia, canon of Prague - - May 19.
—— I., pope, martyred May 18.
——, pope - - May 27.
—— de Prado - - May 24.
—— of Reomay - Jan. 28.
—— the silent - - May 13.
Jonas, Barachisius, &c. March 29.
——, or Ionius. *Vide* Yon.
Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary - - *Mar.* 19. R. April 20. P.
Joseph of Arimathea - July 27.
Joseph and Aithilahas March 14.
—— Barsabas, the disciple - - July 20.
—— Calasanctius - Aug. 27.
—— of Cupertino - Sept. 18.
—— of Leonissa - Feb. 4.
—— of Palestine, called Count Joseph July 22.
Jovita and Faustinus - Feb. 15.
Jude and St. Simon, Apostles - - *Oct.* 28. L. June 19. G. & R.
Judoc, confessor - July 25. *
Judocus, or Josse, *confessor* - - Dec. 13.
Julia, virgin, martyred May 22.
——, virgin and martyr in Syria - - Oct. 7.
Julian, anchorite - July 6.
——, bishop of Toledo March 8.
——, Chronion, and Besas - - - Feb. 27.
—— of Cilicia - March 16.
——, Sabas - - Oct. 18.
——, martyr - - Aug. 28.
Julian, bishop and confessor - - Jan. 27.
——, *St., martyr, and Basilissa, his wife* - Jan. 9.
—— *and Maximian, martyrs* - - Jan. 7.
Juliana Falconieri - June 19.
Juliana, martyr - Dec. 20.
————, *virgin* - May 22.
————, *virgin and martyr* - - *Feb.* 16. R. Mar. 21. P.
———— *and Sabinus*, Feb. 19.
Julianna of Mont Cornillon, died - - April 5.
Julitta, mother of St. Cyr, martyred with her son - - June 16. R. June 1. P.
———— - - - July 30.
Julius - - - May 27.
——, pope - - April 12.
Julius and Aaron - July 1.
Jumeaux, les trois, or St. Speusippius, St. Eleusippus, and St. Meleusippus, martyrs; called, in the diocese of Langrès, the Holy Jaumes - - Jan. 17.
Junian, hermit and abbot - - Aug. 13.
Just, Justin, Justus, martyr - - Oct. 18.
—— - - - - Nov. 21.†
—— - - - - July 19.†
—— - - - - Feb. 28.
——, the philosopher and martyr, doctor - Apr. 13. L. June 1. G.

* Cotton. MS. Vespasian, A IX.

† Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.

Just, martyred in Paris (probably the same as St. Just of Beauvais) - August 8. June 1. in Russia.
Justina and Cyprianus, virgins and martyrs - Sept. 26.
Justina of Padua, virgin and martyr - October 7.
Justinian, monk and martyr - Aug. 23.
Justinus, priest - August 4.
Justus - - - Oct. 18.
——, *bishop and confessor* - Nov. 10.
Justus, archbishop of Lyons - Sept. 2.
—— and Pastor - August 6.
Jutanæus, monk - June 18.
Juvenal, bishop of Narni - August 7. and May 3.
Juventinus and Maximinus - Jan. 25.

K.

Katharine of Bologna - March 9.
—— of Genoa - Sept. 14.
—— de Ricci - Feb. 13.
—— of Sienna, virgin, died - April 29.
—— of Sweden, virgin - March 24.
——, virgin and martyr - Nov. 25.
Kebius, bishop and confessor - Nov. 9.
Keinwen - - Oct. 7.
Kenan, or Cianan, bishop in Ireland - Nov. 24.
Kenelm, king and martyr - - - July 17.
Kenelm, king - - Dec. 13.
Kennoch, virgin in Scotland - - March 13.
Kentigern, abbot and confessor - - Jan. 13.
Kentigerna, widow in Scotland - - January 7.
Kessoge, bishop - March 10.
Keyna, virgin - October 8.
Khonkell - - Nov. 9.
Kiaran, or Kenerin, bishop of Ossory - March 5.
——, bishop of Clonmacnois, died - Sept. 9.
——, abbot - Sept, 9.
Kilian, abbot - - July 12.
Kilian, a Scotsman, bishop and confessor in Franconia - Nov. 13.
Killeen, or Kylian, or Kilian, or Kuln, Killanus, Killena, an Irish bishop, martyred with his two companions Colman and Totnan - - July 8.
Kined, confessor and hermit - - August 2.
Kinnear, one of the 11,000 virgins martyred at Cologne - Oct. 29.
Kirstinus. *Vide* Kyrinus.
Kymlog - - July 17.
Kyneburge, Kyneswid and Tibba - - March 6.
Kyrinus, bishop of Ross - - March 17.

L.

Ladislas I., king of Hungary - - June 27.
Ladre - - - Dec. 17.*
Lady, our. *Vide* Mary.
Lamalisse - - March 3.
Lambert, or Landebert, bishop of Lyons - April 14.
——, bishop of Vence - - - May 26. in Provence. June 26.
Lambert, Landebertus, Lantbertus, Lambertus, bishop of Maestricht, and martyr - Sept. 17.
Lammas Day - - Aug. 1.
Landoald - - - March 19.
Landelin, abbot, died June 15.
Landrade, virgin and abbess - - - July 8.
Landri - - - July 14.*
Landry, Landericus, bishop of Paris - June 10.
Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, died - April 21. May 24. or 28.
Lanfranc, archbishop and confessor - March 24.
Lanto, prior of St. Pancras April 1.
Laserian, or Molaisre, bishop of Leighlin - April 18.
Laud, bishop of Coutances - - - Sept. 21.
Law of Moses given - May 18.
Lawrence, archbishop of Canterbury, and confessor - - Feb. 2.
Lawrence, archbishop of Dublin - - Nov. 14.
——, *deacon and martyr* - - Aug. 10.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A xvii.

Lawrence, Justinian, bishop of Venice - Sept. 5.
Lazarus, bishop - Dec. 17.
Lea, widow - - March 22.
Leander, bishop of Seville - - - Feb. 27.
Lebwin, or Libwin, also called Leboin, and Lifoin, Lebwinus, Licbwinus, Lipwinus - Nov. 12.
Ledger - - - Mar. 27.*
Ledger, or *Leodgarius*, bishop and martyr - Oct. 2.
LENT, *vide* Moveable Feasts, p. 76.
Lefrona, abbess and martyr - - - Sept. 23.
Leo - - - Nov. 12.*
—— the Great, pope - Apr. 11. R. Nov. 10. P. Feb. 18. G.
—— IV., pope, died - July 17.
—— and Paregorius - Feb. 18.
Leo II., pope and confessor - - - June 28.
—— *IX., pope*, died - April 19.
Leobard, or Libard, hermit - - Jan. 18.
Leobo, abbot - - Sept. 28.
Leocadia, virgin - Dec. 9.
Leofgar, bishop and confessor - - Sept. 7.
———, *bishop and martyr* - - June 16.
Leofric, bishop and confessor - - - April 26.
Leofwin, bishop and confessor - - June 27.
Leon - - - June 13.*
Leonard, or Lienart, Leonardus, abbot of Noblac - - Nov. 6.
Leonard, abbot of Vandœuvre - - - Oct. 15.
Leonce the younger, bishop of Bourdeaux Nov. 15.
———, bishop of Frejus, died - - Dec. 1.
Leonidas - - - Apr. 17.*
———, martyr - April 22.
Leonorus, or Lunaire, bishop - - July 1.
Leopold, marquis of Austria - - - Nov. 15.
Lethard, bishop - Feb. 24.
Letus - - - Nov. 5.
Leu, or Loup, Lupus, bishop of Sens - Sept. 1.
———————, translation of - - April 23.
Leubasse, or Lebesse, Leubatius, or Leobatius, abbot - - July 18. in France, elsewhere July 28.
Leufred, bishop and confessor - - June 21.
Leufroy, Leutfredus, and Leotfridus, abbot, died - - June 21.
Lewin - - - Dec. 19.*
———, bishop and martyr at Ghent - - Nov. 12.
Lewine, virgin and martyr - - - July 24.
Lezin, Licinius, bishop of Angers - - Feb. 13.
Liberatus, abbot - Aug. 17.
Libere, Marcellinus Felix Liberius, pope, died - - - Sept. 23. or 24.
Liboire, Liborius, bishop - - - July 23. at Mans in Hainault. June 9. May 12, 13. and 28.
Lizer, or Lizier, Glycerius, or Licerius, bishop - - - Aug. 7.
Licinius, bishop - - Feb. 13.
Lidoire, Lidorius, Litorius, and Lictor, bishop of Tours - Sep. 13.
Lidwina, or Lydwid - April 14.
Lic, Lætus, hermit of Berry - - - Nov. 5.
Liefart - - - June 3.*
———- - - - Sept. 17.*
Lietbert, bishop of Cambray and Arras, died Sept. 28. or June 23.
Lifard, Liphardus, or Lietphardus, abbot June 3.
Lin, pope - - Now Sept. 23., formerly Oct. 7. and Nov. 26.
Lindru, Lutrudis, Lintrudis, St. Hou, Hoyldis, Othildis, St. Pusinna, and St. Menchout, sisters and virgins - - - St. Lindru, Sept. 22. St. Hou, April 30. St. Pusinna, Jan. 24., and April 23. St. Menehout, Oct. 14.
Linus, pope - - Sept. 23.
Linus, pope and martyr Nov. 26.
Lioba, virgin and abbess Sept. 28.
Litania Major - - April 23.
Livin, an Irish bishop Nov. 12.
Llawdog - - - Jan. 15.
Llechad - - - Dec. 1.
Llewellyn - - - Dec. 12.
Llwychayarn - - Jan. 11.
Llwydian - - - Nov. 19.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.

Lo, Laudus, and Lunus, bishop of Coutance — Sept. 21.
Lolan, bishop of Whitern in Scotland — Sept. 22.
Loman, or Luman, bishop — Feb. 17.
Lomer, Launomarus, abbot, died — Jan. 19.
Longinus — March 15.
Longis, or Longison, Lanogisilus, Leonegisilus, or Leonegilus, abbot — Jan. 13. and April 2.
Louis of Blois, surnamed Blosius, abbot of Liessies in Hainault, died — Jan. 7.
———, bishop of Toulouse, died — Aug. 19.
———, Heman, cardinal of St. Ange, died — Sept. 16.
———, Bertrand — Oct. 9.
Louis, bishop — Aug. 20.
———, *king* — Aug. 25.
Loup, bishop of Bayeux — May 28.
———, Lupus, bishop of Lyons — Sept. 25.
———, bishop of Troyes — July 29.
Louvent, Lupentius, abbot — Oct. 22.
Low Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter Day: *vide* the Moveable Feasts, page 76.
Luanus, abbot and confessor — July 12.
Luanus, or Lugid, abbot of Ireland — Aug. 4.
Lubin — Mar. 12.*
———, Leobinus, bishop of Chartres — Sept. 15. R. Mar. 4. P.
Lucan — Oct. 30.*
Luce, Lucius, pope, died — March 4.
Lucian, apostle of Beauvais — Jan. 8.
———, translation of — May 1.
———, priest — Formerly Jan. 8. G., now Oct. 15. G.
——— — Jan. 7.
———, — Feb. 13.*
———, Julian, and Maxian, martyrs — Oct. 17.†
——— and Marcian — Oct. 26.
———, *priest* — Jan. 8.
——— *and Germinian*, martyrs — Sept. 16.
Lucius, king — Dec. 3.
Lucius, pope — Mar. 4.
Lucy, virgin and martyr — Dec. 13.‡
Lucy — Sept. 19.
Ludger, bishop of Munster, died — March 26.
Luica — July 27.
Luke the Evangelist — Oct. 18. L. Apr. 22. G.
Lulle, Lullus, bishop of Mayence, died — Oct. 16.§
Lunethus — Sept. 25.
Lupicin, abbot of Lauconne — March 21.
Lupus, or Leu, archbishop — Sept. 1.
———, bishop — July 24.
———, confessor — July 29.
Lutemast — Oct. 19.*
Lutgarde, nun — June 13. P. June 14. R.
Lybian — Feb. 28.
Lythog — Sept. 1.

M.

Macaire — April 7.*
——— — Oct. 11.*
——— of Alexandria, abbot — Jan. 2. L. Jan. 19. G.
———, archbishop in Armenia, died — April 10.
——— of Egypt, abbot — Jan. 19. G. Jan. 15. L.
Macarius, abbot — Dec. 19.
Macary, *Macarius*, bishop of Cominges — May 1.
Maccai, abbot — April 11.
Mac-cartin, Aid, or Aed, bishop of Clogher — Aug. 15.
Macculindus, bishop — Sept. 6.
Macdryn — June 9.
Macedonius — Jan. 24.
Macglastian, bishop in Scotland — Jan. 30.
The Machabees, or the Seven Brothers, martyrs — Aug. 1.
Machan, bishop and confessor in Scotland — Sept. 28.
Machar, bishop of Moray — Nov. 12.
Machutus, bishop and confessor — Nov. 15.
Mackessoge, bishop in Scotland — March 10.
Mackraeth — Jan. 1.
Maclow — Nov. 14.*
Macnisius, bishop of Connor — Sept. 3.

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* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.
† Cotton. MS. Vespasian, A IX.
‡ December 3. Butler.
§ October 18. Butler.

Macra, virgin and martyr - - Jan. 6., May 30, and chiefly June 1.
Macrina, sister of St. Basil - - July 19.
Macull, Macallius, or Maughold - - April 25.
Madelberte, abbess - Sept. 7.
Maden, or Madern - May 17.
Maeloc - - - Dec. 31.
Maelrhys - - Jan. 1.
Maethle - - Dec. 26.
Magdalen, disciple - July 22.
Maglorius, bishop and confessor - - Oct. 24.
Magnus, martyr - April 16.
——— - - Aug. 19.
Maguil, Madelgisilus - May 30.
Mahanes, Abraham and Simeon - - Nov. 30.
Maharsapor, martyr - Nov. 27.
Maidoc, Maodhog, Aidar, or Mogue, bishop of Ferns - Jan. 31.
Maieul, Maiolus, or Mayolus, abbot of Cluni, died - - May 11.
Main - - Jan. 15.
Mainbeuf, Mainbeu, or Magnobodus, bishop Oct. 16.
Maixent, Messant, or Maxentius, abbot, died - - June 26.
Makuvlock, bishop in Scotland - - Jan. 29.
Malachias, bishop and confessor - - Nov. 5.
Malachy, archbishop of Armagh - - Nov. 3.
Malcolm III., king and confessor - - June 2.
Malcus, bishop and confessor - - Aug. 10.
Malo, Maclou, or Mahout - - Nov. 15.
Malrubius, hermit and martyr in Scotland - Aug. 27.
Malrubrus - - April 21.*
Mamert, bishop, died - May 11.
Mammes, or Mammas, shepherd and martyr Aug. 17. L. Sept. 2. G.
Manere, bishop and confessor in Scotland Dec. 18.
Mangiulle, Mandelgisilus, hermit - May 30.
Mans, bishop and martyr - - April 16.
Mansui, Mansu, or Mansuetus, bishop - Sept. 3.
Manvieu, Manvœus, bishop - - May 28.
Mapolice - - April 18. †
Marcel, or Marceau, bishop of Paris - Nov. 3.
———, martyr - Sept. 4.
———, pope - - Jan. 16.
——— - - April 12. †
Marcella - - Sept. 5.
———, widow - Jan. 31.
Marcellin, bishop of Embrun - - April 20.
———, pope - April 26.
Marcellin, or Marchelin, priest and conf July 14.
——— *and Peter*, martyrs - - June 2.
Marcellina, virgin and sister of St. Ambrose July 17.
Marcellus - - Jan. 15.
———, abbot of Acæmetes - - Dec. 29.
———, the centurion - - Oct. 30.
———, bp of Paris Nov. 1.
———, pope - Jan. 16.
———and Apuleius Oct. 7.
———and Valerian Sept. 4.
Marcellus, priest and martyr - - Jan. 16.
——— *and Marcellianus, martyrs* - June 18.
Marcia, or St. Rusticle, Marcia Rusticula, abbess - - Aug. 11.
Marcian, priest - Jan. 10.
———, anchoret - Nov. 2.
Marciana, virgin and martyr - - Jan. 9.
Marcoul, abbot - May 1.
Marcus, Marcian, &c. Oct. 4.
——— and Marcellian - - June 18.
Margaret - - Sept. 2.
——— of Cortona - Feb. 22.
——— of England - Feb. 3.
——— of Hungary, virgin, daughter of King Bela IV., died Jan. 28.
Margaret, virgin - July 13.
———, *prioress* - Aug. 15.
———, *virgin and martyr* - - July 20. L. July 17. G.
———, *virgin and martyr* - - Sept. 2.
———, *queen of Scotland* - - July 8. before 1693; June 10. since 1693.
———,translation of June 19.
Mari, Maire, or Marius, abbot, died - - Jan. 27.
Marian, Marjeon, or Marianus, hermit - Aug. 19. & Sept. 19.

* April 22. Butler.

† Cotton. MS. Domitian, A xvii.

Marina, virgin - June 18.
———, translation of, kept at Venice - July 17.
Marina and Ethelburga, virgins - July 7.
Marinus and Asterius March 3.
Marius, abbot - - Jan. 27.
Marius and Martha - Jan. 19.
MARK THE EVANGELIST April 25.
———, translation of, kept at Venice - - Jan. 31.
Mark, bishop and confessor - - March 29.
——— - - - - June 8.*
———-,bishop and martyr Oct. 22.
——— and Marcellin, brothers and martyrs June 18.
———, pope, died - Oct. 7.
Mark, Marcellus, and Apuleius - - Oct. 7.
Marnan, bishop in Scotland - - March 2.
Marnok, bishop and confessor - - Oct. 25.
Maron, archimandrite in Syria - - Feb. 14. G. Feb. 9. by the Maronites.
Martha, Maris, Audifax, and Abachum - Jan. 19.
Martha, virgin - July 29.
Marthy - - April 8.
Martial, bishop of Limoges - - June 30.
Martian - - April 5.
Martin,abbot of Saintes Dec. 7.
———, abbot of Vertou, died - - Oct. 24.
———, archbishop of Brague, died - March 20.
———, pope and martyr Apr. 14. G.
———, translation of, from Constantinople to Rome - - Nov. 12. L.
Martin,bishop of Tours, ordination of † - Nov. 11.
———, subvention of - May 12.‡
———, translation of - July 4.
———, removal of his relics from Auxerre to Tours - - Dec. 13.
———, *priest and conf.* Nov. 12.
Martina, virgin and martyr - - Jan. 30.
Martinian, hermit - Feb. 13.
——— and Processa, martyrs - July 2.
Martinian, bishop - Sept. 12.
Marts, Mars, or Martius, abbot - - April 13.
Martyrs for the Holy Scriptures - - Jan. 2.
——— of Japan - Feb. 5.
——— of Pontus - Feb. 5.
——— of Alexandria Feb. 28.
——— under the Lombards - - March 2.
———, forty, of Sebastes - - March 10.
——— of Alexandria March 17.
——— of Hadial - April 6.
———, Massylitan - April 9.
———, Roman captives - - April 9.
——— of Saragossa - April 16.
——— of Rome, under Nero - - June 8.
——— of Gorcum - July 9.
———, seven brothers July 10.
———, seven sleepers July 27.
——— of Utica - Aug. 24.
———, twelve brothers Sept. 1.
——— of Triers - Oct. 4.
———, seven, of Samosata - - Dec. 9.
———, ten, of Crete Dec. 23.
Maruthas, bishop - Dec. 4.
MARY, THE VIRGIN, "Natale" of - Jan. 1.
———, conception of - Dec. 8.
———, nativity of - Sept. 8.
———, presentation of Nov. 21.
———, annunciation of Mar. 25. in Spain, and at Milan, Dec. 18.
———, visitation of - July 2.
———, purification of - Feb. 2.
——— assumption or death of, called also the "Deposition," "Sommeil," "Repos," and "Passage" of - - - Aug. 15.
Mary - - - March 15.
—— of Bethany - Jan. 19. P. Mar. 18. G. Mar. 19. in Burgundy
—— Magdalen of Pazzi - - - May 25.
—— of Oignies, recluse June 23.
Mary of Egypt,penitent April 9. R. Apr. 29. P. April 1. G.
—— *Magdalen* - July 22.
—— *Salome* - - Oct. 22.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.

† This saint is usually described in records as "St. Martin in the winter," "die Dominica xi proxima post festum sancti Martini *in hyeme.*" Rot. Claus. 23 Edw. I. m. 3. d. "St. Martin in Yeme." Esch. 3 Hen. VI. No. 16.

‡ Council of Tours in 841.

Masentia - - Nov. 20.
Masse Blanche, the name given to three hundred martyrs who were cast into a basin of live coals, at Utica - - Aug. 18.
Materne, bishop of Treves - - - Sept. 14. or 19. or 25. at Liege.
———, translations of, at Treves - Oct. 23. July 18. &
Mathelin - - - Sept. 16.*
Mathias the Apostle Feb. 24. Feb. 25. in the bissextile years.
Mathurin, priest and confessor - - Nov. 9. Nov. 1. in Usuard, Nov. 9. anciently.
Matilda or Mahault, queen of Germany, died - - - March 14.
Matthew, the Apostle and Evangelist Sept. 21. L. Aug. 9. G. and Russians.
Maud, queen, deposition of - - April 30.
Mandiut - - Nov. 17.*
Mauger, Madelgaire, or Madelgarius, now called St. Vincent of Soignies, died - July 14.
Maunday, or Mere Thursday, the day before Good Friday.
Maur, disciple of St. Bennet - - - Jan. 15.
Maura and Bridgit, in Touraine and Beauvaisis - - - July 13.
———, virgin, died - Sept. 21.
———, virgin - - Nov. 2.
Maurice - - Sept. 21.
Maurice, martyr, and his companions - Sept. 22.
Maurille, Maurilio, and Maurilius, bishop of Angers - - Sept. 13.
Maurille, archbishop of Rouen - - Aug. 9. & Sept. 13.
Maurinus and Austerius March 3.
Mauront, abbot, died - May 5.
Maw, confessor - May 17.
Maxentia or Messentia, virgin - - Nov. 20.†
Maxentius, abbot - June 26.
Maximian, Malchus, &c. martyrs - July 27.
Maximilian, martyr - March 12.
Maximin, bishop - May 29.
——— - - June 8.
Maximin, bishop - Sept. 12.
Maximus, abbot - Aug. 13.
———, bishop and confessor - - April 8.
———, bishop of Alexandria - - Dec. 27.
———, or Masse, bishop of Riez - Nov. 27.
———, bishop of Turin - - June 25.
———, martyr - April 30.
———, or Mauxe, and Venerand, martyrs - - - May 25.
———, priest - Nov. 19.
Maydulph, hermit - April 18.
Mechtild, virgin - April 12.‡
Medard and Gildard, confessors - - June 8.
Medwyn - - Jan. 1.
Meilangle - - May 27.*
Meilig - - - Nov. 14.
Mein, Mehen, Mevennius, Menevennus, and Mainus, abbot - June 21.
Meirian - - Feb. 3.
Melaine or Melanius, bishop, died - Jan. 6.
Melan - - - Oct. 10.
Melania, the elder, martyr - - Jan 7.
———, the younger, died - - - Dec. 31.
Melangle - - Jan. 31.
Melchiad or Miltiad, pope - - Formerly Jan. 10.; now Dec. 10.
Meletius, bishop of Antioch - - Feb. 12.
Meliorus, martyr - Oct. 1.
Melito, bishop - - April 1.
Mell, bishop of Ardagh, died - - - Feb. 5. or 6.
Mellanus - - - Oct. 28.
Mellitus, archbishop of Canterbury - - April 24.
Mello, archbishop - June 6.
Mello, bishop of Rouen Oct. 22.
Melteg - - Nov. 1.
Memer - - - May 10.
Memmius, bishop - Aug. 5.
Menehout, Manechildis, or Magenhildis. *Vide* St. Lindru.
Meneve, Mauvis, Manevieu, Meneleus, or Menelaus, abbot, died - July 22.
Mengan - - - Sept. 26.

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* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A xvii.
† November 21. Butler.
‡ April 10. Butler.

Mengan - - Sept. 26.
Menge, Memmie, or Memmius, bishop - Aug. 5.
Menna, martyr - Nov. 11.
Meriadec, bishop - June 7.
Merre, Mitry, Mitrius, or Mitrias, martyr - Nov. 13.
Merri or Merdericus, abbot - - - Aug. 29. Aug. 31. P.
——— - - - Jan. 22.
——— - - - Sept. 2.
Mervyn - - Jan. 6.
Merwine, virgin and abbess - - - May 13.
Mesme, Maximinus, confessor - - Aug. 20.
Mesmin, Maximinus - Dec. 15.
Methodius, patriarch of Constantinople - June 14.
———, bishop of Tyre - - - Sept. 18.
Mettren - - Jan. 31. *
Michael the Archangel - - Sept. 29.
———, apparition of May 8.
———, dedication of his church - - Sept. 29. L.
———, and the Holy Angels - - June 8. & Sept. 6. G.
Michael on the mount Oct. 16.
Mida, or Ita - - Jan. 15.
Midan and Modan, monks - - May 14.
Middam or Medan, bishop and confessor Nov. 14.
Mid-Lent Sunday, the fourth Sunday in Lent, is the fourth Sunday after Shrove-Tuesday. *Vide* the Moveable Feasts, p. 76.
Mid-winter Day - Dec. 25. †
Milburge, virgin and abbess - - - Feb. 23.
———, *virgin and abbess* - - May 26.
Mildgitha, virgin - Feb. 26.
Mildred, virgin and abbess - - Feb. 20.
———, *virgin, deposition of* - - July 13.
Milers - - - Oct. 1.
Miles, Mil, or Nil, bishop, Abrosine and Sina, martyrs - April 22. R. Nov. 10. G. Feb. 7. amongst the Copts.
Milgithe - - Jan. 17.
Mille - - - March 30.
Minnan, archdeacon and confessor in Scotland - - March 1.
Mitrius - - - Nov. 13.
Mochoemoc or Pulcherius, abbot - March 13.
Mochteus - - Aug. 19.
Modan, abbot in Scotland Feb. 4.
Modestus and Vitus - June 15.
Modoald, bishop, died - May 12.
Modoch, bishop in Scotland - - Jan. 31.
Modomnoc, or Dominick of Ossory - Feb. 13.
Modwena, virgin and abbess - - July 5.
Molingus or Dairchilla, bishop of Ferns, died June 17.
Moloc, bishop - June 25.
Molonach, bishop and confessor - - June 25.
Mommolin, or Mummolinus, bishop, died Oct. 16.
Monan - - - March 1.
Mondin - - Mar. 26.*
Mondolf, bishop, died - July 16.
Monegonde, hermit - July 2.
Monica, mother of St. Austin - - May 4.
Moninna - - July 6.
Monon, martyr - Oct. 18.
Montanus and his companions - - Feb. 24.
Moran, Moderamnus, and Moderandus, bishop - - Mar. 16. & Oct. 22.
Morhayarn - - Nov. 1.
Moroe, confessor in Scotland - - Nov. 8.
Morrow of the Purification - - Feb. 3.
Mothering Sunday, Mid-Lent Sunday.
Motiferus, confessor - Nov. 23.
Mummolin, bishop - Oct. 16.
Munchin, bishop of Limerick - - Jan. 1.
Munde, abbot in Argyle April 15.
Mungo, bishop of Glasgow - - - Jan. 13.
Muredach, bishop of Killala - - Aug. 12.
Mwrog - - Jan. 15.
Mwthwyl - - March 2.
Myllin - - - June 17.

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* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A xvii.

† Robert of Gloucester, speaking of the coronation of William the Conqueror, which took place on Christmas Day 1066, says, he was crowned "*amydewynter* day," p. 367. The month of December was called by the Saxons "winter monat," and "midwinter monat."

N.

Nabor and Felix - July 12.
Narcissus, apostle of Ausgbourg - - Aug. 5.
Narcissus, bishop - Oct. 29.
Narses, bishop, called by the Greeks Nirsa, and by the Latins Narsa, and Joseph his disciple, martyrs - Nov. 20. G.
Nathalan - - Jan. 8.
Nathy, or David - Aug. 9.
Nazarius, martyrs - June 12 R. Oct. 14. G.
——— and Celsus, martyrs - - July 28.
Nectanus, confessor - Feb. 14.
Nemesian and his companions - - Sept. 10.
———, martyr - Dec. 19.
Nennius, or Nennidhius, abbot - - Jan. 17.
Nennus, or Nehemias, abbot - - June 14.
Nenooc, or Nennoca - June 4.
Neot, anchoret - Oct. 28.
Neot, priest and confessor - - July 31.
Nereus Achileus and Pancras, martyrs - May 12.
Nestor - - Feb. 27.
Nethalen, bishop and confessor - - Jan. 8.
Nicander and Marcian June 17.
Nicasius, bishop and martyr - - Oct. 11.
Nicasius, archbishop of Rheims, and his companions - - Dec. 14.
Nicephorus, martyr - Feb. 9. R. Mar. 15. P.
———, patriarch of Constantinople - March 13.
Nicetas - - Sept. 15.
———, abbot - April 3.
Nicetius, archbishop of Lyons - - April 2.
———, bishop of Treves - - Dec. 5.
Nicodemus - - Aug. 3.
Nicomedes, martyr - June 1.
Nicomedes - - Sept. 15.
Nicolas, archbishop of Myra - - Dec. 6.
———, translation of May 9.
——— I., pope, died Nov. 13.
——— of Tolentino, hermit, died - Sept. 10.
Nicon, called the Metanoite - - Nov. 26. G. and L.
Nigaise, or Nigasius, priest, St. Cerin, or Quirinus, St. Escobille, Egobile, Scubiculus, Scuviculus, or Scubilius, and St. Pientia, martyrs - Oct. 11.
Nil the elder, hermit and priest - - Nov. 12. G.
—— the younger, abbot Sept. 26.
Nilammon, hermit - Jan. 6.
Nillo - - Feb. 16.
Nine virgins, daughters of St. Donevald, in Scotland - - July 15.
Ninian, bishop and confessor - - Sept. 16.
Nisier, bishop of Lyons, died - - April 2.
Nissen, abbot - July 25.
Nivard, bishop of Rheims, died - Sept. 1.
Nonne, the wife of St. Gregory of Nazianze, the father - Aug. 5.
Norbert, founder of the order of Premonstrations, died - June 6.
Norm - - March 2.
Nunila and Alodia - Oct. 22.
Nympha - - Nov. 10.

O.

Ode, virgin - - Nov. 27.
Odille, virgin and abbess Dec. 13.
Odilo, abbot of Cluni - Jan. 2. and June 21.
Odo, archbishop - June 2.*
Odo, archbishop of Canterbury - July 4.
——, abbot of Cluni - Nov. 19.
Odoccus, bishop and confessor - - July 2.
Odrian, bishop - May 8.
Odulph - - July 18.
Oduvald, abbot - May 26.
Odwald, abbot and confessor - - Dec. 7.
Offram - - Mar. 18.†
Olaus, king of Sweden July 29.
——, or Olave, king of Norway - - July 29.
Oldegaire, bishop, died March 6.
Olympiade, widow - Dec. 17. L. July 25. G.
Omer, Audomarus, bishop of Terouane - Sept. 9.
—— - - Aug. 16.†
Onusimus - - Feb. 16.
Onaphrius, hermit - June 12.
Opportuna, abbess - April 22.

* Arundel MS. No. 155.

† Cotton. MS. Domitian, A xvii.

Optatus, bishop - June 4.
Oran - - Oct. 15.*
Orens, Orient, or Orentius, bishop - May 1.
Orsise, superior general of the congregation of Tabenna - - June 15.
Osith, virgin - Oct. 7.
Osmanna, virgin - Sept. 9.
Osmund, bishop - Dec. 4.
Osmund, translation of July 16.
Osonans - - Aug. 4.*
Oswald, archbishop - April 15.
———, *bishop and confessor* - - Feb. 28.
———, *king* - Aug. 5.†
Oswin, confessor - April 18.
———, *king and martyr*, translation of - March 11.
Oswy, king - - Feb. 15.
Otger, deacon and confessor - - Sept. 10.
Othilla - - Dec. 13.
Otho, bishop of Bamberg - - July 2.
Otmar, Omar, Otmarus, or Odomarus, abbot - - Nov. 16.
———, translation of Oct. 25.
Oudoceus, bishop - July 2.
Ouen, Dado, or Audoenus, bishop of Rouen Aug. 24.
———, translations of Feb. 1. March 20. and 31.
Ours, Ursus, abbot - July 18. or 28.
Owen - - Aug. 15.
Owin, confessor - March 4.
Oyend, Oyant, Eugendus, or Ogendus, abbot - - Jan. 1.

P.

Pacian, bishop - March 9.
Pacomius, founder of the Cenobites - May 15. G. May 14. L.
Padern - - March 13.
——— - - Nov. 12.
Pæmen, or Pæstor, abbot Aug. 27.
Palemon, anchoret - Jan. 11. R. May 14. P.
Pallade, Palais, or Palladius, bishop - Oct. 7.
Palladius, or Padie, apostle of Scotland - July 6.
Palladius, bishop and confessor - - Jan. 27.
Palm Sunday, the Sixth Sunday in Lent, is the Sixth Sunday after Shrove-Tuesday. *Vide* Moveable Feasts, page 76.
Pambo of Nitria - Sept. 6.
Pammachius - Aug. 30.
Pamphilus, priest and martyr - - June 1. R. Mar. 12. P. Feb. 16. G.
Pancras, martyr - May 12.
——— - - April 3.*
——— - - July 21.
Pandwina, virgin - Aug. 26.
Pantænus - - July 7.
Pantaleon - - July 28.‡
Pantalin - - Sept. 18*
Pantene, the apostle of the Indies - July 7.
Panthalin - - June 4.*
Paphnutius - - Sept. 11.
Papias, bishop - Feb. 22.
Papoul, or Papulus, priest and martyr - Nov. 3.
Pardou, Pardulfus Warectensis, abbot, died Oct. 6.
Parre. *Vide* Patrocle.
Pascase Radbert, abbot, died - - April 26.
Paschal Sabbath, Easter Day.
——— Babylon - May 17.
Passion of the Seven Virgins - - April 10.
Passion Sunday, Palm Sunday.
——— Week, the week ensuing Palm Sunday. *Vide* the Moveable Feasts, page 76.
Paternus, bishop and confessor - - April 15.
———, *monk* - April 10.
Paternus, monk and martyr - - Nov. 12.
Patient, bishop - Sept. 11.
Patricius, bishop and martyr - - April 28.
Patrick, bishop - March 17.
———, translation of June 9.
Patroclus, martyr - Jan. 21.
———, priest and hermit - - Nov. 19.
Patronius, bishop - March 30.
PAUL, THE APOSTLE, AND PETER - June 29.
———, COMMEMORATION OF - June 30.
———, CONVERSION OF - - Jan. 25.

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* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.

† "Die Martis in festo *Sancti Oswaldi Regis* anno regni regis Edwardi Nono." Rot. Patent, 33 Edw. III. m. 26.

‡ July 27. Butler.

PAUL THE APOSTLE, entry of, into Rome — July 6.
Paul, bishop of Constantinople — June 7.
——— Leon — March 12.
—— and his companions, martyrs — Jan. 18.
—— and John, martyrs — June 26.
——, the simple, anchorite — March 7.
——, hermit — Dec. 20.
Paul, bishop of Narbonne — Mar. 22. or Dec. 12.
——— *Verdun*, died — Feb. 8.
——— *and confessor* — April 29.
——, *the first hermit* — Jan. 15. G. Jan. 10. R.
Paula, widow — Jan. 26. R. June 22. P.
Paulin, bishop of Treves — Aug. 31.
———, translation of — May 13.
———, bishop of Nola — June 22. R.
———, patriarch — Formerly Jan. 11. now Jan. 28.
Paulinus, bishop and confessor — Oct. 10.
Pavin, Paduinus, abbot — Nov. 15.
Paxent, martyr — Sept. 23. P.
Pega, St., virgin — Jan. 8.
——, *virgin* — June 3.
Pelagia — June 9.
———, a comedian, afterwards penitent — Oct. 8. R. Mar. 8. P.
Peleus, Patermuthes, and companions, martyrs — Sept. 19.
Pellegrini, or Peregrinus — Aug. 1.
Penœin — Nov. 1.
Pentecost or Whitsunday, the fiftieth day and seventh Sunday after Easter-day. *Vide* the Moveable Feasts, page 77, antea.
Pepin, of Landen, minister of the kings of France in Austrasia, died — Feb. 21.
Peregrin, bishop and martyr — May 16.
Perfect, priest — April 18.
Perpetua and Felicitas, virgins and martyrs — Mar. 7,
Perpetua — Dec. 30. *
Perpetuus, bishop of Tours, died — April 8.
Perpetuus, bishop — April 9.
PETER THE APOSTLE — June 29.
———, octaves of — July 6.
PETER IN CATHEDRA at ANTIOCH — Feb. 22.
——— at Rome — Jan. 18.
——— AD VINCULA — Aug. 1.
Peter, abbot — Jan. 6.
——, *of Milan* — April 29.
Peter the venerable, abbot of Cluni, died — Dec. 25.
——— of Alcantara, monk of the Order of St. Francis, died — Oct. 19.
——, archbishop of Tarentaise — May 8.
——, Andrew and their companions — May 15.
——— Balsam — Jan. 3.
——, bishop of Alexandria, martyred — Nov. 25.
——, bishop of Policastro — Mar. 4.
——, bishop of Sebaste — Jan. 9.
——— Celestin, pope, died — May 19.
——— Chrysologus, bishop of Ravenna — Dec. 2.†
——— de Damien, cardinal, bishop of Ostia, died — Feb. 22.
——— the Exorcist, martyr — June 2.
——— Gonçales, Dominican, died — April 15.
——— of Luxembourg, bishop of Metz, died — July 5.
——— Nolasco — Jan. 31.
——— Nolasque, founder of the Order of Mercy, died — Dec. 24.
——— Paschal — Dec. 6.
——— and Paul, dedication of their churches at Rome — Nov. 18.
——— of Pisa — June 1.
——— Regalati — May 13.
Petric — Mar. 17.
Petroc — June 4.
Petroc, abbot and confessor — June 4.
———, *confessor* — May 21.
Petronilla, or Pernell, virgin — May 31.
Petronilla, abbess of Aubeterre — Oct. 30.
Petronius, bishop — Oct. 4.
Phæbadius, bishop — April 25.
Philastrius, bishop — July 18.
Phileas, bishop, and Philoromus, martyrs — Feb. 4.
Philemon and Appia — Nov. 22.
Philibert, abbot — Aug. 22.
Philip Beniti — Aug. 23.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.

† December 4. Butler.

PHILIP Berruyer, archbishop of Bourges, died - - - Jan. 9.
———, bishop of Heraclea, and others - Oct. 22.
——— the deacon - June 6.
——— de Neri, founder of the Congregation of the Oratory in Italy - - May 21. P.
PHILIP AND JAMES, apostles - - May 1.
Philogonius, bishop - Dec. 20. G.
Phoca - - - Mar. 5.
Phocas, martyr - July 3.
Piast - - - July 17.*
Piat, or Piatus, apostle of Tournay, and martyr - - Oct. 1. and 29.
Pionius, priest and martyr - - Mar. 11. G. Feb. 1. L.
Pius I., pope - - July 11.
——— V., pope - May 5.
Placidus, disciple of St. Bennet, and his companions, martyrs Oct. 5.
Plato, abbot at Constantinople - - Apr. 4. G.
Plechelm, bishop - July 15.
Plough Monday, the first Monday after Twelfth-day - - Jan. 6.
Plutarch and others, martyrs - - June 28.
Pœmen, abbot - Aug. 27.
Poianus, hermit - Mar. 5.
Policarp, bishop and martyr - - *Jan.* 26. R. Apr. 27. P. Feb. 23. *G.*
Polichronius, bishop and martyr - - Feb. 17.
Pollio and his companions, martyrs - April 28.
Polyeuctus, martyr - Feb. 13. L. Jan. 9. G.
Pons, or Ponce, martyr May 14.
——— - - - June 6.*
Pontian, or Pontianus, pope - - - Nov. 19.
Popon, or Poppo, abbot, died - - - Jan. 25.
Porcarius, abbot, and his companions, martyrs - - - Aug. 12.
Porphyrius, - bishop, died - - - Feb. 26.
Portianus, abbot - Nov. 4.
Possidius, bishop - May 17.
Potamiana, virgin, and Marcella her mother, martyrs - - June 28.
Potamon, bishop - May 18.
Potentian - - Mar. 8.*
Potentiana - - May 19.
Pothin, bishop - June 2.
Powder or Gun-powder Plot - - - Nov. 5.
Praxedes, virgin - July 21.
Precor - - April 9.*
Presine - - Sept. 28*.
Project, martyr - Jan. 25.
Pretextat, bishop, martyred - - Feb. 24.
Prey. *Vide* Prix.
Prime - - - Aug. 21.*
——— - - - Mar. 2.*
——— - - - April 15.*
——— and Felician, martyrs - - June 9.
Principius, bishop - Sept. 25.
Prior, hermit - June 17.
Prisca, virgin - - Jan. 18.
Priscus - - Sept. 1.
Priscus, Malchus, and Alexander, martyrs Mar. 28.
———, martyr - Jan. 12.
———, and Cot, or Cottus, martyrs - May 26.
———, martyr - Oct. 16.†
Privatus, bishop - Aug. 21.
Prix, Prict, or Prey, Præjectus, or Projectus, bishop and martyr - - Jan. 25.
Processus - - June 7.*
Processus and Martinian, martyrs - July 2.
Procession week, Rogation week. *Vide* Rogation.
Proclus, archbishop of Constantinople - Oct. 24.
Procopius - - July 8.
Profert - - April 9.*
——— - - - April 19.
Prosdecimus, bishop of Padua - - Nov. 7.
Prosper, of Aquitain, doctor and father of the church - - June 25.
———, bishop of Orleans - - July 29.
Proterius, patriarch of Alexandria - - Feb. 28.
Prothus and Hyacynth, martyrs - - Sept. 11.
Prudence, or Prudent, bishop of Troyes, died April 6.
Psalmod, or Saumay - Mar. 8.
Psalmodius, hermit - June 14.
Ptolemy, Lucius, and another - - Oct. 19.
Publius, bishop - Jan. 21.
———, abbot - Jan. 25.
Pudentiana, virgin - May 19.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.

† Cotton. MS. Vespasian, A IX.

Pulcheria, or Ælia Pulcheria - - Sept. 10. R. Sept. 13. G.
Pulcherius, abbot - Mar. 13.
Purification of the Holy Virgin - - Feb. 2.
Purgata, virgin - Dec. 21.
Pyrmin, abbot, and reformer of monastic discipline - - Nov. 3.

Q.

Quadragesima Sunday, or first Sunday in Lent. *Vide* the Moveable Feasts, page 76.
Quadratus, bishop - May 26.
Queen's Day, the anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth - - - Nov. 17.*
Queran, abbot in Scotland - - - Sept. 9.
Quindisme of St. Hilary Jan. 27.
Quinibert - - - May 18.
Quiniz, Quinidius, or Quindius, bishop, died - - - Feb. 15.
Quinquagesima Sunday, also called Shrove Sunday. *Vide* the Moveable Feasts, page 76 *antea.*
Quintian, bishop of Rhodes - - - June 14. at Rhodes.
Quintin, martyr - June 17.
———, - - Oct. 31.
Quiriacus - - May 4.
Quiriaeus - - Mar. 22. †
Quiricus and Julitta, martyrs - - June 16.
Quirinus, bishop - June 4.
——— and Basilides, martyrs - - June 12.
Quirinus and Candidus March 11.
———, *martyr* - March 30.

R.

Raban Maur, Rabanus Maurus, Magnentius, archbishop, died - Feb. 4.
Radbod, bishop, died - Nov. 29.
Radegonde, queen of France, and foundress of the Abbey of the Holy Cross in Poictiers - - Jan. 30. P.
———, queen - Aug. 13. ‡
Raingarda, widow and nun - - - June 24. § or 26. ||
Ralph, archbishop of Bourges - - June 21.
Raymond de Pegnafort, third general of the Dominicans - - Jan. 23., formerly Jan. 27.
——— Nonnatus - Aug. 31.
Refreshment Sunday, a name for Mid-Lent Sunday.
Regle, Rieul, or Regulus, bishop and apostle of Senlis - - April 23. March 30. July 15., and Feb. 7.
Regulus, abbot and confessor - - Aug. 28.
Reine, or Regina, virgin and martyr - March 17. and 22., and September 7.
Relics, feast of the - Jan. 27. ¶
Relick Sunday is the third Sunday after Midsummer Day. The Table in page 50. shows on what day of the week Midsummer Day fell in any year; and when it occurred on
Sunday, Relick Sunday fell on - - July 15.
Monday, - - - - 14.
Tuesday, - - - - 13.
Wednesday, - - - 12.
Thursday, - - - - 11.
Friday, - - - - 10.
Saturday, - - - - 9.
Remacle, bishop - Sept. 3.
———, translation of June 25.
Rembert, archbishop of Bremen - - Feb. 4.
Réné, patron of Angers Nov. 2.
Renelle, Renula, or Reinildis, abbess, died Feb. 6.
Renobert, Raimbert, Ragnobertus, or Regnobertus, bishop, died May 16.

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* "The anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth was first publicly celebrated about the year 1570, and the day is thus alluded to in a letter dated 14th May, 1590, from Dr. Whitaker to Lord Burghley:—'A rumor is spread in the Court, and hath come to the eares of some of the most honourable Counsell, how that I *on the Queene's day* last past did forbidd in our college an oration to bee made in praise of her Majesties government,' &c. The 17th of November is still kept as a holiday at the Exchequer, and at Westminster and Merchant Tailors' schools."—*Ellis's Original Letters, illustrative of English History*, second series, vol. iii. p. 160.

† Cotton. MS. Domitian. A XVII. ‡ L'Art de vérifier les Dates.
§ Butler. || Cotton. MS. Claudius, D VI.

Renobert, translations of — Mar. 23. 25. and 28., Apr. 23., May 16., June 13., Sept. 2., Oct. 14. and 24., and Dec. 28.
Resurrection of our Lord — March 27.
Reynold — Oct. 12. *
Rheims, or *Remigius, bishop of Rheims* — Jan. 13.
———, translation of — Oct. 1.
———, archbishop of Lyons, died — Oct. 28.
———, or *Remigius, bishop and confessor* — May 12.
———, *German, Vedast, and Bavo, hermits* — Oct. 1.
Rhetice, bishop — July 19. or 25.
Rhianus — March 8.
Rhiwydry — Nov. 1.
Rhoehwyn — June 10.
———, confessor — Apr. 26. †
Richard, bishop — Aug. 21.
———, king of the West Saxons — Feb. 7.
———, bishop of Andrea — June 9.
Richard, bishop of Chichester, and confessor — April 3.
——— — June 16.
———, *confessor and hermit* — Jan. 20.
Riconir, hermit, died — Jan. 17.
Rictrudes, abbess — May 5. P. May 12. elsewhere.
Rigobert, or Robert, bishop of Rheims — Jan. 4.
Rigomer, priest, died — Aug. 24.
Riquier, or Richarius, abbot of Centale, in Ponthieu — April 2. and October 9.
Robert, abbot of Chaise Dieu — Apr. 24. R. Apr. 3. P.
———, abbot, founder of Molesme — April 29.
——— of Arbrissel, priest — Feb. 24.
Robert, abbot — June 7.
———, *bishop and conf.* — May 24.
———, *Grosse-Teste, bishop and confessor, deposition of* — Oct. 9.
Roche, confessor, died — Aug. 16.
Rock Day, or St. Distaff's day, the day after Twelfth day, *i.e.* Jan. 7.
Rogatian and Donatian, brothers and martyrs — May 25.
Rogation Sunday is the fifth Sunday after Easter day.
Rogation days are the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, following Rogation Sunday.
Roger, abbot — Feb. 13.
———, confessor — March 5.
———, bishop of Cannes — Dec. 30.
Roger, bishop and conf. — Sept. 29.
Roman, founder of the Monastery of Montjura, died — Feb. 28.
———, and David, patrons of Muscovy, and martyrs — July 24. in Russia.
——— and Lucipin, abbots — Feb. 28.
Roman, bishop of Rouen, died — Oct. 23.
———, *martyr* — Aug. 9.
Romaric, Remiré, or Rombert, abbot, died — Dec. 8.
Romuald, founder of the Camaldules — Feb. 7. or June 19.
Romuld, archbishop and martyr — July 1.
Rosalia — Sept. 4.
Rosary, feast of the — Oct. 1.
Rose of Lima, virgin — Aug. 30.
—— of Viterbo — March 8.
—— Sunday, Midlent Sunday. *Vide* Moveable Feasts, p. 76.
Rouin, Rodingus, Chrandingus, and Chrodincus, abbot of Beaulieu in Argonne, died — Sept. 17.
Roumam — Nov. 18. *
Royal Oak day — May 29.
Ruadhan, bishop — April 15.
Rufin and Justin — July 19.
—— *and Ulfad* — July 24.
Rufin and Valerius, martyrs — June 24.
Rufina and Secunda, virgins — July 10.
Rufus, martyr — Aug. 27.
——— — Nov. 28.
Rufus, bishop of Avignon — Nov. 14.
——— — Nov. 21. †
———, or Rufin, of Glendalock — April 22.
——— and Zozimus — Dec. 18.
Rule, abbot — Oct. 17.
Rumold, bishop of Dublin — Formerly June 24., now July 1.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A xvii.
† Cotton. MS. Vespasian, A ix.

Rumonus, bishop and confessor - - Jan. 4.
Rumwald, confessor - Nov. 3.
Rupert, Rudbert, Robert, Hruobert, or Chrodobert, bishop of Saltzbourg - - March 27. and Sept. 24.
Rustic, bishop of Narbonne, died - - Oct. 26.
Rustiele. *Vide* Martia Rusticula.
———, Rustic, or Rotiri, bishop of Clermont - - - Sept. 24.
Ruthius, monk and confessor - - - Dec. 24.

S.

Sabas, martyr - - April 12.
Sabba, abbot - - Dec. 5.
Sabin, bishop and martyr Dec. 30.
Sabina, widow and martyr - - - Aug. 29.
——— *and Juliana* - Feb. 19.
Sabinian, or Savinien, bishop, and Potentian, martyrs - - Dec. 31. Sens. Oct. 19. P.
——— and his companions, martyrs - June 7.
———, martyr, and Sabine, or Savine, his sister - - - Jan. 29.
Sadoth. *Vide* Sciahduste.
Saens, Sanse, or Sidonius, abbot, died - Nov. 14.
Saintin, bishop - - Sept. 22.
Saints' day, All - - Nov. 1.
Salaberga, abbess, died Sept. 22.
Salgieh - - - May 12.
Salvi, Sauge, or Salvius, bishop - - - Sept. 10.
Salvius, bishop - - Jan. 11.
Samson, bishop - - July 28.
Samthana, abbess - Dec. 19.
Sanfrayd - - Feb. 1.
Sannan - - - March 8.
Sannen - - - June 13.
Sapor and Isaac, bishops and martyrs - Nov. 30.
Saturnin, priest and martyr, and his companions - - Feb. 11.
——— - - March 5.*
Saturnin and Sisinnius Nov. 29.
Satyr - - Jan. 13.*
Satyre, brother of St. Ambrose - - June 21.
Sauve, bishop, died - Oct. 28.
Saviour - - May 24.
Saviour - - Jan. 12.*
Scandulus, monk - May 5.
Scholastica, virgin - Feb. 10.
The Seillitains, the first martys of Africa - July 17.
Sciahduste, or Sadoth, bishop, and his companions, martyrs - Feb. 29. L. Nov. 20. G. Feb. 23. by the Copts.
Sebastian, surnamed the Defender of the Church of Rome, martyr - - Jan. 20.
Sebbi, king and confessor - - Aug. 29.
Secundin, or Seachnal, bishop of Dunsaghlin, in Meath - Nov. 27.
Seinod - - Feb. 11.
Seinol - - Feb. 1.
Seine, Sequanus, Segonus, or Sigo, abbot, died - - Sept. 19.
Semblin, Sembin, Similien, Similinus, or Similianus, bishop - June 16.
Senan, bishop - March 8.
Senan, confessor and hermit - - April 29.
Sendou, Sandoux, or Sindulfus, priest, died Oct. 20.
Senoeh, abbot - Dec. 24.
Septuagesima Sunday, so called from its being about the seventieth day before Easter, is the third Sunday before Lent.
Serapion the Sindonite March 21.
———, abbot - March 21.
———, bishop - March 21.
Serdot, or Sacerdos, bishop, died - - Sept. 12.
Serena, virgin - Jan. 29.
Serenus, martyr - Feb. 23.
Serf, bishop of Orkney July 1.
——, bishop - - April 20.
Serge and Baccus, martyrs - - Oct. 7.
Servais, bishop, died May 13.
Servan, bishop - April 20.
Servatus, bishop - May 13.
Servulus, confessor - Dec. 28.
Sethrid, St., virgin - Jan. 10.
Sevard, or Siviard, abbot, died - - March 1.
Seven brothers, martyrs July 10.
Seven Sleepers, martyrs July 27.
Severian, bishop - Feb. 21.
Severin, bishop of Cologne - - - Oct. 23.
———, *confessor* - Aug. 26.
Severin, apostle of Bavaria and Austria - Jan. 8.
———, bishop of Bordeaux - - - Oct. 23. and 28.
———, abbot, died - Feb. 11.
———, hermit - Nov. 24.
——— - - Jan. 8.
Severus, bishop - - Oct. 15.
Scwall, bishop and confessor - - - May 18.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.

Sexagesima Sunday is the second Sunday before Lent, or the next to Shrove Sunday, so called from its being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sexburga, queen and abbess - - - July 6.

Sexulph, bishop and confessor - - Jan. 28.

Shere Thursday, or Shrive Thursday, Maunday Thursday. *Vide* the Moveable Feasts, page 76.

Shrove Sunday is the Sunday next before Shrove Tuesday. It is also called Quinquagesima Sunday.

Shrove Tuesday, the Tuesday next after Quinquagesima Sunday. *Vide* the Moveable Feasts, p. 76.

Shrove Thursday, the Thursday next after Shrove Tuesday.

Sidoine Apollinaire, Caius Sollius Apollinaris Sidonius, bishop - Aug. 21.

Sidronius, martyr - Sept. 8.

Sigebert, king of France, died - - - Feb. 1.

Sigebert, king and martyr Sept. 27.

Sigenus, abbot and confessor - - - April 7.

Sigfrid, bishop - - Feb. 15.

Sigismond, king of Burgundy - - - May 1.

Signus - - - Sept. 19.*

Sigouleine, or Segolene, abbess - - July 24. at Albi and elsewhere.

Silas, or Silvain, the apostle - - - July 13. L. July 30. G.

Silave, or Silan, bishop May 17.

Silin - - - Sept. 1.

Silvan - - - May 7.*

Silvere, or Silverius, pope, died - - June 20.

Silvester, pope - - Dec. 31. L. Jan. 2. G.

Silvester, bishop of Châlons-sur-Saône - Nov. 20.

———, Gozzolini, abbot and founder of the Silvestrins, died - Nov. 26.

Silvin, bishop - Feb. 17.

Silvius, bishop - Sept. 10.

Simeon Barsaboe, bishop, martyred - April 17.

——— the Just - Feb. 3. G.

——— Metaphraste - Nov. 27. G.

——— Salus - July 1.

——— the younger - Jan. 5. L. Sept. 1. G.

Simeon, bishop, martyr April 21.

———, *or Simon, martyr* - Feb. 18. L. Apr. 27. G.

Simeon Stylites - May 24. G. Jan. 5. L.

Simon and Jude, Apostles - - Oct. 28. L.

Simon Stok, died - Aug. 15.

———, martyr - March 24.

———, the Zealot, apostle - - Oct. 28.

Simphocian and Proterius - - Aug. 22.

Simplician, bishop of Autun - - June 24.

———, bishop of Milan - - Aug. 16.

Simplicius, pope - March 2.

Simplicius, martyr - July 29.

Sindulph, or Sendou, priest - - Oct. 20.

Siran, or Sigirran, abbot - - Dec. 4.

Sirice, pope, died - Nov. 25.

Sisinnius, Martyrius, and Alexander - May 29.

Sisoes, or Sisoy, anchoret - July 4.

Sist - - 12 July.*

Sixtus I., pope and mart. April 6.

Sixtus, pope - Aug. 6.

——— III., pope - March 28.

——— and Sinicus, bps. Sept. 1.

Sixty-nine martyrs - Feb. 21.

Sola, hermit - - Dec. 3.

Solomon - - Feb. 7.*

Somael - - June 24.

Sophronius, patriarch of Jerusalem - - Mar. 11. G.

Sophy, Faith, Hope, and Charity - - Sept. 17. G. Sept. 30. R.

———, - - April 30.

Soter, pope - - March 22.

Sotheris - - Feb. 10.†

Sotheris, virgin - April 22.

Sotor and Caius, popes April 22.

Souleine, Solemnis, Solemnius, or Solennis, bishop - - Sept. 24.

Souls' day, All - - Nov. 2.

Speratus and his companions - - July 17.

Spire, Exuperius, bp. of Aug. 1.

Spiridion, bishop - Dec. 14. L. Dec. 12. G.

Stanislaus, bishop and martyr - - May 7.

——— Kostka - Nov. 13.

Stephen the Protomartyr - - Dec. 26. Dec. 27. G.

——— Invention of - - Aug. 3.

——— (octaves of) - - Jan. 2.

Stephen, third abbot of Citeaux - - April 17.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A xvii. † Cotton. MS. Vespasian, A ix.

Stephen, bishop of London, and confessor — Aug. 12.
Stephen I., pope and martyr — Aug. 2.
——— *and Socrates, martyrs* — Sept. 17.
Stephen, abbot — Feb. 13.
———, founder of the Order of Grammont, died — Feb. 8.
———, king of Hungary — Anciently Aug. 20., now Sept. 2.
——— the younger — Nov. 28.
Stire — Sept. 12.*
Sturme, abbot — Dec. 17.
Suarlech, bishop of Foure, died — March 27.
Sulpicius Severus, priest — Jan. 29. in the diocese of Tours.
———, bishop of Bourges — Jan. 29.
Sulpicius the Debonnaire, or Pius, bishop of Bourges, died — Jan. 17.
Suran, abbot — Jan. 24.
Susanna, virgin and martyr — Aug. 11.
——— — Feb. 19.*
Swidbert, or Suebert, bishop and apostle, died — March 1.
Swithin, bishop, deposition of — July 2.
———, *translation of* — July 15.
Syagre, Syagrius, bishop, died — Aug. 27.
Symmachus, pope, died — July 19.
Symphorian, Timothy, and Hippolitus — Aug. 22.
Symphorosa and her seven sons, martyrs — July 18. R. July 8. P.
Syncletia — Jan. 5.
Syra, virgin — June 8.
Syrun, or Cynin — Jan. 7.

T.

Tanco, or Tatta, of Scotland — Feb. 16.
Taracus, Probus, and Andronicus, martyrs — Oct. 11. L. Oct. 12. G.
Tarasius, patriarch — Feb. 25.
Tarkin, bishop and confessor in Scotland — Oct. 30.
Tarnan, archbishop of the Picts — June 12.
Tatwyn, archbishop and confessor — July 30.
Taurin, bishop of Evreux — Aug. 11.
Teccwyn — Sept. 14.
Tecla, or Theckla, virgin and martyr — Sept. 23. Sept. 24. G.
Tecla — June 1.
——— — Mar. 24.*
——— — Sept. 24.
———, abbess — Oct. 15.
Telcan, bishop and confessor — Feb. 9.
Telesphorus, pope — Jan. 5.
Ternan, bishop of the Picts — June 12.
Tetta, virgin and abbess — Dec. 17.
Thais, penitent — Oct. 8. G.
Thalasius and Limneus — Feb. 22.
Thalilæus, recluse — Feb. 27.
Tharba and her companions, virgins and martyrs — Apr. 22. R. April 5. G.
Thatheus, confessor and hermit — Dec. 26.
Thea, Valentina, and Paul — July 25.
Theanus, bishop and confessor — Nov. 30.
Theau, Tillon, Thillo, Tillonius, or Tillmennus, disciple of St. Eloi — Jan. 7.
Theliau, bishop — Feb. 9.
Thenna, widow — July 18.
Thennan, abbot and confessor — Sept. 23.
Theobald, priest and hermit — July 1.
———, abbot of Vaux — July 8. or 9.
Theoctistus, archimandrite, died — Sept. 3.
Theocus, confessor — May 28.
Theodart, Dodart, or Theodardus, bishop — Sept. 10.
Theodora, empress — Feb. 11.
Theodora — March 13.
———, *virgin* — April 1.
Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury — Sept. 19.
———, *martyr* — Nov. 9.
———, *priest* — March 23.
Theodore — Nov. 22.
———, abbot of Tabenna — Dec. 28.
———, bishop — April 22.
———, bishop of Marseilles — Jan. 2.
——— Grapt — Dec. 27.
——— of Heraclea — Feb. 7.
——— the Studite — Nov. 12.
Theodoret, martyr — Oct. 23.
Theodoric, St., king and martyr — Jan. 3.
Theodosia, virgin — April 2.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.

Theodosius, cenobiarch Jan. 11.
Theodota, martyr - Sept. 29.
Theodotus, martyr - May 18. R.
———, or Theodore, bishop - - Apr. 22. G.
Theodulus and Julian Feb. 17.
Theonas, archbishop of Alexandria - - Aug. 23.
Theophanes, abbot - March 13.
Theophilus, bishop of Antioch - - Dec. 6.
Theorgith, virgin - Jan. 23.
Theresa, virgin - Oct. 15.
Thieri, or Theodoric, abbot of Mount d'Or, near Rheims - - July 1.
———— bishop of Orleans, died - Jan. 27.
Thillo, recluse - - Jan. 7.
Thiou, or Theodulf, abbot, died - - May 1.
Thirty martyrs - Dec. 22.
Thodart, Audard, or Theodard, bishop, died - - May 1.
Thomas the Apostle *Dec.* 21. L. Oct. 6. G.
———— *translation of* - - July 3.
Thomas Aquinas - *Mar.* 7. R. July 18. P.
——— *à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury,* and martyr - - Dec. 29.
———— translation of - - July 7. P.
———, *confessor* - Aug. 17.
——— *of Hereford, bishop and confessor* Oct. 2.
——— *the martyr, octaves of* - - Jan. 5.
———— *translation of* - - July 7.
———, *monk and martyr* - - Aug. 5.
Thomas of Villanova, archbishop of Valencia - - - Sept. 18.
Thousand martyrs at Lichfield - - Jan. 2.
Thrasilla and Emiliana Dec. 24.
Thyrsus, Lucius, and Callinicus - - Jan. 28.
Tibba, virgin - - March 6.
Tiberius, or Tiberi, and his companions, martyrs - - - April 14.
Tiburius - - Nov. 10. *
Tiburtius, Valerian, and Maximus, martyrs - April 14.
———, *martyr* - Aug. 11.
Tielaw - - Feb. 9.
Tigernoth, bishop and confessor - - April 5.
Timothy, Agapius, and Thecla - - Aug. 19.
——— - - - April 6. *
Timothy, bishop and martyr - - Jan. 25.
——— *and Apollinaris* - - - Aug. 23.
———, *bishop and confessor* - - Aug. 22.
Titus, disciple of St. Paul - - - Jan. 4.
Tivrog - - June 26.
Tlewyn - - - Dec. 11.
Tochumra, of Tochumrach in Ireland - June 11.
———, virgin - June 11.
TRANSFIGURATION OF OUR LORD - - Aug. 6.
Tresain - - Feb. 7.
Triduana, virgin - Oct. 8.
Trillo - - - June 16.
Trinity Sunday, or the Feast of the Holy Trinity, is the next Sunday after Pentecost or Whitsuntide. *Vide* the Moveable Feasts, page 76.
Trivier, or Triverius, monk - - Jan. 16.
Troien, or Trojan, bishop - - - Nov. 30.
Tron, Truyem, or Trudo, priest, died - Nov. 23.
Tropes, Tropet, or Torpetius, martyr - May 17.
Trophimus, bishop - Dec. 29.
————, translation of - - Sept. 30.
Trumurn, bishop and confessor - - Feb. 10.
Trypho, Respice, and Nympha - - Nov. 10.
Tucho - - - May 1.
Tudno - - - June 5.
Tudwen - - Oct. 12.
Tugal, or Tugwal, called by the Bretons St. Pabu; in Latin, Tugwaldus, or Pabutugwaldus, bishop, died Nov. 30.
Turiaf, Thurian, Thuriavus, or Thurianus, bishop - - July 13.
Turibius, bishop - April 16.
Turninus, confessor - July 17.
Twydr - - - March 13.
Tybic - - - Jan. 30.
Tychicus, bishop - Apr. 29. L.
Tyddwg - - May 9.
Tydechno - - Dec. 17.
Tydelnd - - - May 30.

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A xvii.

Tydvill - - Aug. 23.
Tydyr - - - Oct. 14.
Tygris and Eutropius, martyrs - - Jan. 12.
Tyfridoc - - Jan. 1.
Tyfrydog - - May 1.
Tyrannio, bishop - Feb. 20.
Tyssel - - - Jan. 31.
Tysscliоc - - Nov. 8.
Tytham - - May 2.
Tyvaeloc - - Feb. 25.
Tyvaclog - - March 2.

U.

Ubald, bishop, died - May 16.
Ulfrid, bishop - Jan. 18.
Ulmar, or Wulmar, abbot July 20.
Ulpian, martyr - April 3.
Ulric, or Udalric, bishop July 4.
Ulrick, recluse - Feb. 20.
Ultan, abbot - - May 1.
——, an Irish bishop Sept. 4.
Unltygg - - Nov. 12.
Urain, or Veran, bishop Oct. 19.
Urban, priest and martyr May 25.
Urban, pope - - May 25.
———, bishop of Langres Jan. 23.
Urbicus, or Urbice, bish. April 3.
Ursin, bishop of Bourges - - - Formerly Dec. 29.: in the new Breviary of the diocese, Nov. 9.
Ursmar, bishop - April 19.
Ursula and her companions, martyrs - Oct. 21.

V.

Valaeimon - - May 19.
Valbert, or Guabert, abbot May 2.
Valburge, Avagour, or Valburgis, abbess - Feb. 25. & May 2.
Valentine, bishop and martyr - - Feb. 14.
Valeri, Walaricus, or Gualaricus, abbot, died - - Dec. 12.
Valerian, martyr - Sept. 15.
——— - - Dec. 12.*
——— - - - April 1.*
Valerie, virgin and martyr - - Dec. 9. R. Dec. 10. P.
Valerius, bishop - Jan. 29.
——— - - Dec. 15.
Valerius and Rufinus, martyrs - - June 14.
Vandrille, or Wandregisilus, abbot, died - July 22.
——— - - May 20.*
Vaneng, confessor - Jan. 9.
Vannc, Vitonus, Videnus, or Victo, bishop Nov. 9.
Vaudru, Waltrudc, or Waldebrudis, widow, patron of Mons in Hainault, died - April 9.
Vauge, hermit - June 15.
Vedast and Amand, bishops - - Feb. 6.
Venant, martyr - May 18.
——— - - Sept. 13.*
——— - - Oct. 11.†
———, abbot - Oct. 13.
Venceslaus, duke of Bohemia, martyr - Sept. 28.
Venerand, bishop, died Dec. 24.
Venetia, virgin - - Dec. 19.
Venetia - - Feb. 26.*
Veran, Veranus, or Verannius, bishop - Sept. 9. or 10.
Veronica of Milan - Jan. 13.
Victor - - Feb. 21.*
——— - - Feb. 26.
——— of Braga - April 12.
———, martyr - - May 8.
——— of Marseilles and his companions, martyr - - July 21.
———, pope - - July 28.
———, martyr - - Sept. 5.†
——— - - Oct. 3.*
Victor, bishop - - April 20.
——— *and Corona* - Sept. 18.
——— *and Victorinus* - March 6.
Victoria, virgin - Dec. 23.
Victoria, virgin and martyr - - Feb. 11.
Victorian and his companions, martyrs - March 23.
Victoric, Fuscian, and Gentian - - Dec. 11.
Victorin - - Sept. 5.*
——— and his companions - - Feb. 25.
——— bp. and martyr Nov. 2.
Victorine, martyr - March 29.
Victrice, bishop - - Aug. 7.
Vigan, confessor - March 13.
Vigil, bishop - - June 26.
Vigilius - - Nov. 1.
Vigor, bishop - - Nov. 3.
Vimin, or Vivian, bishop in Scotland - Jan. 21.
Vincent, martyr - Jan. 22.‡

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* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A xvii. Vide Rot. Parl. vol. iii. p. 337.

† Cotton MS. Vespasian, A ix.

Vincent, martyr - June 9.
——— of Lerins, priest - - May 24.
——— Ferrier, Dominican - - Mar. 13. P.
——— of Paul - July 19.
Vindician, bishop, died March 11.
Vinebaud, abbot, died April 6.
Virgil, bishop of Arles Oct. 10. at Arles. March 5. at Lerins.
———, bishop of Saltzburg - - Nov. 27.
Vital, martyr - - April 28.
Vital and Agricola, martyrs - - Nov. 4.
Vitalis - - April 28.
Vitus, Modestus, and Crescentius, martyrs June 15.
Vitus, bishop and confessor - - Feb. 5.
Vivant, priest and hermit - - - June 13.
Viventiol, bishop - July 12.
Vodhyd - - Aug. 17.
Vodinus, archbishop and martyr - - July 23.
Vocl, Voue, Vodoalus, Vodalus, or Vodoaldus, surnamed the Blessed - - Feb. 4. or 5.
Vulfian, bishop, patron of Abbeville - - Mar. 29. P.
Vulgan, confessor - Nov. 2.
Vulmer, Vilmer, Villaumer, or Goumer, abbot - - July 20.
Vulsin, bishop - - Jan. 8.
Vulstan, translation of June 7.

W.

Walburga, abbess - Feb. 25.
Walburga, virgin - April 27.
Walfroie, Ouflai, or Vulfiliacus, deacon and hermit - - Oct. 21.
Walstan, confessor - May 30.
Walter, abbot of L'Esterp, died - - May 11.
———, abbot - - June 4.
———, abbot of St. Martin of Pontoise - April 8.
———, translation of - - May 4.
Waltheof, abbot and confessor - - Aug. 3.
Walther, abbot and confessor - - May 3.
Waltrude, widow - April 9.
Wandregesil - - July 22.
Wasnon, or Wasnulf, an Irish monk, apostle of Hainault - Oct. 1.
Weeda, virgin and abbess - - - Dec. 2.
Wenceslas, duke and martyr - - Sept. 28.
Wendelin, abbot - Oct. 20.
Wenefrid - - Nov. 3.
Wereburga, virgin - Feb. 3.
Wercnfrid, confessor - Aug. 14.
Werenfrid, confessor - Nov. 7.
Whit Sunday. *Vide* Pentecost, and the Moveable Feasts, page 76.
Whit Monday, Whit Tuesday are the Monday and Tuesday following Whit Sunday.
Whitsuntide is the three days above-mentioned.
Wiborade, or Guiborade, virgin and martyr - - May 2.
Wigbert, priest and confessor - - Aug. 13.
Wilfrid, archbishop and confessor - - Feb. 10.
———, *translation of* April 24.
Wilfrid, archbishop of York - - - Oct. 12.
Wilgis, abbot and confessor - - Jan. 31.
Willebrod, archbishop - Nov. 7.
Willehad, bishop - Nov. 8.
William, bishop - Jan. 10.
———, abbot - - Feb. 24. *
———, abbot of Eskille - - April 6.
———, bishop - - July 29.
———, bishop of Roschild - - Sept. 2.
———, of Maleval - Feb. 10.
——— of Monte-Vergine - - June 25.
William, archbishop of York - - - June 8.
———, *martyr* - May 23.
——— *of Norwich, boy and martyr* - Mar. 25. †
Willibald, bishop - July 7.
Willibrord, bishop and confessor - - Nov. 6.
Winebald, abbot and confessor - - Dec. 18.
———, *translation of* - - Sept. 24.
Winifred, virgin and martyr - - Nov. 3.
Winoc, abbot - - Nov. 6.

* Query, of St. Albans? Cotton. MS. Claudius, D VI.
† According to Butler, March 24.

Winoc, abbot, translation of - - Sept. 18.
Winwaloe, abaot - - March 3.
Wiro, bishop of Dublin May 8.
Wistan, king and martyr - - June 1.
Withburga, virgin - July 8.
Wives' Feast Day, a name in the North of England for February 2.
Wolfgang, bishop, died Oct. 31.
Wrida - - Nov. 6.
Wulfhad and Ruffin - July 24.
Wulfhilde, abbess - Dec. 9.
Wulfhilde, virgin and abbess - - - May 31.
Wulfran, archbishop of Sens - - March 20.
Wulfran, bishop - Feb. 13.
——— - Oct. 15.
Wulfstan, bishop and confessor - - June 7.
Wulric, confessor and hermit - - Feb. 16.
Wulsin, bishop and confessor - - Jan. 8.
Wulstan, bp. and conf. Jan. 19.
Wunebaud, or Guenebaud, bishop - Dec. 18.

X.

Xyste. *Vide* Sixte.
Xystus, or Sixtus, bishop of Rheims and Senice - - - Sept. 1.

Y.

Ylchyd - - Jan. 6.
Yon, Jonius, Jonas, or Jon, priest and martyr Aug. 5.
Yratne - - - April 5.*
Yriez, Yrier, Ereie, Aredius, or Aridius, abbot - - - Aug. 25.
Ysoye, or Eusebia, abbess, died - - March 16.
Yved, or Evodius, bishop Oct. 8.
Yves of Chartres, bishop, died - - Dec. 23.
——, curate in Bretagne, called the advocate of the poor - May 19. P.
——, bishop of Chartres May 20.
Yvo, confessor - - May 22.

Z.

Zachary, pope - - March 15.
Zeno - - - July 9.*
——, bishop - - April 12.
Zenobius, bishop - Oct. 20.
Zephirin, pope - - Aug. 26.
Zita, virgin - - April 27.
Zoticus, bishop - - July 21.
Zosimus, pope, died - Dec. 26.
———, bishop - - March 30

* Cotton. MS. Domitian, A XVII.

THE CALENDAR OF THE JEWS.

It has been already observed *, that, until the fifteenth century, the Jews usually computed their time by the Era of Seleucides; namely, 311 years and 4 months before Christ; but that, since the end of the fifteenth century, they have dated from the creation, which they consider to have occurred 3760 years and 3 months before the commencement of the Christian era.

The Judaic year is luni-solar, and consists either of twelve or thirteen months each, and every month has twenty-nine or thirty days. The civil year commences in the month Tisri, with, or immediately after, the new moon following the autumnal equinox. The months, with the number of days in each, are,—

1.	Tisri	30 Days.		(Veadar)	29 Days.
2.	Marchesvan, Chesvan, or Bul	29 or 30	7.	Nïsan, or Abib	30
3.	Chisleu	29 or 30	8.	Jyar, or Zius	29
4.	Thebet	29	9.	Sivan	30
5.	Sebat	30	10.	Thammuz	29
6.	Adar	29	11.	Ab	30
			12.	Elul	29
				in intercalary years	30

The month Veadar is omitted in years of twelve months. The average length of the year of twelve months is 354 days; but, by varying the length of the months Marchesvan and Chisleu, it may consist of 353 or 355 days. In the same manner, the year of thirteen months may contain 383, 384, or 385 days. In nineteen years, twelve years have 12 months each; and seven years, 13 months. The following Table of nineteen years exhibits the number of months in each year, as well as the first day of the Judaic year, reduced to the New Style: the first day will not always be quite accurate, as in some years certain lucky and unlucky days require the postponement of a day. The year must be divided

* Vide page 21. antea.

by 19, and the remainder will show the year of the cycle. If there be no remainder, it is the nineteenth year.

Year of the Cycle.		Months.
The 1st begins about the 2nd of October, and consists of		12
2nd	22nd of September	12
3rd	10th —	13
4th	29th —	12
5th	19th —	12
6th	8th —	13
7th	27th —	12
8th	16th —	13
9th	5th of October,	12
10th	25th of September,	12
11th	14th —	13
12th	2nd of October	12
13th	21st of September,	12
14th	10th —	13
15th	29th —	12
16th	18th —	12
17th	7th —	13
18th	25th —	12
19th	14th —	13

To reduce the Jewish time to ours, subtract 3761 from the Judaic year, and the remainder will be the year of our Lord. The beginning of the year may be ascertained by the above Table, and the months must be counted from that time.

EXAMPLE. — Required the 1st of Chisleu, 5588.

5588
3761
A. D. 1827

19) 5588 (294
38
178
171
..78
76
.2

The remainder (2) shows that the year 5588 is the second of the cycle, and, consequently, that it begins on the 22nd of September. The 1st of Chisleu will, therefore, be about the 20th of November, 1827.

The ecclesiastical year of the Jews begins six months

earlier, with the month of Nisan, to commemorate their return to Egypt, which took place in that month. By the ecclesiastical year their fasts, feasts, and every thing relating to religion is regulated; consequently, when the given year is ecclesiastical, a year must be deducted in the date from Nisan to Elul, inclusive.

The Jews frequently, in their dates, leave out the thousands, which they indicate by placing the letters לפק, meaning לפי קטנות, i. e. "according to the lesser computation."

Though various other epochs from the creation have been adopted by the Jews, it is unnecessary, for practical purposes, to allude particularly to them, as the above-mentioned are the only ones which have been in general use.*

CALENDAR OF THE QUAKERS.

Before the statute 24 Geo. II., for altering the Calendar in Great Britain, the Quakers began their year on the 25th of March, which they called the *First Month*; but at the Yearly Meeting for Sufferings in London, in October, 1751, a Committee was appointed to consider what advice might be necessary to be given to the Friends in relation to the statute in question. The opinion of the Committee was, "That in all the records and writings of Friends from and after the last day of the tenth month, called December, next, the computation of time established by the said act should be observed; and that, accordingly, the first day of the eleventh month, commonly called January, next, should be reckoned and deemed by Friends the first day of the *First Month* of the year 1752, and that the following should be the order of the months: —

* Companion to the Almanac for 1830, and "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," in which work an elaborate account of the Judaic calendar, fasts, and festivals will be found, vol. i. p. 82—95.

Before January, 1752.		*Since* January, 1752.
11th Month	- JANUARY	- 1st Month.
12th Month	- FEBRUARY	- 2nd Month.
1st Month	- MARCH -	- 3rd Month.
2nd Month	- APRIL -	- 4th Month.
3rd Month	- MAY -	- 5th Month.
4th Month	- JUNE -	- 6th Month.
5th Month	- JULY -	- 7th Month.
6th Month	- AUGUST -	- 8th Month.
7th Month	- SEPTEMBER	- 9th Month.
8th Month	- OCTOBER	- 10th Month.
9th Month	- NOVEMBER	- 11th Month.
10th Month	- DECEMBER	- 12th Month.

The recommendation of the Committee, approved by the Yearly Meeting, on the omission of eleven days in the Calendar, was, that the Society of Friends should observe the directions of the act of parliament, and omit the said eleven nominal days accordingly. This Report was communicated to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, and was universally adopted by the body of Quakers.*

The Quakers do not use the name of the Week-day; but call each day, like the months, by its proper number, in the following order: —

1st Day - -	- Sunday.
2nd Day -	- Monday.
3rd Day -	- Tuesday.
4th Day -	- Wednesday.
5th Day -	- Thursday.
6th Day - -	- Friday.
7th Day -	- Saturday.

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR.

IN September, 1793, the French nation resolved that the Republic should form a new era, and that a Calendar should be adopted, on what were termed philosophical principles. The Convention, therefore, decreed, on the 24th of November, 1793, that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs; that the new French

* Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1751; vol. xxi. p. 475.

era should commence from the foundation of the Republic, namely on the 22nd of September, 1792, on the day of the true autumnal equinox, when the sun entered Libra at $9^h\ 18'\ 30''$ in the morning, according to the meridian of Paris; that each year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls; and that the first year of the French Republic had begun on the midnight of the 22nd of September, and terminated on the midnight between the 21st and 22nd of September, 1793. To produce a correspondence between the seasons and the civil year, it was decreed, that the fourth year of the Republic should be the first sextile or leap-year; that a sixth complementary day should be added to it, and that it should terminate the first *Franciade;* that the sextile or leap-year, which they called an Olympic year, should take place every four years, and should mark the close of each Franciade; that the first, second, and third centurial years, viz. 100, 200, and 300, of the Republic should be common, and that the fourth centurial year, viz. 400, should be sextile; and that this should be the case every fourth century until the 40th, which should terminate with a common year.

The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each, with five additional days at the end, which were celebrated as festivals, and which obtained the absurd name of "Sansculottides."

The months and festivals were as follow: —

Autumn.	Vindémiaire (Vintage Month),	Sept. 22. to Oct. 1.
	Brumaire (Foggy Month), -	Oct. 22. — Nov. 20.
	Frimaire (Sleety Month), -	Nov. 21. — Dec. 20.
Winter.	Nivose (Snowy Month) - -	Dec. 21. — Jan. 19.
	Pluviose (Rainy Month) - -	Jan. 20. — Feb. 18.
	Ventose (Windy Month) - -	Feb. 19. — Mar. 20.
Spring.	Germinal (Budding Month) -	Mar. 21. — April 19.
	Floréal (Flowery Month) -	April 20. — May 19.
	Prairial (Pasture Month) -	May 20. — June 18.
Summer.	Messidor (Harvest Month) -	June 19. — July 18.
	Fervidor, or Thermidor (Hot Month) - - -	July 19. — Aug. 17.
	Fructidor (Fruit Month) - -	Aug. 18. — Sept. 16.

To complete the 365 days of the common year, five Jours complémentaires, which were considered as festivals, were added; viz.—

Primidi - -	dedicated to Virtue - -	September 17.
Duodi - -	———— Genius -	September 18.
Tridi - -	———— Labour - -	September 19.
Quartidi -	———— Opinion -	September 20.
Quintidi -	———— Rewards -	September 21.

In Olympic or Sextile years, a *sixth* complementary day occurred, called—

Sextidi, or "Jour de la Révolution," on which the national oath to live free or die was to be renewed.

Instead of the months being divided into weeks, they consisted of three parts, called Decades, of ten days each; and the nine days between them were called the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c. before or after Decadi; thus:—

Primidi,	Quartidi,	Septidi,
Duodi,	Quintidi,	Octodi,
Tridi,	Sextidi,	Nonidi.

The division of each month was as follows:—

Day of the Month.		
1.	Primidi.	Before Decadi.
2.	Duodi.	
3.	Tridi.	
4.	Quartidi.	
5.	Quintidi.	
6.	Sextidi.	
7.	Septidi.	
8.	Octidi.	
9.	Nonidi.	
10.	Decadi I.	
11.	Primidi.	After Decadi I.
12.	Duodi.	
13.	Tridi.	
14.	Quartidi.	
15.	Quintidi.	
16.	Sextidi.	
17.	Septidi.	
18.	Octidi.	
19.	Nonidi.	

Day of the Month.		
20.	Decadi II.	
21.	Primidi.	After Decadi II.
22.	Duodi.	
23.	Tridi.	
24.	Quartidi.	
25.	Quintidi.	
26.	Sextidi.	
27.	Septidi.	
28.	Octidi.	
29.	Nonidi.	
30.	Decadi III.	

It is, however, to be observed, that the French Republicans rarely adopted the Decades in dating their letters, or in conversation, but used the number of the day of each month of their Calendar. For example: 1, 2, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 20, 25, 28, or 30 Nivose; the 9th Fructidor; the 12th Germinal; the 16th Frimaire; the 23rd Prairial, &c.

The Republican Calendar was first used on the 26th of November, 1793, and was discontinued on the 31st of December, 1805, when the Gregorian was resumed. The annexed Tables show the years of the French Republic as they corresponded with the common year; and the day of the common months corresponding with those of the Republican Calendar.

	Years of the Republic.		Years of the Republic.
From 22 Sept. 1792, To 21 Sept. 1793.	1.	From 22 Sept. 1799, To 21 Sept. 1800.	8.
From 22 Sept. 1793, To 21 Sept. 1794.	2.	From 22 Sept. 1800, To 21 Sept. 1801.	9.
From 22 Sept. 1794, To 21 Sept. 1795.	3.	From 22 Sept. 1801, To 21 Sept. 1802.	10.
From 22 Sept. 1795, To 21 Sept. 1796.	4.	From 22 Sept. 1802, To 21 Sept. 1803.	11.
From 22 Sept. 1796, To 21 Sept. 1797.	5.	From 22 Sept. 1803, To 21 Sept. 1804.	12.
From 22 Sept. 1797, To 21 Sept. 1798.	6.	From 22 Sept. 1804, To 21 Sept. 1805.	13.
From 22 Sept. 1798, To 21 Sept. 1799.	7.	From 22 Sept. 1805, To 31 Dec. 1805.	14.

	THE MONTH VINDEMIAIRE IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,				THE MONTH BRUMAIRE IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			
	I. 1792. II. 1793. III. 1794. V. 1796. VI. 1797. VII. 1798.		IV. 1795. VIII. 1799. IX. 1800. X. 1801. XI. 1802. XIII. 1804. XIV. 1805.	XII. 1803.	I. 1792. II. 1793. III. 1794. V. 1796. VI. 1797. VII. 1798.		IV. 1795. VIII. 1799. IX. 1800. X. 1801. XI. 1802. XIII. 1804. XIV. 1805.	XII. 1803.
		Sept.	Sept.	Sept.		Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
Vindemiaire	1.	22.	23.	24.	1.	22.	23.	24.
	2.	23.	24.	25.	2.	23.	24.	25.
	3.	24.	25.	26.	3.	24.	25.	26.
	4.	25.	26.	27.	4.	25.	26.	27.
	5.	26.	27.	28.	5.	26.	27.	28.
	6.	27.	28.	29.	6.	27.	28.	29.
	7.	28.	29.	30.	7.	28.	29.	30.
				Oct.	8.	29.	30.	31.
	8.	29.	30.	1.				Nov.
			Oct.		9.	30.	31.	1.
	9.	30.	1.	2.			Nov.	
		Oct.			10.	31.	1.	2.
	10.	1.	2.	3.		Nov.		
	11.	2.	3.	4.	11.	1.	2.	3.
	12.	3.	4.	5.	12.	2.	3.	4.
	13.	4.	5.	6.	13.	3.	4.	5.
	14.	5.	6.	7.	14.	4.	5.	6.
	15.	6.	7.	8.	15.	5.	6.	7.
	16.	7.	8.	9.	16.	6.	7.	8.
	17.	8.	9.	10.	17.	7.	8.	9.
	18.	9.	10.	11.	18.	8.	9.	10.
	19.	10.	11.	12.	19.	9.	10.	11.
	20.	11.	12.	13.	20.	10.	11.	12.
	21.	12.	13.	14.	21.	11.	12.	13.
	22.	13.	14.	15.	22.	12.	13.	14.
	23.	14.	15.	16.	23.	13.	14.	15.
	24.	15.	16.	17.	24.	14.	15.	16.
	25.	16.	17.	18.	25.	15.	16.	17.
	26.	17.	18.	19.	26.	16.	17.	18.
	27.	18.	19.	20.	27.	17.	18.	19.
	28.	19.	20.	21.	28.	18.	19.	20.
	29.	20.	21.	22.	29.	19.	20.	21.
	30.	21.	22.	23.	30.	20.	21.	22.

	THE MONTH FRIMAIRE IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,				THE MONTH NIVOSE IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			
	I. 1792. II. 1793. III. 1794. V. 1796. VI. 1797. VII. 1798.	IV. 1795. VIII. 1799. IX. 1800. X. 1801. XI. 1802. XIII. 1804. XIV. 1805.	XII. 1803.		I. 1792-3. II. 1793-4. III. 1794-5. V. 1796-7. VI. 1797-8. VII. 1798-9.	IV. 1795-6. VIII. 1799. / 1800. IX. 1800-1. X. 1801-2. XI. 1802-3. XIII. 1804-5. XIV. 1805.	XII. 1803-4.	
	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.		Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	
1.	21.	22.	23.	1.	21.	22.	23.	
2.	22.	23.	24.	2.	22.	23.	24.	
3.	23	24.	25.	3.	23.	24.	25.	
4.	24.	25.	26.	4.	24.	25.	26.	
5.	25.	26.	27.	5.	25.	26.	27.	
6.	26.	27.	28.	6.	26.	27.	28.	
7.	27.	28.	29.	7.	27.	28.	29.	
8.	28.	29.	30.	8.	28.	29.	30.	
			Dec.	9.	29.	30.	31.	
9.	29.	30.	1.				Jan.	
		Dec.		10.	30.	31.	1.	
10.	30.	1.	2.			January		
	Dec.			11.	31.	1.	2.	
11.	1.	2.	3.		Jan.			
12.	2.	3.	4.	12.	1.	2.	3.	
13.	3.	4.	5.	13.	2.	3.	4.	
14.	4.	5.	6.	14.	3.	4.	5.	
15.	5.	6.	7.	15.	4.	5.	6.	
16.	6.	7.	8.	16.	5.	6.	7.	
17.	7.	8.	9.	17.	6.	7.	8.	
18.	8.	9.	10.	18.	7.	8.	9.	
19.	9.	10.	11.	19.	8.	9.	10.	
20.	10.	11.	12.	20.	9.	10.	11.	
21.	11.	12.	13.	21.	10.	11.	12.	
22.	12.	13.	14.	22.	11.	12.	13.	
23.	13.	14.	15.	23.	12.	13.	14.	
24.	14.	15.	16.	24.	13.	14.	15.	
25.	15.	16.	17.	25.	14.	15.	16.	
26.	16.	17.	18.	26.	15.	16.	17.	
27.	17.	18.	19.	27.	16.	17.	18.	
28.	18.	19.	20.	28.	17.	18.	19.	
29.	19.	20.	21.	29.	18.	19.	20.	
30.	20.	21.	22.	30.	19.	20.	21.	

FRIMAIRE

NIVOSE

	THE MONTH PLUVIOSE IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,				THE MONTH VENTOSE IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			
	I. 1793. II. 1794. III. 1795. V. 1797. VI. 1798. VII. 1799.	IV. 1796. VIII. 1800. IX. 1801. X. 1802. XI. 1803. XIII. 1805.	XII. 1804.		I. 1793. II. 1794. III. 1795. V. 1797. VI. 1798. VII. 1799.	IV. 1796. VIII. 1800. IX. 1801. X. 1802. XI. 1803. XIII. 1805.	XII. 1804.	
	Jan.	January.	Jan.		Feb.	February	Feb.	
1.	20.	21.	22.	1.	19.	20.	21.	
2.	21.	22.	23.	2.	20.	21.	22.	
3.	22.	23.	24.	3.	21.	22.	23.	
4.	23.	24.	25.	4.	22.	23.	24.	
5.	24.	25.	26.	5.	23.	24.	25.	
6.	25.	26.	27.	6.	24.	25.	26.	
7.	26.	27.	28.	7.	25.	26.	27.	
8.	27.	28.	29.	8.	26.	27.	28.	
9.	28.	29.	30.				Mar.	
10.	29.	30.	31.	9.	27.	28.	1.	
			Feb.			March		
11.	30.	31.	1.	10.	28.	1.	2.	
		February			Mar.			
12.	31.	1.	2.	11.	1.	2.	3.	
	Feb.			12.	2.	3.	4.	
13.	1.	2.	3.	13.	3.	4.	5.	
14.	2.	3.	4.	14.	4.	5.	6.	
15.	3.	4.	5.	15.	5.	6.	7.	
16.	4.	5.	6.	16.	6.	7.	8.	
17.	5.	6.	7.	17.	7.	8.	9.	
18.	6.	7.	8.	18.	8.	9.	10.	
19.	7.	8.	9.	19.	9.	10.	11.	
20.	8.	9.	10.	20.	10.	11.	12.	
21.	9.	10.	11.	21.	11.	12.	13.	
22.	10.	11.	12.	22.	12.	13.	14.	
23.	11.	12.	13.	23.	13.	14.	15.	
24.	12.	13.	14.	24.	14.	15.	16.	
25.	13.	14.	15.	25.	15.	16.	17.	
26.	14.	15.	16.	26.	16.	17.	18.	
27.	15.	16.	17.	27.	17.	18.	19.	
28.	16.	17.	18.	28.	18.	19.	20.	
29.	17.	18.	19.	29.	19.	20.	21.	
30.	18.	19.	20.	30.	20.	21.	22.	

	THE MONTH GERMINAL IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,				THE MONTH FLOREAL IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			
	I. 1793. II. 1794. III. 1795. IV. 1796. V. 1797. VI. 1798. VII. 1799.		VIII. 1800. IX. 1801. X. 1802. XI. 1803. XII. 1804. XIII. 1805.		I. 1793. II. 1794. III. 1795. IV. 1796. V. 1797. VI. 1798. VII. 1799.		VIII. 1800. IX. 1801. X. 1802. XI. 1803. XII. 1804. XIII. 1805.	
		MARCH	MARCH			APRIL	APRIL	
GERMINAL	1.	21.	22.	FLOREAL	1.	20.	21.	
	2.	22.	23.		2.	21.	22.	
	3.	23.	24.		3.	22.	23.	
	4.	24.	25.		4.	23.	24.	
	5.	25.	26.		5.	24.	25.	
	6.	26.	27.		6.	25.	26.	
	7.	27.	28.		7.	26.	27.	
	8.	28.	29.		8.	27.	28.	
	9.	29.	30.		9.	28.	29.	
	10.	30.	31.		10.	29.	30.	
			APRIL				MAY	
	11.	31.	1.		11.	30.	1.	
		APRIL				MAY		
	12.	1.	2.		12.	1.	2.	
	13.	2.	3.		13.	2.	3.	
	14.	3.	4.		14.	3.	4.	
	15.	4.	5.		15.	4.	5.	
	16.	5.	6.		16.	5.	6.	
	17.	6.	7.		17.	6.	7.	
	18.	7.	8.		18.	7.	8.	
	19.	8.	9.		19.	8.	9.	
	20.	9.	10.		20.	9.	10.	
	21.	10.	11.		21.	10.	11.	
	22.	11.	12.		22.	11.	12.	
	23.	12.	13.		23.	12.	13.	
	24.	13.	14.		24.	13.	14.	
	25.	14.	15.		25.	14.	15.	
	26.	15.	16.		26.	15.	16.	
	27.	16.	17.		27.	16.	17.	
	28.	17.	18.		28.	17.	18.	
	29.	18.	19.		29.	18.	19.	
	30.	19.	20.		30.	19.	20.	

THE MONTH PRAIRIAL IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.					THE MONTH MESSIDOR IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,				
I. 1793. II. 1794. III. 1795. IV. 1796. V. 1797. VI. 1798. VII. 1799.			VIII. 1800. IX. 1801. X. 1802. XI. 1803. XII. 1804. XIII. 1805.		I. 1793. II. 1794. III. 1795. IV. 1796. V. 1797. VI. 1798. VII. 1799.			VIII. 1800. IX. 1801. X. 1802. XI. 1803. XII. 1804. XIII. 1805.	
		MAY	MAY				JUNE	JUNE	
PRAIRIAL	1.	20.	21.		MESSIDOR	1.	19.	20.	
	2.	21.	22.			2.	20.	21.	
	3.	22.	23.			3.	21.	22.	
	4.	23.	24.			4.	22.	23.	
	5.	24.	25.			5.	23.	24.	
	6.	25.	26.			6.	24.	25.	
	7.	26.	27.			7.	25.	26.	
	8.	27.	28.			8.	26.	27.	
	9.	28.	29.			9.	27.	28.	
	10.	29.	30.			10.	28.	29.	
	11.	30.	31.			11.	29.	30.	
			JUNE					JULY	
	12.	31.	1.			12.	30.	1.	
		JUNE					JULY		
	13.	1.	2.			13.	1.	2.	
	14.	2.	3.			14.	2.	3.	
	15.	3.	4.			15.	3.	4.	
	16.	4.	5.			16.	4.	5.	
	17.	5.	6.			17.	5.	6.	
	18.	6.	7.			18.	6.	7.	
	19.	7.	8.			19.	7.	8.	
	20.	8.	9.			20.	8.	9.	
	21.	9.	10.			21.	9.	10.	
	22.	10.	11.			22.	10.	11.	
	23.	11.	12.			23.	11.	12.	
	24.	12.	13.			24.	12.	13.	
	25.	13.	14.			25.	13.	14.	
	26.	14.	15.			26.	14.	15.	
	27.	15.	16.			27.	15.	16.	
	28.	16.	17.			28.	16.	17.	
	29.	17.	18.			29.	17.	18.	
	30.	18.	19.			30.	18	19.	

THE MONTH FERVIDOR, OR THERMIDOR, IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,				THE MONTH FRUCTIDOR IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC,			
I.	1793.	VIII.	1800.	I.	1793.	VIII.	1800.
II.	1794.	IX.	1801.	II.	1794.	IX.	1801.
III.	1795.	X.	1802.	III.	1795.	X.	1802.
IV.	1796.	XI.	1803.	IV.	1796.	XI.	1803.
V.	1797.	XII.	1804.	V.	1797.	XII.	1804.
VI.	1798.	XIII.	1805.	VI.	1798.	XIII.	1805.
VII.	1799.			VII.	1800.		

		JULY	JULY			AUG.	AUGUST
FERVIDOR, or THERMIDOR	1.	19.	20.	FRUCTIDOR	1.	18.	19
	2.	20.	21.		2.	19.	20.
	3.	21.	22.		3.	20.	21.
	4.	22.	23.		4.	21.	22.
	5.	23.	24.		5.	22.	23.
	6.	24.	25.		6.	23.	24.
	7.	25.	26.		7.	24.	25.
	8.	26.	27.		8.	25.	26.
	9.	27.	28.		9.	26.	27.
	10.	28.	29.		10.	27.	28.
	11.	29.	30.		11.	28.	29.
	12.	30.	31.		12.	29.	30.
			AUGUST		13.	30.	31.
	13.	31.	1.				SEPTEMBER
		AUG.			14.	31.	1.
	14.	1.	2.			SEPT.	
	15.	2.	3.		15.	1.	2.
	16.	3.	4.		16.	2.	3.
	17.	4.	5.		17.	3.	4.
	18.	5.	6.		18.	4.	5.
	19.	6.	7.		19.	5.	6.
	20.	7.	8.		20.	6.	7.
	21.	8.	9.		21.	7.	8.
	22.	9.	10.		22.	8.	9.
	23.	10.	11.		23.	9.	10.
	24.	11.	12.		24.	10.	11.
	25.	12.	13.		25.	11.	12.
	26.	13.	14.		26.	12.	13.
	27.	14.	15.		27.	13.	14.
	28.	15.	16.		28.	14.	15.
	29.	16.	17.		29.	15.	16.
	30.	17.	18.		30.	16.	17.

JOURS COMPLÉMENTAIRES,

OR SUPPLEMENTAL DAYS,

IN THE YEARS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

I. 1793. II. 1794. III. 1795. IV. 1726.	V. 1797. VI. 1798. VII. 1799.	VIII. 1800. XI. 1803 IX. 1801. XII. 1804. X. 1802. XIII. 1805.
	SEPTEMBER	SEPTEMBER
JOURS COMPLÉMENTAIRES 1.	17.	18.
2.	18.	19.
3.	19.	20.
4.	20.	21.
5.	21.	22.
6.		

THE TIMES AT WHICH DIFFERENT NATIONS HAVE BEGUN, OR BEGIN, THE CIVIL DAY.

Ancient Babylonians, *Sunrise.*
Ancient Persians - ——
Ancient Syrians - ——
Ancient Jews - ——
Nearly all Eastern nations - - ——
Inhabitants of Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica - - ——
The Greeks, and the inhabitants of the islands of the Archipelago - - ——
Athenians, and the inhabitants of Attica - - ——
The Marcomanni - ——
Austrians - - ——
Turks - - ——
Bohemians - ——
Silesians - - ——
Italians - - *Sunrise.*
Ancient Umbrians, *Mid-day.*
Astronomers of all nations - - ——
Ancient and modern Arabians - ——
Ancient Egyptians, *Midnight.*
English - - ——
French - - ——
Germans - - ——
Dutch - - ——
Russians - - ——
Spaniards - - ——
Swiss - - ——
Portuguese - ——
Danes - - ——
Swedes, Laplanders, Americans, and Araucanians - ——
Modern Chinese - ——

A LUSTRUM.

A Lustrum, which was used by the Romans, is a period of five years; or, more properly, the completion of fifty months, at the end of which term a census was taken of the population.

A GENERATION.

A Generation is the interval of time elapsed between the birth of a father and the birth of his son, and was generally used in computing considerable periods of time both in sacred and profane history. The interval of a generation is consequently of uncertain length, and depends on the standard of human life, and whether the generations are reckoned by eldest, middle, or youngest sons. Thirty-three years have usually been allowed as the mean length of a generation, or three generations for every hundred years.*

In compiling pedigrees, great attention is necessary to the number of generations in any given period, as they form a guide by which to judge of the probability of persons having sprung from any particular individual.

REIGNS.

The number of monarchs or supreme governors who succeed each other in any given number of years must of course depend upon the mode of choosing them in different nations. Where the government is elective, and the sovereign is often removed by assassination or deposition, no certain rule can be formed for the average length of any number of reigns: but it was considered by Newton, that, allowing for all contingencies, kings reign, one with another, about eighteen or twenty years each; and that the proportion of mean reigns to mean gene-

* Hales's New Analysis of Chronology and Geography, vol. i. p. 80.

rations is as 19 to $33\frac{1}{2}$, or as 4 to 7; thus reckoning generations nearly double the length of reigns. Dr. Hales, however, has shown that the average standard of reigns is $22\frac{1}{3}$ years to a reign, in a series of 454 kings in 10,105 years, which will give the proportions of generations to reigns, as $33\frac{1}{3}$ to $22\frac{1}{3}$, or as nearly 3 to 2.*

In forming this calculation, Dr. Hales includes, 1. the Egyptian, and 2. the Athenian kings; 3. the kings of Argon, Lydia, &c.; 4. the eighteen kings of Judah; 5. the kings of England from the Conquest to 1760; 6. the kings of Scotland from Malcolm I., A. D. 938, to the end of James I. of England; 7. the kings of France from 987 to 1793; 8. the kings of Spain from 1027 to 1788; 9. the emperors of Germany from Charlemagne, in 800, to 1792; and, 10. the reigns of 142 sovereigns in Hindostan: but it may be useful to separate the European monarchs from the others, and to calculate the averaged number of years of each of five European monarchs' reign.

England. From the accession of William I., 1066, to the death of George IV., 1830, a period of 764 years, there have been 33 kings, who reigned, on the average, a little more than 23 years each.

Scotland. From the accession of Malcolm I. in 938 to the death of James VI. (or I. of England) in 1625, a period of 687 years, there were 33 kings, who reigned, on the average, nearly 21 years each.

France. From Hugh Capet, 987, to the death of Louis XVI. in 1793, a period of 806 years, there were 32 kings, who reigned 20 years each.

Spain. From Ferdinand the Great, 1027, to the abdication of Charles IV. in 1808, a period of 781 years, there were 33 kings, who reigned, on the average, nearly 24 years each.

Germany. From Charlemagne, 800, to the death of Leopold I. in 1792, a period of 992 years, there were 55 emperors, who reigned, on the average, 18 years each.

* Hales's New Analysis of Chronology and Geography, vol. i. pp. 80—82.

If the years 1066 to 1830 be fixed upon as the epochs from which to reckon the number of sovereigns of England, Scotland*, France, Spain, and Germany, it will appear that in a period of 764 years there were 172 sovereigns, being, on the average, 34 in each of those countries, who reigned about $22\frac{1}{2}$ years each.

The most rapid succession of sovereign princes whose reigns terminate only with their deaths is, as might be expected from the advanced age at which they usually attain their dignity, that of the pontiffs. From the year 1000 to the accession of the present pope, a period of 829 years, there have been 111 pontiffs, exclusive of the antipopes. This gives to each pope a reign of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ years; but if the time when the Holy See was vacant in the above period be reckoned, and which cannot be computed altogether at less than twelve years, without including the few days that necessarily elapsed between the death of one pope and the election of his successor, their reigns will scarcely average $7\frac{1}{4}$ years.

CANONICAL HOURS.

The Catholic church divided the twenty-four hours into seven parts, termed Matins or Lauds, Prime, Tierce, Sext, Nones, Vespers, and Completorium, or Complin, to each of which proper services were assigned. These divisions, together with others called Watches, were generally used by ecclesiastics, instead of the usual hours of the day; and, as they often occur in Chronicles and Chartularies, an explanation of them is desirable.

Matins, or Matutina, or Lauds; from Midnight until Prime. The morning service commenced about 3 A. M., and was called Matins, or Lauds.

* In this calculation, all the kings of England, since James I. of England (or VI. of Scotland), are included among the kings of Scotland; and the kings of France have been reckoned as if the house of Bourbon had always been, *de facto*, kings since 1793.

PRIME, or PRIMA; from about 6 A. M. until Tierce This service immediately succeeded Matins. "If the Office of Lauds be finished by daybreak, as is fit, let them begin Prime; if not, let them wait for daylight."*

TIERCE, or TERTIA; from about 9 A. M., to Sext.

SEXT, or SEXTA; from about 12, or Noon, to Nones.

NONES, or NONA; from about 2 or 3 P. M., to VESPERS.

VESPERS, or VESPERA; from about 4 o'clock to COMPLIN, or second Vespers.

COMPLETORIUM, or COMPLINE. Second Vespers, about 7 o'clock.

Though not a canonical hour, it may be useful to add, to these divisions of time, an explanation of UNDERN, a word often used in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries for the third hour of the day, or 9 A. M.

The night was also divided by ecclesiastics into WATCHES, in the following order: —

First Watch began at	6 P. M.
Second Watch - -	9 P. M.
Third Watch - -	12 P. M.
Fourth Watch - -	3 A. M.

ERA OF THE REFORMATION.†

England (Wickliffe)	1360.	PROTESTANTS first so called,	
Bohemia (Huss) -	1405.	Sweden (Petri) -	1530.
Germany (Luther) -	1517.	Ireland (Brown) -	1535.
Switzerland (Zuinglius) - -	1519.	England *completed* (Cranmer, Bucer, Fagius, &c.) -	1547.
Denmark - -	1521.	Scotland (Knox) -	1560.
France (Calvin) -	1529.	Netherlands - -	1566.

* Erud. Theol. de Offic. Eccles., quoted in Eosbroke's British Monachism.

† Hale's Analysis of Chronology, vol. i. p. 102.

NUMERAL CHARACTERS.

Vulgar.	Greek 1.	Greek 2.	Roman.
1	α	I.	I.
2	β	II.	II.
3	γ	III.	III.
4	δ	IIII.	IV.
5	ε	Π.	V.
6	ϛ	ΠI.	VI.
7	ζ	ΠII.	VII.
8	η	ΠIII.	VIII.
9	ϑ	ΠIIII.	IX.
10	ι	Δ.	X.
20	κ	ΔΔ.	XX.
30	λ	ΔΔΔ.	XXX.
40	μ	ΔΔΔΔ.	XL.
50	ν	[Δ].	L.
60	ξ	[Δ]Δ.	LX.
70	ο	[Δ]ΔΔ.	LXX.
80	π	[Δ]ΔΔΔ.	LXXX.
90	ϟ, ϙ	[Δ]ΔΔΔΔ.	XC.
100	ϱ	H.	C.
200	σ	HH.	CC.
300	τ	HHH.	CCC.
400	υ	HHHH.	CCCC.
500	φ	[H].	IↃ. D.
600	χ	[H]H.	IↃC. DC.
700	ψ	[H]HH.	IↃCC. DCC.
800	ω	[H]HHH.	IↃCCC. DCCC.
900	ϡ	[H]HHHH.	IↃCCCC.
1000	͵α	X.	CIↃ. ↀ. M.
2000	͵β	XX.	IICIↃ. II M.
3000	͵γ	XXX.	IIICIↃ. III M.
4000	͵δ	XXXX.	IVCIↃ. IV M.
5000	͵ε	[X].	VCIↃ. or IↃↃ. } $\overline{\text{V}}$.
6000	͵ϛ	[X] X.	VICIↃ. VI M.
7000	͵ζ	[X]XX.	VIICIↃ. VII M.
8000	͵η	[X]XXX.	VIIICIↃ. VIII M.
9000	͵ϑ	[X]XXXX.	IXCIↃ. IX M.
10,000	͵ι	M.	CCIↃↃ. $\overline{\text{X}}$.
20,000	͵κ	MM.	XXCIↃ. $\overline{\text{XX}}$.
50,000	͵ν	[M].	IↃↃↃ. $\overline{\text{L}}$.
100,000	͵ϱ	[M][M].	CCCIↃↃↃ. $\overline{\text{C}}$.

The Romans sometimes expressed Thousands by drawing a line over any numeral which was less than a thousand; thus $\overline{\text{V}}$ denotes 5000; $\overline{\text{LX}}$, 60,000; $\overline{\text{M}}$, 1,000,000; $\overline{\text{MM}}$, 2,000,000.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF POPES,

FROM THE YEAR 999 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

In consequence of the influence which the Pontiffs exercised over the affairs of Europe, and the constant occurrence of their bulls, letters, and rescripts, in the history and archives of this and other countries, a correct Chronological and Alphabetical List of the Popes is indispensable for the purpose of fixing the dates of an important class of documents, as well as for ascertaining the time when certain historical events took place. Their bulls usually bore the date of the year of their pontificate: hence, the principle that regulated those dates, which, until a comparatively recent period, varied with nearly every Pontiff, must be known, to enable historians to assign the instruments to the right year of our Lord. The following list is translated and abridged from the laboured article in L'Art de vérifier les Dates. It was not thought necessary, however, to commence this chronological list with any Pope before the eleventh century, but the alphabetical list contains the name of every pontiff from the time of St. Peter to the present day, with the years of their respective pontificates. Antipopes are distinguished by being printed in *Italics*. The reason of the Popes changing their names on their advancement to the Holy See, is, that they desired to imitate St. Peter, who received the name of Cephas (afterwards changed to Peter) from our Lord, instead of that of Simon, which he had before borne. The first pontiff who altered his name was Sergius II. in 844: he was before called *Peter*, but thinking it presumptuous to bear the same name as the Prince of Apostles, he abandoned it for that of Sergius. Roman

Catholics assume a new name at baptism, and generally at confirmation; and likewise when they enter a religious state; partly to express their obligation of becoming new men, and partly to place themselves under the special patronage of certain saints, whose lives they propose for their example and imitation.*

999. SILVESTER, SAINT, III. (before called Gerbert). Enthroned as pontiff, 2nd of April, 999. Died 11th of May, 1003.

1003. JOHN XVII. (before called Sicco, or Secco). Elected pope 9th of June, and crowned 13th of June, 1003. Died 31st of October, in the same year.

1003. JOHN XVIII. (a Roman, called Phasian, cardinal of St. Peter). Ordained pope 26th of December, 1003. Abdicated about the end of May, 1009, and died 18th of July following.

1009. SERGIUS, bishop of Albany (before called Petrus os Porci, or Bucca Porci). Elected pope between 17th of June, and 24th of August, 1009. Died before 6th of July, 1012.

1012. BENEDICT VIII. (John, bishop of Porto). Succeeded on or before 6th of July, 1012. Died in July, 1024.

1024. JOHN XIX. (called Romain, a consul, duke, and senator of Rome). Elected August, 1024. Died May, 1033.

1033. BENEDICT IX. (Theophylactus, son of Alberic count of Tusculum, and nephew of pope Benedict VIII., and of pope John XIX.). Became pope in 1033. He was driven from the Holy See by his subjects in 1038, but was restored in the same year by the emperor Conrad. Again banished in 1044, and John, bishop of Sabine, was appointed his successor, under the title of SILVESTER III.; but he did not retain the see more than about three months, when Benedict again obtained possession. Finding himself still odious to his subjects, he ceded the pontificate soon afterwards to the archpriest John Gratian. In a few years, however, he became wearied of a private life, and obtained means to possess himself of the tiara for the third time, on 8th of November, 1047, which he retained until 17th of July, 1048, when he finally resigned the dignity.

1044. GREGORY VI. (John Gratian, mentioned in the notice of Benedict IX.) Obtained the Holy See on the cession of Benedict IX., in May, 1044; or, according to other authorities, in August, 1045. Deposed about Christmas, 1046.

1046. CLEMENT II. (Suidger, bishop of Bamburg). Elected and enthroned 25th of December, 1046. Died 9th of October, 1047.

BENEDICT IX. was the last pope who used the regnal year of the reigning emperor in his bulls.

1048. DAMASCUS II. (Poppo, bishop of Brixen). Enthroned 17th of July, 1048. Died 8th of August following.

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* Butler's Lives of the Saints, vol. vi. p. 378.

1048. LEO IX., Saint (Bruno, bishop of Toul, son of Hugh count of Egisheim). Elected about the end of 1048. Enthroned 12th of February, 1049. Imprisoned by the Romans from 23rd of June, 1053, until 12th of March, 1054. Died 19th of April, 1054.

Leo IX. commenced the Indiction sometimes on 1st of September, sometimes on 1st of January. * He is not the first pope, as has been supposed, who dated from the years of the incarnation: in his bulls, he sometimes used both the years of his bishopric of Toul and of his pontificate. The years of his pontificate were reckoned from the day of his enthronisation, and not from that of his proclamation; that is to say, from 12th of February, and not from 2nd of February, 1049.

THE HOLY SEE REMAINED VACANT ONE YEAR.

1055. VICTOR II. (Gebehard, bishop of Eichstat). Elected March, 1055. Enthroned 13th of April following. Died 28th of July, 1057.

1057. STEPHEN IX. (Frederick, cardinal of St. Chrysogone, son of Gothel, duke of Basse-Lorraine). Elected 2nd of August, 1057, and crowned the next day. Died 29th of March, 1058.

1058. *Benedict X., antipope.* (John, bishop of Veletri). Placed in the Holy See by a faction, 30th of March, 1058, and retained it until 18th of January, 1059.

1058. NICOLAS II. (Gerard, bishop of Florence). Elected 28th of December, 1058. Crowned 18th of January, 1059. Died 21st of July, or 22nd, 1061.

1061. ALEXANDER II. (Anselm Badage, of Milan, bishop of Lucca). Crowned 30th of September, 1061. Died 21st of April, 1073.

1073. GREGORY, Saint, VII. (Hildebrand, a Tuscan). Elected 22nd of April, 1073. Died 25th of May, 1085.

The bulls of Gregory VII. are not regularly dated, excepting with the place, day, month, and Indiction. He generally began the year on the 25th of March. It appears, however, that he occasionally followed the Pisan calculation †, which precedes ours by nine months wanting seven days; and he sometimes reckoned the days of the month, as at present, in direct, instead of in retrograde order. ‡

THE HOLY SEE CONTINUED VACANT ONE YEAR.

1086. VICTOR III. (Didier, of the family of the dukes of Capua, a cardinal, and abbot of Monte Cassino). Elected 24th of May, 1086. Consecrated 9th of May, 1087. Died 16th of September, 1087.

1088. URBAN II. (Odo, bishop of Ostia). Elected 12th of March, 1088. Died 29th of July, 1099.

Urban II., in his bulls, sometimes used the Florentine, sometimes the Pisan, and sometimes the present mode of computation. He also varied the Indiction. Some of his bulls are dated one year less than the proper number of years of his pontificate. For example, in the *third* instead of the *fourth* year, &c.

1099. PASCAL II. (Rainer, abbot of St. Laurence, and a cardinal). Elected 13th of August, 1099. Died 18th or 21st of January, 1118.

Pascal II. often used no other date in his bulls than of the day. He sometimes adopted the Pisan calculation †, and sometimes he anticipated ours by an entire year. On other occasions he used the Florentine computation. †

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* Vide, page 6. antea.

† Vide, page 43. antea.

‡ Vide page 32. antea, *note.*

1118. GELASIUS II. (John of Gaeta, a cardinal). Elected 25th of January, 1118. Died 29th of January, 1119.

GELASIUS II. followed the Pisan calculation, but began the year at Easter. This explains why one of his bulls is dated 20th of December, 1119, though he died on 29th of January in that year. He commenced the Indiction in the month of September.

1119. CALISTUS II. (Guy, archbishop of Vienna). Elected 1st of February, 1119. Died 12th or 13th of December, 1124.

CALISTUS II. also followed the Pisan calculation.

1124. HONORIUS II. (Lambert, bishop of Ostia). Enthroned 21st of December, 1124. Died 14th of February, 1130.

1130. INNOCENT II. (Gregory, of the house of Papi, a cardinal). Elected 15th of February, 1130, by sixteen cardinals; but the remainder elected Peter de Leon, whom they styled *Anacletus*. Both were immediately enthroned on the same day. Died 24th of September, 1143.

1130. *Anacletus* (Peter de Leon, a cardinal). Elected by the majority of cardinals, and enthroned, but is considered an antipope. Died 21st of January, 1138; when the schismatics elected

1138. *Victor II.*, who, however, soon relinquished the tiara, when the schism ceased.

In the bulls of INNOCENT II., the years are sometimes reckoned from the 1st of January, and sometimes from the 25th of March, but rarely according to the Pisan calculation. He dated the commencement of his pontificate not from the day of his consecration, but from that of his election.

1143. CELESTIN II. (Guy, a Tuscan, cardinal of St. Mark). Elected 26th of September, 1143, and enthroned on the same day. Died 9th of March, 1144.

1144. LUCIUS II. (Gerard, cardinal of the Holy Cross in Jerusalem). Elected and crowned 12th of March, 1144. Died 25th of February, 1145

The public instruments of LUCIUS II. are dated according to the Florentine calculation.

1145. EUGENIUS III. (Bernard, abbot of St. Anastasius at Rome). Elected 27th of February, 1145. Ordained 4th of March following. Died in the night of the 7th or 8th of July, 1153.

EUGENIUS III. sometimes commenced the year on 1st of January, and sometimes on 25th of March.

1153. ANASTACIUS IV. (Conrad, cardinal bishop of Sabine). Elected 9th of July, 1153. Died 2nd of December, 1154.

1154. ADRIAN IV. (Nicolas Breakspeare, an Englishman, a cardinal). Elected 3rd of December, 1154. Died 1st of September, 1159.

Few of ADRIAN'S bulls are dated in the year of his pontificate. In some of them, he indicated the rank which he held among popes of his own name by styling himself ADRIAN *the Fourth*, which custom had then fallen into desuetude. He sometimes commenced the year on 1st of January, and sometimes on 25th of March, sometimes following the Pisan calculation.

1159. ALEXANDER III. (Roland of the house of Bandinelli, cardinal of St. Mark). Elected 7th of September, 1159, and crowned the 20th of that month. Died 30th of August, 1181.

ALEXANDER III. adopted the Florentine calculation in his bulls; namely, by commencing the year on 25th of March.

1159. *Victor IV.*, antipope. Died 20th or 22nd of April, 1164.

1164. *Paschal III.*, antipope. Elected by the schismatics, 22nd of April, 1164. Died 20th of September, 1168.

1168. *Calistus III.*, antipope, who renounced his schism 29th of August, 1178.

1178. *Innocent III.*, antipope, was made prisoner by Alexander III. in 1180, and died soon afterwards.

1181. LUCIUS III. (Abald, cardinal of St. Praxede, and bishop of Ostia). Elected 1st of September, 1181, and crowned 6th of that month. Died 24th of November, 1185.

LUCIUS III. followed the Florentine calculation, and varied the Indiction.

1185. URBAN III. (Hubert Crivelli, archbishop of Milan, and cardinal of St. Laurence). Elected 25th of November, 1185, and crowned 1st of December following. Died 11th of October, 1187.

URBAN III. commenced the year and the Indiction, like the Florentines, on 25th of March. He dated his pontificate from the day of his election.

1187. GREGORY VIII. (Albert, a cardinal). Elected 20th of October, 1187, and died 17th of December following.

1187. CLEMENT III. (Paul Scolaro, cardinal bishop of Palestina). Elected 19th of December, 1187, and crowned the next day. Died 27th of March, 1191.

CLEMENT III. added the year of his pontificate to the dates of the place and day in his common bulls; which practice was adopted by nearly all his successors. The treaty which he made on the subject of Tusculum, is dated in the 44th year of the senate.

1191. CELESTIN III. (Hyacinth Bobocard, cardinal of St. Mary). Elected 30th of March, 1191. Consecrated on Easter-day, 14th of April, in the same year. Died 7th or 8th of January, 1198.

CELESTIN usually began the year, and often the Indiction, at Easter. It appears that he was the first pontiff who granted the absolution "ad cautelam." See the 13th of his Letters written in 1195 to the bishop of Lincoln.

1198. INNOCENT III. (Lothaire, cardinal). Elected 8th or 9th of January, 1198, and consecrated 22nd of February following. Died 16th or 17th of July, 1216.

During the year 1207, the tenth of INNOCENT'S pontificate, the *ninth* Indiction is erroneously written for the *tenth*.

1216. HONORIUS III. (Cencio Savelli, a cardinal priest). Elected 18th, and crowned 24th of July, 1216. Died 18th of March, 1227.

1227. GREGORY IX. (Ugolino, bishop of Ostia, and a cardinal). Elected and enthroned 19th of March, 1227. Died 21st of August, 1241.

1241. CELESTIN IV. (Geoffrey de Castiglione, cardinal bishop of Sabine). Elected towards the end of October, 1241, and died 17th or 18th of November in the same year, before he was consecrated.

THE HOLY SEE CONTINUED VACANT UNTIL THE END OF JUNE, 1243.

1243. INNOCENT IV. (Sinaldo de Fiesco, cardinal of St. Laurent). Elected 24th or 25th of June, 1243, and consecrated the 28th or 29th of the same month. Died 7th of December, 1254.

Like his predecessors, INNOCENT IV. did not always adopt the same date for the commencement of the year and Indiction in his bulls. He introduced into his bulls the celebrated clause, "Non obstantibus."

1254. ALEXANDER IV. (Reinald, a cardinal, and bishop of Ostia). Elected 12th of December, 1254. Died 25th of May, 1261.

1261. URBAN IV. (James Pantaleon, patriarch of Jerusalem). Elected 29th of August, 1261, and crowned 4th of September following. Died 2nd of October, 1264.

1265. CLEMENT IV. (Guy Foulquois, archbishop of Narbonne, and car-

dinal bishop of Sabine). Elected 5th of February, 1265, and crowned 22nd or 26th of the same month. Died 29th of November, 1268.

THE HOLY SEE APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN VACANT ABOUT TWO YEARS AND NINE MONTHS.

1271. GREGORY X. (Thibaud, archdeacon of Liege). Elected 1st of September, 1271. Crowned 27th of January, 1272. Died 10th of January, 1276.

The bulls of GREGORY X. are dated from the day of his coronation.

1276. INNOCENT V. (Peter de Tarentaise, cardinal bishop of Ostia). Elected 21st of February, 1276, and crowned 23rd of that month. Died 22nd of June following.

1276. ADRIAN V. (Ottoboni, cardinal of St. Adrian. Elected 11th of July 1276. Died 16th of August following, without having been consecrated pope or ordained a priest.

1276. JOHN XXI. (Peter, a Portuguese, cardinal bishop of Tusculum). Elected 13th of September, 1276, and crowned on the 20th of the same month Died 16th or 17th of May, 1277.

1277. NICOLAS III. (John Gaetan, cardinal of St. Nicolas). Elected 25th of November, 1277. Crowned 26th of December following. Died 22nd of August, 1280.

1281. MARTIN IV. (Cardinal of St. Cecilia). Elected 22nd of February, 1281. Consecrated and crowned 23rd of March in the same year. Died 28th of March, 1285.

1285. HONORIUS IV. (James Savelli, a cardinal). Elected 2nd of April, 1285, and crowned the 4th or 6th of May following. Died 3rd of April, 1287.

1288. NICOLAS IV. (a cardinal, and bishop of Palestrina). Elected 15th of February, 1288. Crowned 22nd or 25rd of the same month. Died 4th of April, 1292.

Under the pontificate of NICOLAS IV., the commencement of the year at Rome was fixed at Easter.

THE HOLY SEE REMAINED VACANT TWO YEARS AND THREE MONTHS.

1292. CELESTIN V., SAINT PETER, (Peter de Mouron). Elected 5th of July, 1294, and consecrated 29th of August following. Abdicated 13th of December, 1294, and died 19th of May, 1296.

1294. BONIFACE VIII. (Benedict Caietan, cardinal of St. Silvester). Elected 24th of December, 1294. Consecrated 2nd of January, 1295, and crowned some days afterwards. Died 11th of October, 1303.

BONIFACE VIII. commenced the year at Christmas, which custom was followed by nearly all his successors in the 14th century. He sometimes dated his bulls only in the year of his pontificate, without either the name of the month or day.

1303. BENEDICT XI. (Nicolas Bocasin, of Trevisa, cardinal bishop of Ostia). Elected 22nd of October, 1303, and crowned on Sunday, the 27th of the same month. Died 6th or 7th of July, 1304.

THE HOLY SEE CONTINUED VACANT FOR NEARLY ELEVEN MONTHS.

1305. CLEMENT V. (Bertrand de Goth, archbishop of Bordeaux). Elected 15th of June, 1305. Crowned 14th of November following. Died 20th of April, 1314.

CLEMENT V., like many other popes, dated his pontificate from the day of his coronation. The bulls issued before that ceremony were dated "à die suscepti à nobis Apostolatus Officii."

THE HOLY SEE REMAINED VACANT FOR TWO YEARS AND NEARLY FOUR MONTHS.

1316. JOHN XXII. (James d'Euse, cardinal bishop of Oporto). Elected 7th of August, 1316. Crowned 5th of September following. Died 4th of December, 1334.

1334. BENEDICT XII. (James Fournier, assumed the name of his uncle, cardinal Novelli, and became a cardinal by the name of cardinal Blanc, because he retained the habit of his order). Elected pope 20th of December, 1334. Crowned 8th of January, 1335. Died 25th of April, 1342.

1342. CLEMENT VI. (Peter Roger, archbishop of Rouen, and a cardinal). Elected 7th of May, 1342, and crowned the 19th of the same month. Died 6th of December, 1352.

1352. INNOCENT VI. (Stephen d'Albert, cardinal bishop of Ostia). Elected 18th of December, 1352, and crowned the 30th of the same month. Died 12th of September, 1362.

1362. URBAN V. (William, son of Grimaud, lord of Grisac in Gevaudan, abbot of St. Victor at Marseilles). Elected September, 1362. Consecrated and crowned 6th of November following. Died 19th of December, 1370.

1370. GREGORY XI. (Peter Roger, a cardinal, son of William, lord of Beaufort in Anjou, and nephew of pope Clement VI.). Elected 30th of December, 1370. Consecrated and crowned 5th of January, 1371. Died 27th of March, 1378.

GREGORY XI. dated his instruments in the year of his pontificate only.

1378. URBAN VI. (Bartholomew Prignano, archbishop of Bari). Elected 9th of April, 1378, and crowned the 18th of the same month. Urban was acknowledged as the legitimate pope by the greater part of the empire, in Bohemia, Hungary, and England. Died 18th of October, 1389.

1389. BONIFACE IX. (Peter Tomicilli, cardinal of Naples). Elected 2nd of November, 1389, by the cardinals of the party of Urban VI., and crowned the 9th of that month. Died 1st of October, 1404.

Papebrok is mistaken in saying that BONIFACE IX. dated the commencement of his pontificate from the day of his election, and not from that of his coronation. This pope is the first whose tiara is ornamented with a triple crown.

1378. CLEMENT VII. (Robert, bishop of Cambray, and a cardinal). Elected 21st of September, 1378, by fifteen of the cardinals who had previously elected URBAN VI. Crowned 31st of October following. He was acknowledged as the legitimate pontiff in France, Spain, Scotland, Sicily, and Cyprus. Died 16th of September, 1394.

1394. BENEDICT XIII. (Peter de Lune, a cardinal). Elected 28th of September, 1394, by the cardinals of the party of Clement VII. Crowned 11th of October following. Sentence of deposition was pronounced against him and Angelo Corrario (Gregory XII.), 5th of June, 1409, both of whom were denounced as schismatics; and on 26th of July, 1417. Benedict XIII. was deposed, and deprived of his dignity by the general council, but he refused to submit to its authority, and died 29th of November, 1424.

1404. INNOCENT VII. (Cosmat de Meliorati, cardinal of St. Croix)· Elected 17th of October, 1404, by the cardinals in the obedience of Boniface IX., and crowned 2nd or 11th of November in the same year. Died 6th of November, 1406.

1406. GREGORY XII. (Angelo Corrario, cardinal of St. Mark). Unanimously elected 30th of November, 1406. Deposed by a general council, 5th of June, 1409; but he did not himself abdicate until 4th of July, 1415, and died 18th of October, 1417.

1409. ALEXANDER V. (Peter, surnamed Philargius, archbishop of Milan and a cardinal). Elected 15th or 26th of June, 1409, by the cardinals of both parties. Crowned 17th of June or 7th of July following. Died 3rd of May, 1410.

1410. JOHN XXII. (Balthasar Cossa, cardinal of St. Eustachius). Elected 17th of May, 1410. Consecrated and crowned the 25th of the same month. Deposed 29th of May, 1415. Died 22nd of November, 1419.

1417. MARTIN V. (Otho Colonna, a cardinal). Elected 11th of November, 1417, and enthroned on the same day. Crowned 21st of November following. Died 20th or 21st of February, 1431.*

1431. EUGENIUS IV. (Gabriel Condolmere, cardinal bishop of Sienna) Elected 3rd or 4th or 6th of March, 1431, and crowned the 11th of the same month. Died 23rd of February, 1447.

EUGENIUS IV. commenced the year in his bulls sometimes on the 1st of January, sometimes on 25th of March, and sometimes at Easter. By a bull dated in 1440, he commanded that in the church the year should thenceforward begin on Christmas-day; but neither he nor his successors implicitly obeyed this order, which was adopted in several countries. Eugenius IV. also directed, in 1445, that the year of the Incarnation should be inserted in all bulls and rescripts, but he did not extend the rule to letters and briefs which were sealed with his private seal. The Indiction is not noticed in his bulls.

1447. NICOLAS V. (Thomas de Sarzana, cardinal bishop of Bologna). Erected 6th of March, 1447, and crowned the 18th of the same month. Died 24th of March, 1455.

Pope NICOLAS V. commenced the year on 25th of March, so that it is not surprising that some of his bulls are dated in 1446.

1447. CALISTUS III. (Alphonso Borgia, cardinal, archbishop of Valentia) Elected 8th of April, 1455, and crowned the 20th of the same month. Died 8th of August, 1458.

CALISTUS III. also commenced the year on the 25th of March.

1458. PIUS II. (Æneas Silvius Picolomini, cardinal bishop of Sienna). Elected 19th or 27th of August, 1458, and crowned 3rd of September following. Died 15th or 16th of August, 1464.

PIUS II. sometimes commenced the year at Christmas, sometimes on 1st of January, and sometimes on 25th of March.

1464. PAUL II. (Peter Barbo, cardinal of St. Mark. Elected 31st of August, 1464. Crowned 16th of September following. Died 28th of July, 1471.

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* Giles de Mugnos, or Munion, canon of Barcelona, was elected pope by the title of CLEMENT VIII. in 1424, to succeed Benedict XIII.; but on July 26, 1429, he renounced the pontificate, when the schism, which existed for fifty-one years, became entirely extinguished.

Paul II. commenced the year sometimes on 25th of March, and sometimes on 1st of January.

1471. SIXTUS IV. (Francis d'Albescola de la Rovera, a cardinal). Elected 9th of August, 1471, and crowned the 25th of that month. Died 13th of August, 1484.

Sixtus IV. commenced the year like his predecessor. He is supposed to be the first pontiff who placed his effigy on the coins struck in his states.

1484. INNOCENT VIII. (John Baptist Cibo, a cardinal). Elected 29th of August, 1484, and crowned 12th of September following. Died 25th of July, 1492.

Innocent VIII. introduced into his bulls the clauses "motus proprii" et "motu proprio." He sometimes commenced the year in his bulls on 1st of January, and at others on 25th of March. One of his bulls is, however, thus dated:—"Datum Romæ Anno Incarnationis D. MCCCC LXXXVIII. Id. Jan.:" and lower down, "Lecta Romæ in Cancel. Apost. die Sabbati, Jan. 19. 1487;" that is, the pope commenced the year at Christmas, and the apostolic chamber on the 25th of March.

1492. ALEXANDER VI. (Roderic Borgia, nephew of pope Calistus III., archbishop of Valencia, and a cardinal). Elected the 11th, and crowned 26th of August, 1492. Died 18th of August, 1502–3.

Alexander VI. commenced the year in his great bulls on 25th of March.

1503. PIUS III. (Francis Picolomini, cardinal of Sienna, nephew of Pius II.). Elected 22nd of September, 1503, and crowned 8th of October following. Died 18th of October, 1503.

1503. JULIUS II. (Julian de la Rovera, cardinal of St. Peter). Elected 1st of November, 1503, enthroned on the same day, and crowned the 19th of that month. Died 20th or 21st of February, 1513.

1513. LEO X. (John de Medicis, a cardinal). Elected 11th of March, 1513. Died 1st of December, 1521.

Leo X., in his letters, dated the commencement of his pontificate before his coronation. He sometimes adopted the Florentine calculation; and sometimes reckoned the days, as at present, in direct order.

1522. ADRIAN VI. (Adrian Florent, cardinal bishop of Tortosa). Elected 2th of January, 1522. Crowned 1st of September following. Died 24th of September, 1523.

1523. CLEMENT VII. (Julius de Medicis, natural and posthumous son of Julian de Medicis, and cousin of Leo X., archbishop of Florence, and a cardinal). Elected 19th of November, 1523, and crowned the 25th of the same month. Died 26th of September, 1534.

Clement VII. varied the commencement of the year and the manner of reckoning the days of the month in his public instruments, in which the date of the Indiction does not occur.

1534. PAUL III. (Alexander Farnese, bishop of Ostia). Elected 13th of 13th of October, and crowned 7th of November, 1534. Died 10th of November, 1549.

1550. JULIUS III. (John Mary del Monte, archbishop of Siponta). Elected 8th of February, 1550, and crowned the 22nd of that month. Died 5th of March, 1555.

1555. MARCELLUS II. (Marcel Cervin, cardinal of St. Croix). Elected 9th of April, 1555, and crowned the 11th of the same month. Died 30th of April, 1555.

1555. PAUL IV. (John Peter Caraffa, bishop of Theate, or Chieti, and a cardinal). Elected 23rd of May, and crowned 26th of May, 1555. Died 18th of August, 1559.

PAUL IV. usually followed the Florentine calculation.

1559. PIUS IV. SAINT. (John Angelo de Medicis, a cardinal). Elected 25th or 26th of December, 1559, and crowned 6th of January, 1560. Died 8th or 9th of December, 1565.

PIUS IV. generally commenced the year, in dating his bulls, on 25th of March. This explains why his bull confirming the council of Trent is dated in the year 1563.

1566. PIUS V. (Michael Ghisleri, a cardinal). Elected 7th, and crowned 17th of January, 1566. Died 1st of May, 1572.

1572. GREGORY XIII. (Hugh Buoncompagno, bishop of Vesti, and a cardinal). Elected 13th and crowned 25th of May, 1572. Died 10th of April, 1585.

GREGORY XIII. generally adopted the Florentine calculation in his bulls. He is memorable for having, in February, 1582, reformed the Roman Calendar.

1585. SIXTUS V. (Felix Peritti, cardinal of Montalto). Elected 24th of April, and crowned 1st of May, 1585. Died 27th of August, 1590.

SIXTUS V. did not follow any general rule respecting the commencement of the year in his bulls.

1590. URBAN VII. (John Baptist Castagna, archbishop of Rossano, and a cardinal). Elected 15th of September, 1590. Died the 27th of the same month.

1590. GREGORY XIV. (Nicolas Sfondrate, bishop of Cremona, and a cardinal). Elected 5th, and crowned 8th of December, 1590. Died 15th of October, 1591.

GREGORY XIV. appears to have always followed the Florentine calculation in his bulls.

1591. INNOCENT IX. (John Anthony Facchinetti, bishop of Nicastro, and a cardinal). Elected 29th of October, 1591. Crowned 3rd of November, and died 30th of December in the same year.

1592. CLEMENT VIII. (Hippolito Aldobrandini, a cardinal). Elected 30th of January, and crowned 7th of February, 1592. Died 3rd or 5th of March, 1605.

Sometimes the days of the month in the bulls of pope CLEMENT VIII. are reckoned, as at present, in direct order.

1605. LEO XI. (Alexander Octavian, of the house of Medici, styled cardinal of Florence). Elected 1st of April, 1605, and died the 27th of the same month.

1605. PAUL V. (Camillo Borghese, cardinal of St. Chrysosogne). Elected 16th and enthroned 29th of May, 1605. Died 28th of January, 1621.

1621. GREGORY XV. (Alexander Ludovico, archbishop of Bologna, and a cardinal). Elected 2th of February, 1691. Died 8th of July, 1623.

In all the briefs of GREGORY XV. the year is commenced on the 1st of January, and in all his bulls on the 25th of March. He is said to have established this practice in the Roman Chancery; but it continued only until Innocent XII., under whose pontificate the custom of commencing the year on 1st of January in bulls was resumed.

1623. URBAN VIII. (Maffeo Barberini, archbishop of Nazareth, and a

cardinal.) Elected 6th of August, 1623, and crowned 29th of September following. Died 29th of July, 1644.

Pope URBAN VIII. commanded that henceforward, in the apostolic letters, the day of the month should be expressed at length, and not by figures.

1644. INNOCENT X. (John Baptist Pamphila, a cardinal). Elected 15th, and crowned 22nd of September, 1644. Died 6th or 7th of January, 1655.

1655. ALEXANDER VII. (Fabio Chigi, a cardinal). Elected 7th of April, 1655. Died 22nd of May, 1667.

1667. CLEMENT IX. (Julius Rospigliosi, a cardinal). Elected 20th of June, 1667. Died 9th of December, 1669.

1670. CLEMENT X. (John Baptist Emilius Altieri, a cardinal). Elected 29th of April, 1670. Died 22nd of July, 1676.

1676. INNOCENT XI. (Benedict Odescalchi, bishop of Novara, a cardinal). Elected 21st of September, 1676. Died 12th of August, 1689

1689. ALEXANDER VIII. (Peter Ottoboni, bishop of Brescia, and a cardinal). Elected 6th of October, 1689. Died 1st of February, 1691.

1691. INNOCENT XII. (Antonio Pignatelli, cardinal, archbishop of Naples). Elected 12th, and crowned 15th of July, 1691. Died 27th of September, 1700.

Pope INNOCENT XII. resumed the custom of calculating the commencement of the year from the 1st of January, in which he was imitated by the five succeeding pontiffs.

1700. CLEMENT XI. (John Francis Albano, cardinal of St. Silvester. Elected 23rd, and consecrated 30th of November, 1700. Died 19th of March, 1721.

1721. INNOCENT XIII. (Michael Angelo Conti, bishop of Viterbo, and a cardinal). Elected 8th, and crowned 18th of May, 1721. Died 7th of March, 1724.

1724. BENEDICT XIII. (Peter Francis Orsini, son of Ferdinand duke of Gravina, archbishop of Benevento, and a cardinal). Elected 29th of May, and crowned 4th of June, 1724. Died 21st of February 1730.

1730. CLEMENT XII. (Lorenzo Corsini, a cardinal, and bishop of Frescati). Elected 12th and crowned 16th of July, 1730. Died 6th of February, 1740.

740. BENEDICT XIV. (Prosper Lambertini, a cardinal, and archbishop of Bologna). Elected 17th of August, 1740. Died 3rd of May, 1758.

1758. CLEMENT XIII. (Cardinal Charles Rezzonico, bishop of Padua). Elected 6th, and crowned 16th of July, 1758. Died 2nd of February, 1769.

1769. CLEMENT XIV. (Cardinal John Vincent Anthony Ganganelli). Elected 19th, and consecrated 28th of May, 1769. Crowned 4th of June following. Died 22nd of September, 1774.

1775. PIUS VI. (Cardinal John Angelo Braschi). Elected 15th, and crowned 22nd of February, 1775. Driven from Rome by the French in 1798, and died a prisoner at Valencia, 29th of August, 1799.

1800. PIUS VII. (Cardinal Gregory Barnabas Chiaramonte). Elected 13th of March, 1800. By a decree dated 17th of May, 1809, Napoleon

united the Roman states to the French empire. Pius VII. was taken prisoner by the French, and conveyed to Savona on the 5th or 6th of July following: he was restored to his dominions in the beginning of 1814. Died 20th of August, 1823.

1823.. LEO XII. (Hannibal della Genga, archbishop of Tyre). Elected 28th of September, 1823. Died 10th of February, 1829.

1829. PIUS VIII. (Cardinal Francis Xavier Castiglioni, bishop of Cesena). Elected 31st of March, 1829. Died 30th of November, 1830.

1831. GREGORY XVI. (Cardinal Maur. Capellari, born 18th of September, 1765, at Belluno, a monk of the order of Camaldoli). Elected 2nd of February, 1831. THE REINGING PONTIFF.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POPES,

FROM ST. PETER A. D. 65. TO THE PRESENT TIME.

	A. D.
ADEODATUS	672— 676.
Adrian I.	772— 795.
——— II.	867— 872.
——— III.	884— 885.
——— IV.	1154—1159.
——— V.	1276—1276.
——— VI.	1522—1523.
Agapetus I.	535— 536.
——— II.	946— 956.
Agatho	679— 682.
Alexander I., St.	109— 119.
Alexander II.	1061—1073.
——— III.	1159—1181.
——— IV.	1254—1261.
——— V.	1409—1410.
——— VI.	1492—1503.
——— VII.	1655—1667.
——— VIII.	1689—1691.
Anacletus, St.	100— 109.
Anacletus II.*	1130.
Anastasius I., St.	399— 402.
Anastatius II.	496— 497.
Anastasius III., St.	911— 914.
Anastasius IV.	1153—1154.
Anastasius	855.
Anicetus, St.	157— 168.
Anterus, St.	235— 236.
Benedict I.	573— 577.
——— II.	684— 685.
——— III.	855— 858.
——— IV.	900— 903.
——— V.†	964— 965.
——— VI.	972— 974.
——— VII.	975— 983.
——— VIII.	1012—1024.
——— IX.	1033—1044.
——— XI.	1303—1304.
——— XII.	1334—1342.
——— XIII.	1394—1403.
——— XIII.	1724—1730.
——— XIV.	1740—1758.
Benedict X.	1058.
Boniface I., St.	418— 422.
——— II.	530— 531.
——— III.	606— 606.
——— IV.	607— 614.
——— V.	617— 625.
——— VI.	896— 896.
——— VIII.	1294—1303.
——— IX.	1389—1404.
Boniface VII.	973.
Caius, St.	283— 296.
Calixtus I., St.	218— 223.

* The names in Italics are of those who are styled *antipopes*, or of those whose right to the title has been questioned.

† Elected by a council, whilst Leo VIII. was elected by the Romans.

	A. D.
Calixtus II.	1119—1124.
Calixtus III.	1447—1458.
Calixtus III.	1168.
Celestine, St.	422— 432.
——— II.	1043—1144.
——— III.	1191—1198.
——— IV.	1241—1241.
——— V. (St. Peter)	1292—1299.
Christopher	903— 904.
Clement I., St.	91— 100.
——— II.	1046—1047.
——— III.	1187—1191.
——— IV.	1265—1268.
——— V.	1305—1314.
——— VI.	1342—1352.
——— VII.	1523—1534.
——— VIII.	1592—1605.
——— IX.	1667—1669.
——— X.	1670—1676.
——— XI.	1700—1721.
——— XII.	1730—1740.
——— XIII.	1758—1769.
——— XIV.	1769—1774.
——— VII.	1378—1394.
Clement III.	1080.
——— VIII.	1417.
Cletus, St.	78— 91.
Conon	686— 687.
Constantine	708— 715.
Constantine	767.
Cornelius, St.	251— 252.
Damascus, St.	366— 384.
——— II.	1048—1048.
Denis, St.	259— 269.
Deusdedit,	614— 617.
Dionysius, St.	259— 269.
Dioscorus	530.
Domnus	676— 679.
——— II.	974— 975.
Eleutherus, St.	177— 192.
Eugenius I.	655— 658.
——— II.	824— 827.
Eugenius III.	1145—1153.
——— IV.	1431—1447.
Eulalius, St.	418— 418.
Eusebius, St.	310— 310.
Eutychian, St.	275— 283.
Evaristus, St.	100— 109.
Fabian, St.	236— 250.
Felix I., St.	269— 275.
Felix II.	355.
Felix II. or III., St.	483— 492.
Felix III. or IV.	526— 529.
Felix V.	1439.
Formosus	891— 896.
Gelasius I., St.	492— 496.
——— II.	1118—1119.
Gregory I., St., the Great	590— 604.
——— II.	715— 731.
——— III.	731— 741.
——— IV.	828— 844.
——— V.	996— 999.
——— VI.	1045—1046.
——— VII.	1073—1085.
——— VIII.	1187—1187.
——— IX.	1227—1241.
——— X.	1271—1276.
——— XI.	1370—1378.
——— XII.	1406—1409.
——— XIII.	1572—1585.
——— XIV.	1590—1591.
——— XV.	1621—1623.
Gregory XVI., the reigning pontiff, in	1833.
Gregory	1012.
———, VIII.	1118—1118.
Hilary, St.	461— 468.
Honorius I.	626— 638.
——— II.	1124—1130.
——— III.	1216—1227.
——— IV.	1285—1287.
Honorius II.	1061.

	A. D.
Hormisdas -	514— 523.
Hyginus, St. -	139— 142.
Innocent I. -	402— 417.
——— II. -	1130—1143.
——— III. -	1198—1216.
——— IV. -	1243—1254.
——— V. -	1276—1276.
——— VI. -	1352—1362.
——— VII. -	1404—1406.
——— VIII.	1484—1492.
——— IX. -	1591—1591.
——— X. -	1644—1655.
——— XI. -	1676—1689.
——— XII. -	1691—1700.
——— XIII.	1721—1274.
Innocent III. -	1178.
John I., St. -	523— 526.
—— II. - -	532— 535.
—— III. -	559— 572.
—— IV. - -	640— 642.
—— V. - -	685— 686.
—— VI. - -	701— 705.
—— VII. -	705— 707.
—— VIII. -	872— 882.
—— IX. - -	898— 900.
—— X. - -	914— 928.
—— XI. - -	931— 936.
—— XII. -	956— 964.
—— XIII. -	965— 972.
—— XIV. -	984— 985.
—— XV. -	986— 996.
—— XVII. -	1003—1003.
—— XVIII. -	1004—1009.
—— XIX. -	1024—1033.
—— XX. or XXI.	1276—1277.
—— XXII. -	1316—1334.
—— XXIII. -	1410—1415.
John XVI. -	997.
Julius I., St. -	337— 352.
——— II. -	1503—1513.
——— III. -	1550—1555.
Lando -	913— 914.

	A. D.
Lawrence, St. -	498— 498.
Leo I., the Great, St.	440— 461.
Leo II. -	682—683.
—— III. -	795—816.
—— IV. -	847—855.
—— V. -	903—905.
—— VI. -	928—929.
—— VII. -	936—939.
—— VIII.,* -	963—965.
—— IX., St. -	1048—1054.
—— X. - -	1513—1521.
—— XI. - -	1605—1605.
—— XII. - -	1823—1829.
Liberius, St. -	352— 366.
Linus - - -	66— 78.
Lucius, St. - -	252— 253.
——— II. -	1144—1145.
——— III. -	1181—1185.
Marcellinus -	296— 304.
Marcellus I., St.	308— 310.
——— II. -	1555—1555.
Marin or Martin	882— 884.
Mark, St. - -	336— 336.
Martin I., St. -	649— 655.
——— III. -	943— 946.
——— IV. -	1281—1285.
——— V. -	1417—1431.
Miltiades, St. or Melchiades -	311— 314.
Nicolas I. -	858— 867.
——— II. -	1058—1061.
——— III. -	1277—1280.
——— IV. -	1288—1292.
——— V. -	1447—1455.
Paschal I. -	817— 824.
——— II. -	1099—1118.
Paschal -	687.
——— III. -	1164—1164.
Paul I. - -	757— 767.
—— II. - -	1464—1471.
—— III. -	1534—1549.

* Elected by the Romans, whilst Benedict V. was elected by a council.

	A. D.
Paul IV.	1555—1559.
—— V.	1605—1621.
Pelagius I.	555— 559
Pelagius II.	578— 590.
Peter, St.	42— 66.
Pius I., St.	142— 157.
—— II.	1458—1464.
—— III.	1503—1503.
—— IV.	1559—1565.
—— V., St.	1566—1572.
—— VI.	1774—1799.
—— VII.	1800—1829.
—— VIII.	1829—1830.
Pontianus, St.	230— 235.
Romanus	897— 898.
Sabinian	604— 605.
Sergius I.	687— 701.
—— II.	844— 847.
—— III.	905— 911.
—— IV.	1009—1012.
Sergius	891.
Sericius, St.	385—398.
Severinus	640— 640.
Silverius	536— 538
Simplicus, St.	468— 483.
Siricus, St.	384— 398.
Sisinnius	708— 708.
Sixtus I., St.,	119— 128.
—— II.	257— 258.
—— III.	432— 440.
—— IV.	1471—1484.
—— V.	1585—1590.
Soter, St.	168— 176.
Stephen I., St.	253— 257.
—— II.	752— 752.
—— III.	752— 757.
—— IV.	768— 772.
Stephen V.	816— 817.
—— VI.	885— 891.
—— VII.	896— 897.
—— VIII.	929— 931.
—— IX.	939— 943.
—— X.	1057—1058.
Sylvester I., St.	314— 335.
—— II.	999—1003.
Sylvester III.	1044.
Symmachus	498— 514.
Tilesphorus, St.	128— 139.
Theodorus	642— 649.
—— II.	898— 900.
Theophilactus	767.
Urban I., St.	223— 230.
—— II.	1088—1099.
—— III.	1185—1187.
—— IV.	1261—1264.
—— V.	1362—1370.
—— VI.	1378—1389.
—— VII.	1590—1590.
—— VIII.	1623—1644.
Valentine	827— 827.
Victor I., St.	192— 202.
—— II.	1055—1057.
—— III.	1086—1087.
Victor	1138.
——	1159—1159.
Vigilius	538— 555.
Vitalian	658— 672.
Zachary	741— 752.
Zephirinus, St.	202— 218.
Zizimus	824.
Zozimus, St.	417— 418.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF COUNCILS.

Councils form the most remarkable epochs in Ecclesiastical history, and the dates of them are consequently of great importance in fixing the exact period of many affairs and events. The following list is abridged from the elaborate article on the subject in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates;" and for the reason there given, namely, that the names of the places whereat the Councils were held are always expressed in instruments in Latin, the Latin as well as the English names are stated. A very useful addition to the Chronological List of Councils will, however, be found in this work, which does not occur in "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," viz. An *Alphabetical* List of the Councils, the utility of which must be obvious; for if the date of the Council held at Berkhampstead, in 697, for example, be wanted, it would require some time and trouble to search for it through so extensive a series. In the *alphabetical* List the year is mentioned, which serves as a guide to that particular Council in the chronological arrangement, where more information respecting it will be found.

A. D.

152. Pergamenum; the council of Pergamus in Asia, in which the Colorbasians were condemned.
173. Hierapolitanum; of Hierapolis in Phrygia, against the Montanists.
196. Ephesinum; of Ephesus in Asia.
197. Romanum; of Rome, by Victor, relative to the celebration of Easter.
197. Lugdunense; of Lyons in France, concerning Easter.
200. Carthaginense, or Africanum; of Carthage in Africa, relative to the baptism of heretics.
217. ——————————; on discipline.
231. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria in Egypt, under Demetrius, against Origen.
231. Iconiense and Synnadense; of Iconium and Synnada in Asia, against the baptism of heretics.
235. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, respecting bishop Ammonius.
240. Lambesitanum; of Lambesa in Africa, against the heretic Privatus.
242. Philadelphiense; of Philadelphia, or Bosra in Arabia, against Berillus, bishop of Bosra.

A. D.

245. Ephesinum; of Ephesus in Asia, against Noetus, who denied the distinction of persons in the Trinity.
247 or 248. Arabicum; of Arabia, against those who held that the soul dies.
250. Achaïcum; of Achaia in Greece, against the Valesians or Eunuchs.
251. Carthaginense; of Carthage, wherein the election of pope Cornelius was confirmed, canons were made for the re-admission of apostates to the communion, and Felicissimus was condemned.
251. Romanum; of Rome, under Cornelius, against Novatian, for his schism.
252. Antiochenum; of Antioch, by Fabius, against Novatian.
252. Carthaginense; of Carthage, by Cyprian, against Privatus, Novatian, &c.
253. ——————; of Carthage, by Cyprian, on the baptism of infants and hereties.
254. ——————; of Carthage, by Cyprian, relative to the deposition of two Spanish bishops.
255. ——————; of Carthage, by Cyprian, on the baptism of heretics.
256. ——————————————, confirming the preceding council.
256. Romanum; of Rome, by Stephen, against the two last councils.
256. Carthaginense; of Carthage, on the 1st of September, by Cyprian, also on the baptism of heretics.
258. Romanum; of Rome, by Sixtus, against the heresy of Noetus.
260. ——————; of Rome, by pope Dennis, wherein Dennis of Alexandria justified himself.
264. Antiochenum; of Antioch, against Paul, bishop of Samosata, who denied the divinity of Christ.
269. ——————; wherein Paul was deposed and Domnus elected.
277. Mesopotamia; the disputation of Archelaus, bishop of Caschar, with the arch-heretic Manes.
... Eliberitanum, or Illiberitanum; of Elvira in Grenada, on discipline.
301. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, wherein Miletus, bishop of Lycopolis, was convicted of idolatry and deposed.
305. Cirtense; of Cirtes in Numidia, wherein the bishops who during the persecution had read the Scriptures to the Pagans were absolved.
312. Carthaginense; of Carthage, wherein the Donatists deposed Cæcilian.
313. Romanum; of Rome, by Melchiades,
314. Arelatense; of Arles, by Constantine, } against the Donatists.
314. Ancyranum; of Ancyrus in Galatia, respecting apostates during the persecution.
314 or 315. Neocæsareense; of Neocæsarea in Pontus, by Vital, on discipline.
321. Alexandrinum I. and II.; of Alexandria, against Arius.
321. Bithyniense and Palestinum; of Bithynia and Palestine, in favour of Arius.
324. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, against the Arians and Colluthians.
325. NICÆNUM; of Nice in Bithynia, from June 19th to August 25th, the *first General Council*, by Constantine, on the consubstantiality of the Son of God, against Arius, and on discipline.
330. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, 27th of December, wherein Athanasius was ordained in the place of Alexander, who died in April.
330. Carthaginense; of Carthage, in favour of those who had read the gospel during the persecution.
331. Antiochenum; of Antioch, by the Arians, wherein Eustace, bishop of Antioch, was deposed.
334. Cæsareense; of Cæsarea in Palestine, by the Arians against Athanasius.
335. Tyriense; of Tyre, by the Eusebians, against Athanasius.
335. Ierosolymitanum; of Jerusalem, by the Eusebians,
336. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, by the Eusebians, } in favour of Arius.
339. Antiochenum; of Antioch, by the Arians, wherein Pistus was ordained in lieu of Athanasius.

A.D.
339. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, by the Arians, who deposed Paul the bishop.
340. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, in favour of Athanasius.
341. Antiochenum; of Antioch, in August, for the dedication of the church, on the consubstantiality of Christ, and on discipline.
342. Romanum; of Rome, in June, wherein Athanasius was vindicated against the accusations of the Arians.
345. Antiochenum; of Antioch, wherein the Arians made a new profession of faith.
346. Mediolanense; of Milan, by the Catholics, who refused to subscribe to the new profession of faith, and declared in favour of that of Nice.
347. Sardicense; of Sardica in Illyria, in May, wherein Athanasius was vindicated, and the Arians were condemned.
347. Mediolanense; of Milan, against Photin, bishop of Sirmich, who denied the Trinity.
348, or 349. Carthaginense; of Carthage, on discipline.
349. Ierosolymitanum; of Jerusalem, in favour of Athanasius.
349. Romanum; of Rome, against Photin, and in favour of Athanasius.
349. Cordubense; of Cordova, confirming the council of Sardica.
351. Sirmiense; of Sirmich, wherein the Arians deposed Photin.
352. Ægyptiacum; of Egypt, by the Catholics, } in favour of Athanasius.
352. Romanum; of Rome, by Liberius, }
353. Arelatense; of Arles, against Athanasius, Photin of Sirmich, and Marcellus of Ancyrus.
354. Antiochenum; of Antioch, by the Arians, } against Athanasius.
355. Mediolanense; of Milan, by the Arians, }
355. Gallicanum; of Poitiers, or of Thoulouse, wherein certain Catholic bishops severed themselves from the communion of Saturnin, bishop of Arles, and others.
356. Biterrense; of Besiers, wherein Hilary was deposed by the Arians.
357. Sirmiense; of Sirmich in Hungary, wherein the Arians composed a new formulary.
357 or 358. Cæsareense; of Cæsarea, by Acasius, wherein Cyril, bishop of Jerusalem, was deposed.
358. Antiochenum; of Antioch, by the Arians, wherein they condemned the terms "consubstantial" and "like in substance."
358. Melitinense; of Melitena in Armenia, wherein Eustace, bishop of Sebaste, was deposed.
358. Neocæsareense; of Neocæsarea: Eustace again deposed.
358. Romanum; of Rome, against the emperor Constance and other heretics.
358. Ancyranum; of Ancyra, by the Semi-Arians, against the second formula of Sirmich.
358. Sirmiense; of Sirmich, wherein was composed a new formula, and Athanasius was condemned.
359. Ariminense; of Rimini in Italy, against Arius and other heretics.
359. Seleuciense; of Seleucia, 27th of September, by the Semi-Arians, against the Oetians.
360. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, by the Arians, against the Semi-Arians.
360. Parisiense; of Paris, under Julian, against the formula of Rimini.
361. Antiochenum; of Antioch: Miletus, bishop of Antioch, elected.
361. ————————————, wherein the Arians expunged from their formula the term "like in substance."
362. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, wherein the Athanasians made a confession of their faith.
362. Thevestanum; of Theveste in Numidia, wherein Primatius, bishop of Lemella, complained of the violence of the Donatists.
363. Alexandrinum; by Athanasius, concerning a confession of faith.
363. Antiochenum; in October, by Miletus, wherein the Arian bishops adopted the Nicene creed.
364. Lampsacenum; of Lampsacus in Mysia, by the Macedonians, wherein they regulated Selucius's confession of faith.
364. Romanum; deputies received from the council of Lampsacus.

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365. Nicomediense ; of Nicomedia, wherein Eleusius embraced the communion of the Arians.
366. Romanum: of Rome, the Macedonians embrace the faith of the council of Nice.
366. Laodicenum ; of Laodicea, on discipline.
366. Tyanense ; of Tyana in Cappadocia, for the purpose of appointing a council to confirm the faith of Nice.
367. Romanum ; of Rome, on an accusation of adultery preferred against pope Damasius.
367. Antiochenum ; of Antioch, wherein several Asiatic bishops professed the faith of the dedication of the church of Antioch.
369. Romanum ; of Rome, by Damasius : Ursace and Valens condemned.
370. Alexandrinum ; of Alexandria, wherein Athanasius thanked Damasius for the condemnation of Ursace and Valens.
372. In Cappadocia ; about June, to decide a dispute between the two metropolitan bishops of that country.
372. Romanum ; Auxentius, bishop of Milan, excommunicated.
372. Antiochenum ; of Antioch, by Miletius : the synodal letter of pope Damasius received.
372. Nicopolitanum ; of Nicopolis, by Theodosius, on the state of the churches in Armenia, against Eustachius, &c.
374. Valentinum ; of Valence in Dauphiné, 12th of July : canons made.
374. Romanum ; of Rome, by Damasius, against Appolinarius, &c.
375. Illyricum ; of Illyria : the consubstantiality of the Trinity asserted.
375. Ancyranum ; of Ancyra in Galatia : Hypsius, bishop of Parnassus, deposed.
375. Nyssenum ; of Nyssa : Gregory of Nyssa condemned.
375. Romanum ; of Rome : Lucius, bishop of Alexandria, condemned.
375. Puzenze ; of Puza, or Pepuza, in Phrygia, concerning the celebration of Easter.
376. Gallicanum ; appeal permitted from the judgment of the ordinary, to the council of the province.
376. Cyzicenum ; of Cyzica, in favour of the Semi-Arians, Macedonians, and Eunomians.
377. Romanum ; of Rome, against the Appolinarists and Marcellianists.
378. ——————, in favour of Damasius, and against Arius and others.
378. Iconiense ; of Iconia, wherein Amphilocus explained the proceedings of the council of Nice.
379. Romanum ; of Rome, against divers heretics and the partisans of Ursicin.
379. Antiochenum ; of Antioch, in October, wherein the preceding council was confirmed.
380. Mediolanense ; of Milan : the innocence of the virgin Indicia acknowledged.
380. Africanum ; of Africa, against Tichonius.
380. Antiochenum ; of Antioch, in December, wherein the Arians, condemned to cede the churches of Antioch to the Catholics, requested to be admitted to the communion of Eunomius.
381. CONSTANTINOPOLITANUM ; of Constantinople, the *second General Council*, from May to 30th of July, by Theodosius and Damasius, against the heretics : many canons made.
381. Aquileicnse ; of Aquilæa, in September, some Arian bishops deposed.
381. Cæsaraugustanum ; of Saragossa, against the Priscillianists.
381. Italicum ; of Italy, against the Appolinarists.
382. Constantinopolitanum ; of Constantinople, to appease the divisions in different churches, especially of Antioch.
382. Romanum ; of Rome, wherein pope Damasius and the Western bishops addressed synodal letters to Paulin, bishop of Antioch.
383. Constantinopolitanum ; of Constantinople, for the reunion of schismatics ; without effect.
384. Burdigalense ; of Bordeaux, against the Priscillianists.
385. Trevirense ; of Treves : the bishop of Ithaca re-admitted to the communion.

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386. Romanum; of Rome, 6th of January, on discipline.
386. Carthaginense; of Carthage: the synodal letter of pope Siricus confirmed.
386. Leptense; of Leptes in Africa: canons made.
389. Nemausense; of Nismes.
389. Antiochenum; of Antioch: wherein the children of Marcellus, bishop of Apamea, were forbidden to revenge his death.
390. Romanum; of Rome,
390. Mediolanense; of Milan, } against Jovinian and his followers.
390. Carthaginense I. and II.; of Carthage, on discipline.
391. Antiochenum; of Antioch,
391. Sidense; of Sida in Pamphylia, } against the Messalians.
391. Capuanum; of Capua, in December, concerning the schism in the church of Antioch.
393. Sangarense; of Sangara in Bythynia, by the Novatians, concerning the celebration of Easter.
393. Hipponense; of Hippo in Africa, on councils, discipline, &c.
393. Cabarsussianum; of Cabarsussi in Africa, } against Primian, bishop
394. Cavernense; of the caverns near Carthage, } of Carthage.
394. Bagaiense; of Bagais or Vagais in Numidia, in favour of Primien.
394. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 29th of September, concerning a dispute relative to the bishopric of Bostra in Arabia.
395. Hipponense; of Hippo, wherein Augustin was appointed, a bishop.
397. Byzacenum; of Byzatium, wherein the canons of the council of Hippo in 393 were confirmed.
397 and 398. Carthaginense; of Carthage, 28th of August and 8th of November, on discipline.
399. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria,
399. Hierosolymitanum; of Jerusalem, } against the Origenists.
399. Cyprium; of Cyprus,
400. Toletanum; of Toledo, 7th of September: many canons made on discipline, and numerous Priscillianists re-admitted to the communion.
400. Romanum; of Rome, against the Donatists.
401. Ephesinum; of Ephesus, for the election of a bishop of Ephesus.
401. Carthaginense; of Carthage, 18th of June, concerning the admission of converted children of the Donatists, to the clergy.
401. Taurinense; of Turin, 22nd of September, on the dispute between the bishops of Vienne and Arles concerning the primacy.
402. Milevitanum; of Milevia in Africa, for the reunion of the Donatists.
403. Ad Quercum; of Chene near Chalcedon, in June, against St. John-Chrysostom.
403. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in favour of St. John-Chrysostom.
403. Carthaginense; of Carthage, 25th of August, concerning the Donatists.
404. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein St. John-Chrysostom was deposed.
405. Carthaginense; of Carthage, 23d of August.
405. Italicum; of Italy, by Innocent I., in favour of John-Chrysostom.
407. Carthaginense; of Carthage, 15th of July, wherein canons were made relative to appeals, the voyages of bishops abroad, the Donatists, and the erection of new bishopricks.
408. ——————————, 16th of June, and 13th of October, against the Pagans and heretics.
409. ——————————, 15th of June.
410. ——————————, 14th of June, against the Donatists.
410. Seleuciense; of Seleucia in Persia, 25th of December, on discipline.
411. Ptolemaidense; of Ptolemaid: Andronicus excommunicated.
411. Carthaginense; of Carthage, 1st, 3rd, and 8th of June: conferences between the Catholics and the Donatists.
412. ——————————, against Celestius, a disciple of Pelagius.
412. Cirtense; of Cirtes in Numidia, against the Donatists.

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414. Africanum; of Africa, by the Donatists, in favour of such of their sect as had communicated with the Catholics.
415. Ierosolymitanum; of Jerusalem, 1st of August, against Pelagius.
415. Illyricianum; of Illyria, wherein Peregrine was appointed bishop of Patras.
415. Diospolitanum; of Diospolis, 20th of December,
416. Carthaginense; of Carthage, in June,
416. Milevitanum; of Milevium in Numidia,
} against the Pelagians.
417. Tusdrense; of Tisdra in Africa, on discipline.
417. Carthaginense; of Carthage, in November, against Pelagius and Celestius.
418. Suffetulense; of Suffetula in Africa,
418. Macrianum; of Macriana in Africa,
418. Septimunicum, of Septimuntia in Africa,
418. Thenesium; of Thenes in Africa,
} on discipline.
418. Carthaginense; of Carthage, 1st of May, against the Pelagians.
419. Ravennatense; of Ravenna, in February, for the decision of the dispute between Boniface and Eulalius respecting the popedom.
419. Carthaginense; of Carthage, 25th of May, and 1st of June, respecting the excommunication of Apiarius, a priest of Mauritania.
420. Ctesiphontis; of Ctesiphon in Persia, wherein the canons of the council of Seleucia in 410 were confirmed.
422. Hipponense; of Hippo, wherein the bishop of Fussala was deposed.
423. Ciliciense; of Cilicia,
424. Antiochenum; of Antioch,
} against the Pelagians.
425. Carthaginense; of Carthage, wherein Apiarius was restored; and the permission granted to the Africans to appeal to the pope, was revoked.
426. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 28th of February, for the ordination of Sisinnius.
426. Hipponense; of Hippo, wherein St. Augustin declared Heraclius his successor.
429. Trecense; of Troyes, against the Pelagians.
430. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, in February, June, and 3rd of November,
430. Romanum; of Rome, 11th of August,
} against Nestor.
431. ——————, in May, respecting the convocation of the following council.
431. Ephesinum; of Ephesus, the *third General Council* from 22nd of June to 31st of July, against Nestor and Pelagius.
431. ——————, 27th of June, in favour of the Nestorians.
431. Tarsense; of Tarsus in Cilicia, in November, against certain followers of St. Cyril.
431. Antiochenum; of Antioch, on the same subject.
432. ——————, respecting a peace between St. Cyril and John of Antioch.
433. Zeugmatense; of Zeugma in Syria, in favour of St. Cyril.
433. Romanum; of Rome, 31st of July, for the anniversary of the ordination of pope Sixtus.
485. Anazarbicum; of Anazarba, in Cilicia: wherein the bishops of that province adopted the peace made between John of Antioch and St. Cyril.
435. Tarsense; of Tarsus, on the same subject.
435. Antiochenum; of Antioch, wherein a work written by Proclus of Constantinople, against Theodore of Mopsuesta, was read and approved.
439. Regiense; of Riez in Provence, 29th of November, to remedy the disorders of the church of Embrun.
440. Antiochenum; of Antioch, against Theodore of Mopsuesta and his writings.
441. Arausicanum; of Orange, 8th of November,
442. Vasense; of Vaison, 13th of November,
442. Arelatense; of Arles,
} on discipline.

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444. Gallicanum; perhaps of Besançon, wherein Celidonius, a bishop, was deposed.
444. Romanum; of Rome, against the Manichæans.
445. ——————————, wherein Celidonius was re-established.
445. Antiochenum; of Antioch, wherein the bishop of Perrha was deposed.
447. Toletanum, or Hispanicum; of Toledo, or of Spain, against the Priscillianists.
447. Romanum; of Rome, 29th of September, wherein the bishops of Sicily were forbidden to alienate the funds of their churches without the assent of their colleagues.
448. Antiochenum; of Antioch, in favour of Ibas, bishop of Edessa.
448. Gallæciæ; of Galicia, against the Priscillianists.
448. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, from 8th to 22nd of November, wherein Eutychus was condemned.
449. Tyrium and Berytense; of Tyre, 25th of February, and of Beryta, shortly before Easter, wherein Ibas, bishop of Edessa, was absolved from the suspicion of Nestorianism.
449. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 13th of April, wherein the condemnation of Eutychus was confirmed.
442. Ephesinum; of Ephesus, 8th of August, wherein Eutychus was absolved and Flavian was condemned. From the disorder which reigned during this council, it has been termed "the brigandage of Ephesus" (*Latrocinium Ephesinum*).
449. Romanum; of Rome, in October, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council were condemned.
449. ——————————, 22nd of February, wherein St. Leo besought the emperor Valentian to intercede with Theodosius for the amendment of such things as had been done contrary to order in the council of Ephesus.
450. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople. in August, against Nestor and Eutychus.
451. Mediolanense, of Milan,
451. Gallicanum, or Arelatense; of France, or of Arles, } wherein the letter of St. Leo to Flavian was approved.
451. Chalcedonense; of Chalcedon: the *fourth General Council*, transferred to Nice. Herein Flavian was justified, and Dioscorus anathematised; pardon was granted to the bishops who, at the council of Ephesus, had yielded to violence; Eutychianism and Nestorianism were proscribed; various canons were made on discipline; and Athanasius, bishop of Pertha, was restored.
451. Romanum; of Rome, relative to the baptism of children and of heretics.
452. Arelatense; of Arles,
453 Andegavense; of Angers, 4th of October } on discipline.
455. Arelatense; of Arles, respecting a dispute between the abbot of Lerins and the bishop of Fréjus.
457. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, against the patriarch Proterius and the council of Chalcedon.
458. Romanum; of Rome, for repairing the ravages of the Huns.
459. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, against the Simoniacs.
462. Romanum; of Rome, in favour of Hermes, who had been ejected from the church of Narbonne.
463. Arelatense; of Arles, respecting the ordination of a bishop of Die, improperly made.
464. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, respecting the ordination of bishop by the bishop of Calahorre.
465. Venetense; of Vannes,
465. Romanum; of Rome, 17th of November, } on discipline.
470. Cabilonense; of Châlon-sur-Saône, for the election of the bishops of Châlon.
471. Antiochenum; of Antioch, wherein Peter the Fuller was deposed.
473. Bituricense; of Bourges, wherein Simplicius was proclaimed bishop of Bourges.

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475. Aretalense and Lugdunense; of Arles and Lyons, wherein Lucidus retracted his opinions on predestination.
476. Ephesinum; of Ephesus, against the bishops who opposed the letters of Basilisk against the council of Chalcedon.
477. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, against the council of Chalcedon.
478. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein Peter the Fuller and others were deposed.
481. Laodicenum; of Laodicea, in favour of Stephen, bishop of Antioch, accused of heresy.
484. Carthaginense; of Carthage: a conference appointed between the Catholics and the Arians, but not held.
484. Romanum; of Rome, 28th of July, wherein two bishops were deposed for heresy.
485. Seleuciense; of Seleucia, in Persia, wherein marriage was permitted to priests and monks.
485. ——————————, wherein the decision of the preceding council was condemned.
485. Romanum; of Rome, 5th of October, wherein the condemnation of Acasius of Constantinople was confirmed.
488. ——————————, 13th of March, wherein was read the pope's letter against those who had abandoned the faith during the persecution.
492. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein the council of Chalcedon was confirmed.
495. Romanum; of Rome, wherein Misenas, who had been deposed in 484, was absolved.
495. Lapetense, Seleuciense, and Adriense; in favour of the marriage of priests and monks.
495 or 496. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein the patriarch Euphemius was deposed and excommunicated.
496. Romanum; of Rome, wherein a catalogue of the canonical books was approved of, one of the books of Maccabees being excluded.
499. Persicum; of Persia, in favour of the marriage of priests and monks.
499. Romanum; of Rome, 1st of March, wherein were made various decrees for the prevention of abuses in the election of the pope.
500. Lugdunense; of Lyons: a conference between the Catholics and the Arians on the 2d of September.
501. Romanum; of Rome, for determining the dispute between Symmacus and Laurence for the popedom.
502. ————, called Palmare, 6th of November, wherein Symmacus was declared innocent of the charges preferred against him.
503. ————; respecting a writing of the schismatics against the preceding council.
504. ————; against the usurpers of the goods of the church.
506. Agathense; of Agda, in France, 11th of September, on discipline.
509. Antiochenum; of Antioch, wherein Flavien of Antioch declared in favour of the councils of Nice, Constantinople, and Ephesus.
511. Aurelianense; of Orleans, 10th of July, on discipline.
511. Sidonense; of Sidon in Palestine, against the council of Chalcedon.
512. Antiochenum; of Antioch, wherein Severus was appointed patriarch of Antioch.
516. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, against the council of Chalcedon.
516. Illyriense; of Illyria, where several bishops renewed their communion with pope Hormisdas.
516. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, 6th of November, on discipline. It was in this council ordained that the observance of the Sabbath should commence on Saturday.
517. Gerundense; of Gironne, 8th of June, on discipline.
517. Epaonense; of Albon, in the diocese of Vienne, from 6th to 15th of December, on discipline.
517. Lugdunense; of Lyons, wherein the 30th canon of the preceding council, on incest, was altered.
518. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 20th of July, in favour of

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those who had been banished on account of the patriarchs Euphemius and Macedonius.

518. Ierosolymitanum; of Jerusalem, 6th of August, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council were confirmed.

518. Tyriense; of Tyre, also confirmatory of the council of Constantinople.

519. A general assembly at Constantinople, 28th of March, wherein John of Constantinople was reconciled to the pope, after having recognised the four councils.

519. Britannicum; of Britain, held in Wales, wherein St. David was elected archbishop of that country.

520. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 25th of February, wherein Epiphanius was appointed patriarch of C. P.

521. In Sardinia; on the proposition of the Sythian monks, "One of the Trinity hath suffered;" and on the writings of Faust, bishop of Riez.

523. Agaunense; of Agaune, or St. Maurice, in Valais, 14th of May, wherein the psalmody established in that monastery by king Sigismond was confirmed.

523. Juncense; of Junca in Africa,
524. Suffetanum; of Suffeta in Africa, } on discipline.
524. Arelatense; of Arles, 6th of June,

525. Carthaginense; of Carthage, 5th of February, on the privileges of monasteries, &c.

527. Carpentoractense; of Carpentras, 6th of November, wherein Agricius, bishop of Antibes, was suspended.

527. Toletanum; of Toledo, 17th of May, on discipline.

529. Arausicanum; of Orange, 3rd of July, wherein twenty-five articles, touching grace and free-will, were assented to.

529. Vasense; of Vaison, 5th of November, on discipline.

530. Valentinum; of Valentia, in July or August, against the Pelagians.

530 and 531. Romana duo; of Rome, in the first of which Boniface II. was empowered to appoint his successor; which power was revoked by the second.

531. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein Stephen, metropolitan bishop of Larissa in Thessaly, was suspended.

531. Romanum; of Rome, 7th of December, respecting the appeal of the said Stephen to the pope.

532. A conference at Constantinople, between the Catholics and the Severians.

533. Aurelianense; of Orleans, 23rd of June, on discipline.

534. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the proposition, "Unus e Trinitate passus est e carne," was approved.

535. Carthaginense; of Carthage, wherein restitution was demanded of the emperor Justinian of the rights and possessions of the African churches usurped by the Vandals.

535. Arvernense; of Clermont in Auvergne, 8th of November, on discipline.

536. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein certain heretic bishops were condemned.

536. Ierosolymitanum; of Jerusalem, 19th of September, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council were confirmed.

536. Thevinense; of Theves in Armenia, against the council of Chalcedon.

538. Aurelianense; of Orleans, 7th of May,
540. Barcinonense; of Barcelona, } on discipline.
541. Aurelianense; of Orleans,

541. Gazense; of Gaza in Palestine, wherein Paul, patriarch of Alexandria, was deposed.

541. Bysacenum; of Bysacena in Africa, on discipline.

542. Antiochenum; of Antioch, against Origen.

543. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, against Origen.

544. Persicum; of Persia,
546. Ilerdense; of Lerida, 6th of August,
546. Valentinum; of Valencia in Spain, 4th of December, } on discipline.
549. Aurelianense; of Orleans, 28th of October,

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549. Arvernum ; of Clermont, wherein the canons of the fifth council of Orleans were adopted.
550. Tullense ; of Toul, 1st of June, concerning S. Nicetus.
551. Constantinopolitanum ; of Constantinople, wherein Theodore of Cæsarea was deposed.
551. Parisiense ; of Paris, wherein Saffarac, bishop of Paris, was deposed.
552. Tibenense ; of Tiben in Armenia, against the council of Chalcedon.
553. Persicum ; of Persia, on discipline.
553. CONSTANTINOPOLITANUM ; of Constantinople, the *fifth General council*, which began 4th of May and ended 2nd of June, against the errors of Origen and the three chapters.
553. Ierosolymitanum ; of Jerusalem, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council were confirmed.
554. Arelatense ; of Arles, 29th of June, on discipline.
556. Aquileiense ; of Aquila, against the last council of Constantinople.
557. Parisiense ; of Paris, against usurpers of the possessions of the church.
560. Landavensia tria ; of Llandaff, in which sentences of excommunication were pronounced against Mauric, king of Glamorgan, for having slain king Cynetu ; against king Morcant, who had killed Frioc, his uncle ; and against king Guidnert, for the murder of his brother, who disputed the crown.
562. Santonense ; of Saintes, wherein Emerius, bishop of Saintes, was deposed.
563. Bracarense ; of Braga, in Portugal, 1st of May, against the Arians and Priscillianists.
565. An assembly of bishops at Constantinople, who condemned the patriarch Eutychius.
566. Lugdunense ; of Lyons,
567. Turonense ; of Tours, 17th of November, } on discipline.
569. Lucense ; of Lugo in Spain, 1st of January, wherein Lugo was appointed a metropolitan church.
572. Bracarense ; of Braga, 1st of June, on discipline.
572. Lucense ; of Lugo, concerning the division of the dioceses of Spain.
573. Parisiense ; of Paris, 11th of September, assembled by king Gontran to decide the dispute between his two brothers.
576. Seleuciense ; of Seleucia in Persia, on discipline.
577. Parisiense ; of Paris, wherein Prætextatus, bishop of Rouen, was deposed for having favoured the revolt of Meroveus, son of king Chilperic.
578. Ægyptiacum ; of Egypt, perhaps of Alexandria, wherein Paul Beth-Ucham, the Jacobite, patriarch of Antioch, was deposed.
579. Cabilonense ; of Châlon on Seine, wherein the bishops of Embrun and Gap were deposed.
579. Gradense ; of the Isle of Grado, wherein it was decided that the patriarchal seat of Aquila should be transferred to Grado.
580. Brennacense ; of Braine, wherein Gregory of Tours was justified.
581. A exandrinum ; of Alexandria, on discipline.
581 or 582. Toletanum ; of Toledo, respecting the re-baptism of Catholics who had become Arians.
582. Maticonense ; of Mascon, 1st of November,
583. Lugdunense ; of Lyons in May, } on discipline.
585. Valentinum ; of Valence, 23rd of May, wherein the donations made to the churches by king Gontran, his wife, and their daughters, were confirmed.
585. Maticonense ; of Mascon, 23rd of October, concerning the cessation of unnecessary work on the Sabbath, baptism, tythes, &c.
586. Altissiodorense ; of Auxerre, in favour of the preceding council.
587. Arvernense ; of Clermont, on a difference between the bishops of Rhodes and Cahors.
588. Constantinopolitanum ; of Constantinople, wherein Gregory of Antioch was acquitted of the crimes imputed to him.
589. Toletanum ; of Toledo, wherein king Recared and the Goths abjured Arianism.

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589. Narbonense; of Narbonne, 1st of November, on discipline.
589. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, on a dispute between the Jews and the Samaritans respecting the 15th verse of the 18th chapter of Deuteronomy.
590. Pictaviense; of Poictiers, wherein Chrodielda, the daughter of king Cherebert, and Basina, nuns of Poictiers, were excommunicated.
590. Sauriciacum; of Saurci, wherein the bishop of Soissons was permitted to re enter his episcopal town, whence he had been expelled four years previously.
590. Metense; of Metz, in October, wherein the archbishop of Rheims was deposed, and Chrodielde and Basina were absolved.
590. Gabalitanum; of Gevaudan, wherein the wife of the earl of Auvergne was condemned for adultery.
590. Maranense; of Marano in Istria, wherein the patriarch of Grado disavowed his signature of the three chapters.
590. Hispalense; of Seville, 4th or 5th of November, on discipline.
590. Romanum; of Rome in December, wherein the patriarch of Grado was summoned to account for his conduct.
591. Istrium; of Istria, by the schismatics, in favour of the patriarch Severus.
591. Romanum; of Rome in February, in favour of the four general councils.
592. Cæsaraugustanum; of Saragossa, 1st of November, respecting converted Arians.
594. Cabilonense; of Châlon on Seine, on the regulation of psalmody in the Monastery of St. Marcel.
595. Romanum; of Rome, 5th of July,
597. Toletanum; of Toledo, 17th of May,
598 Oscense; of Huesca in Tarragona,
599. Barcinonense; of Barcelona, 1st of November,
} on discipline.
600. Romanum; of Rome, wherein a Greek impostor was condemned.
601. ——————————; 5th of April, in favour of monks.
601. Senonense; of Sens, concerning the reformation of manners, simony, and the ordination of Neophytes.
603. Cabilonense; of Châlon on Seine, wherein the bishop of Vienna was deposed.
604. Britannicum; of Worcester, on the celebration of Easter, on baptism, and the preaching of the Gospel.
605. Cantuariense; of Canterbury, to confirm the foundation of the Abbey of St. Peter and Paul, the first built in England.
605. Londinense; of London, by Augustin, respecting marriages.
606. Romanum; of Rome, against speaking of the successor of a living pope or bishop.
610. ——————————, 27th of February, in favour of monks.
610. Toletanum; of Toledo, 23rd of October, wherein five bishops recognised the bishop of Toledo as their metropolitan.
615. Egarense; of Egara, now Terassa, in Catalonia, 13th of January, wherein the decisions of the council of Huesca in 598, touching celibacy, were confirmed.
615. Parisiense; of Paris, 18th of October,
619. Hispalense; of Seville, 13th of November,
} on discipline.
622. Charnense, or Theodosiopolitanum; of Charne, or Theodosiopolis, in Armenia, against the council of Thevis, and in favour of that of Chalcedon.
624. Maticonense; of Macon, against a monk who had calumniated the rule of St. Columban.
625. Remense; of Rheims, on discipline.
626. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in favour of the Monothelites.
627. Clippiacense; of Clichy, near Paris, 26th of May, convoked by Clothaire to make ordinances on the tranquillity of the state and utility of the church.
630. Leniense; of Lenia in Ireland, concerning Easter.

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633. Alexandrinum; of Alexandria, in favour of the Monothelites.
633. Toletanum; of Toledo, 9th of December, on matters of faith and discipline.
636. Clippiacum; of Clichy, 1st of May, wherein St. Agile was appointed abbot of Rebais.
636. Toletanum; of Toledo, 9th of January, wherein nine canons were made in favour of king Cinthilla.
638. Aurelianense; of Orleans, against a heretic.
638. Toletanum; of Toledo, 9th of January, wherein it was ordained that none but a Catholic should ascend the throne of king Cinthilla.
638. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein the edict of the emperor Heraclius in favour of the Monothelites was confirmed.
640. Romanum; of Rome, against the said edict.
641. ——————, in January, against the Monothelites.
643 or 644. Cabilonense; of Châlon on Seine, 25th of October, on discipline.
645. In Africa; a conference between Pyrrhus the Monothelite, and Maximus, abbot of Chrysopolis, wherein the former retracted his errors.
646. Africana. Various councils were held this year against the Monothelites.
646. Toletanum; of Toledo, on discipline.
648. Romanum; of Rome,
649. Lateranense; of Latran, from 5th to 31st of October,
649 or 650. Thessalonicensia duo; of Thessalonia,
} wherein several Monothelites were condemned.
650. Romanum; of Rome,
653. Clippiacense; of Clichy, 22nd of June, wherein the privileges of the Abbey of St. Denis were subscribed.
653. Toletanum; of Toledo, in December and January, in favour of the four general councils.
655. ——————; of Toledo, 2nd of November, chiefly concerning the administration of ecclesiastical property.
656. ——————; of Toledo, 1st of December: canons on discipline; the bishop of Prague imprisoned for incontinence.
659. Mansolacense; of Malay-le-Roi, near Sens, on discipline.
660. Nannetense; of Nantes, on discipline.
664. Pharense; of Phare in England, concerning Easter, and on other points of discipline.
666. Emeritense; of Merida in Spain, 6th of November, on discipline.
667. Cretense; of the Isle of Crete, by Paul, archbishop of Crete, against the bishop of Lappa.
667. Romanum; of Rome, 19th of December, in favour of the bishop of Lappa.
670. Burdigalense; of Bordeaux, for the establishment of peace in that country, and the reformation of discipline.
673. Herfordiense; of Hertford, 24th of September, concerning the celebration of Easter, &c.
675. Toletanum; of Toledo, 7th of November, on discipline.
675. Bracarense; of Braga: nine canons made, some of them containing complaints against the bishops.
676. Christiacum; of Cressi in Ponthieu, on discipline.
677. Marlacense; of Marlay in the diocese of Toul, or of Marli near Paris, wherein the bishop of Embrun was deposed.
678. Gallicanum; of France, wherein the bishop of Autun was degraded, being supposed to be guilty of the death of king Childeric II.
679. Mediolanense; of Milan, wherein a synodal letter was addressed to the emperor, explanatory of the two wills and two operations of Christ.
679. Gallicanum; of France, against the Monothelites.
679. Romanum; of Rome, in October, wherein Wilfrid, archbishop of York, who had been deposed by king Egfrid and Theodore archbishop of Canterbury, was re-established.

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680. Romanum; of Rome, 27th of March, concerning a general council to be held at Constantinople, and on matters of faith.

680. Anglicanum, or Anglo-Saxonicum; of Hapfeld, 17th of September by Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, against the Monothelites.

680 and 681. CONSTANTINOPOLITANUM; of Constantinople: the *sixth General council*, from 7th of November, 680, to 16th of September, 681, against the Monothelites.

681. Toletanum; of Toledo, from 9th to 25th of January, wherein king Wamba's renunciation of the throne was confirmed.

683. ————; of Toledo, 4th of November, wherein thirteen canons were made, chiefly concerning temporal affairs.

684. ————; of Toledo, from 14th to 20th of November, for the reception of the proceedings of the sixth general council.

687. Manaschiertense; of Manaschiert in Armenia, in favour of the Acephales.

688. Toletanum; of Toledo, 11th of May, wherein the two oaths taken by king Egica were explained.

689. Rotomagense; of Rouen.

691. Cæsaraugustanum; of Saragossa, 1st of November, on discipline.

691. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, called "in Trullo," from the name of the palace wherein it was held, and "Quinisexum," because considered as supplementary to the fifth and sixth general councils: on discipline.

692. Britannicum; of Britain, assembled by king Ina for the union of the Britons with the Saxons.

693. Toletanum; of Toledo, 2nd of May, wherein ten canons were made on discipline, and the book of the Gothic law, or the code of Alaric, was confirmed.

694. ————; of Toledo, 9th of November, on discipline.

694. Bacanceldense; of Beaconsfield in England, wherein Vitred, king of Kent, promised to preserve the liberties and immunities of the churches and monasteries.

697. Bergamstedense; of Berkhampsted, where twenty-eight canons were made, which have been regarded by some writers as laws, because both the king and the clergy were present, and temporal as well as spiritual punishments were awarded.

698. Aquileiense; of Aquila, wherein certain bishops renounced the schism by which they had been severed from the church of Rome.

701. Toletanum; of Toledo.

703. Nesterfieldense; of Nesterfield in England, against Wilfrid, archbishop of York.

704. Romanum; of Rome, wherein Wilfrid was absolved, and letters in his favour were addressed to the kings of Mercia and Northumberland.

705. Niddanum; near the river Nidda in Northumberland in England, where the English bishops became reconciled to St. Wilfrid.

712. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, by the Monothelites, against the sixth general council.

715. ————————————————————, in August, when the metropolitan bishop of Cyzica was transferred to C. P.

715. ————————————————————, against the Monothelites, in favour of the sixth council.

721. Romanum; of Rome, wherein seventeen canons were made, chiefly relative to unlawful marriages.

730. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 7th of January, wherein St. German of C. P. was deposed.

731. Romanum; of Rome, against a legate who neglected to deliver a letter from the pope to the emperors Leo and Constantine, requesting them to cease from making war against the holy images.

732. ————————, touching the veneration of holy images, and against those who profaned or spoke contemptuously of churches.

742. Germanicum; probably of Ratisbon, 21st of April, on discipline.

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This is the first council in France or Germany dated from the year of the Incarnation.

743. Romanum; of Rome, 22nd of March, wherein fifteen canons were made, chiefly relative to clerical life and unlawful marriages. This is the first Roman council dated in the reigns of the Lombard kings.

743. Liptinense; of Liptines, now Estines, in Hainault, wherein the proceedings of the preceding council held in Germany were confirmed, and the monks received the rule of St. Benedict for the re-establishment of regular discipline.

744. Suessionense; of Soissons, 2nd of March, wherein ten canons were made.

745. Germanicum; of Germany.
745. Romanum; of Rome, 25th of October, } against heretics.

747. Germanicum; of Germany, in January, wherein the four general councils were received.

747. Cloveshoviense; of Cliff, or Cloveshou, also called of Abingdon, in September, wherein thirty canons were made, containing general advice to the bishops to fulfil their duties.

752 or 753. Moguntinum; of Mayence, wherein Lullus was appointed bishop of Mayence, and other bishops were confirmed in their dignities.

753. Vermeriense; of Verberia, wherein twenty-one canons were made, chiefly concerning marriage.

753. Metense; of Metz, a mixed assembly, wherein it was ordained that from thenceforth the pound should not contain more than twenty-two shillings, whereof the coiner should retain one, and return the others to those who furnished the bullion.

754. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, from 10th of February to 8th of August, against the worship of images.

755. Vernense; of Ver or Vern, between Paris and Compeigne, on discipline.

756. Anglicum; of England, by Cuthbert, archbishop of Canterbury, wherein it was ordained that the feast of St. Boniface, archbishop of Mayence, should be celebrated throughout England on the 5th of June.

756. Compendiense; of Compeigne, 22nd of June, chiefly concerning marriages.

756. Attiniacense; of Attigni, wherein an agreement was made relative to the funeral obsequies of the persons present.

766 or 767. Hierosolymitanum; of Jerusalem, in favour of holy images.

767. Gentiliacense; of Gentilli, near Paris, concerning images.

768 or 769. Ratisbonense; of Ratisbon, wherein the episcopal functions were forbidden to "Chorbishops."

769. Romanum; of Rome, 12th of April, wherein the false pope Constantine was condemned to penance, the acts of the council confirming his election were burnt, a decree was made touching the election of the pope, an ordinance was made that images should be honoured according to ancient tradition, and the council of Greece in 754, against them, was anathematised.

772. Dingolvingense; of Dilgelfind in Bavaria, 14th of October, on civil and ecclesiastical affairs.

774. Romanum; of Rome, wherein pope Adrian I. granted to Charlemagne the right of electing the Roman pontiff, and of investing all bishops.

777. Paderbornense; of Paderborn, wherein a great number of Saxons were baptized.

779. Duriense; of Duren in Germany, on discipline, tithes, &c.

780. Paderbornense, vel Luppiense; of Paderborn, or Lipstadt, where Charlemagne founded the bishopricks of Minden, Halberstad, Ferden, Paderborn, and Munster.

782. Coloniense; of Cologne: a mixed assembly, wherein Charlemagne received the submissions of the Saxons excepting Witikind.

782 and 785. Paderbornense; of Paderborn. Two mixed assemblies,

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wherein Charlemagne regulated the civil and ecclesiastical government of the Saxon republic.

786. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 1st of August, dissolved in consequence of the violence of the Iconoclasts and the soldiers.

787. NICÆNUM; of Nice, from 24th of September to 23rd of October, wherein the iconoclasts were anathematised, and the worship of holy images was re-established.

787. Calchutense; of Celchyth in Northumberland, in favour of the Nicene creed and the six general councils, the seventh being then unknown.

788. Ingelheimense; of Ingelheim, near Mayence, wherein Tassillon, duke of Bavaria, was condemned to enter a cloister.

791. Narbonense; of Narbonne, 27th of June, against Felix of Urgel.

792. Ratisbonense; of Ratisbon, about August, wherein Felix of Urgel was condemned, for maintaining the opinion that Christ was the Son of God by adoption only.

793. Verolamense; of Verulam, in August, when the Abbey of St. Albans was founded.

793. Hispanum; perhaps of Toledo, in favour of Elipand.

794. Francofordiense; of Frankfort on the Main, wherein Elipand of Toledo and Felix of Urgel were condemned; also concerning the worship of images.

796. Gallicanum; probably of Tours, wherein Joseph, bishop of Mans, was deposed.

796. Forojuliense; of Cividad di Friuli, before the 15th of April, on the Trinitarian controversy.

799 at the latest. Altinense; of Altino, concerning the violence of Charlemagne towards the clergy. This council has been generally attributed to the year 802.

799. Ratisbonense; of Risbach in the diocese of Ratisbon, 20th of January, on discipline.

799. Becanfeldense; of Beaconsfield in England, in the presence of king Quenulf, against usurpers of the possessions of the church.

799, or thereabouts. Finchalense; of Finklei in England, on discipline, chiefly concerning the observance of Easter.

799. Romanum; of Rome, wherein Felix of Urgel was excommunicated.

799. Urgellense; of Urgel, wherein Felix was persuaded to appear before the king, with permission to read in his presence those passages from the fathers which he deemed favourable to his opinion.

799. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, wherein Felix renounced his error.

800. Cloveshovense; of Cliff in England, wherein the faith as received from St. Gregory was recognised.

800. Romanum; of Rome, in December, for the examination of the accusations preferred against pope Leo III.

803. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, in October, wherein regulations were made concerning the bishops and the Benedictine monks.

803. Cloveshovense; of Cliff, 12th of October, by Adherald, archbishop of Canterbury, against the erection of an archiepiscopal see at Lichfield.

806. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein regulations were made for the consecration of an archimandrite.

807. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, 26th of January, wherein it was decided that tithes ought to be divided into four portions,—the first for the bishop, the second for the priests, the third for the poor, and the fourth for the repair of the church.

809. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in January, wherein the marriage of the emperor Constantine was declared to be valid.

809. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, in November, on the procession of the Holy Ghost.

812. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 1st of November, concerning overtures of peace made by the Bulgarians to the emperor Michael.

813. Arelatense; of Arles, 10th of May: Remense; of Rheims, in mid-

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May: Moguntiacum; of Mayence, 9th of June: Cabilonense; of Châlon-sur-Seine: and Turonense; of Tours: — five councils holden by order of Charlemagne, on ecclesiastical discipline.

813. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, in September, for the publication of the canons of the preceding council.

814. Noviomense; of Noyon, for regulating the limits of the dioceses of Noyon and Soissons.

814. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, about Christmas, by the patriarch Nicephorus, against the Iconoclasts, and on the worship of images.

815. ——————————————————, by the Iconoclasts, in February, wherein Nicephorus was deposed.

815. ——————————————————, in April, against the Catholics and decorations of churches.

816. Celichytense; of Celchyth, 27th of July, wherein eleven canons were made, in one of which it was ordained that all bishops should date their acts from the year of the Incarnation.

816. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, in October, for the regulation of canons and canonesses.

816. Romanum; of Rome, concerning the election of the pope.

817. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, wherein constitutions were made concerning the rule of St. Benedict.

821. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein the Catholics decided that they would not confer with the Iconoclasts.

822. Apud Theodonis Villam; of Thionville, on discipline.

822. Cloveshovense; of Cliff, concerning an usurpation of the lands of archbishop of Canterbury by king Cenolf.

822. Attinianense; of Attigni, wherein Louis le Débonnaire became reconciled to his three younger brothers.

823. Romanum; of Rome, wherein pope Paschal purged himself by oath of certain crimes preferred against him.

823. Compendiense; of Compeigne, concerning the ill usage of holy things.

824. Cloveshovense; of Cliff, in August, wherein a dispute between the bishop of Worcester and the monks of Berkeley, concerning the Monastery of Westbury, was determined.

825. Parisiense; of Paris, in November, against the breakers of images, the twelfth council of Nice, and the council of the Iconoclasts in 754.

825. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, 6th of December, being a continuation of the preceding council.

826. Ingelhenheimense; of Ingelheim on the Saltz, 1st of June, wherein many ambassadors were received from the pope, announcing the conversion of Harold, prince of Denmark.

826. Romanum; of Rome, 15th of November, on discipline.

827. Mantuanum; of Mantua, relative to the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Aquila.

829. Parisiense; of Paris, 6th of June, on the relative duties and powers of kings and bishops, in temporal and ecclesiastical affairs.

829. Moguntinum; of Mayence in June, wherein a monk of Fulda claimed to be released from monastic life, on the ground that he had entered it in his infancy without his own consent.

829. Vormatiense; of Worms, on divorce, trials for crimes, &c.

829. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, against images.

829. Lugdunense; of Lyons, against the Jews.

830. Noviomagense; of Nimeguen, wherein the bishop of Amiens was deposed.

831. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, wherein the empress Judith was declared innocent of the crimes imputed to her.

832. San-Dionysianum; of St. Denis, 1st of February, for the reformation of that monastery.

833. Compendiense; of Compeigne, 1st of October, wherein the emperor Louis was enjoined to do public penance, and was deposed.

834. San-Dionysianum; of St. Denis, 1st of March, wherein the emperor

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Louis was reconciled to the church, and his sword, but not his crown, was restored to him.

835. Apud Theodonis Villam; of Thionville, in February, wherein the previous proceedings against Louis were declared to be null, and the bishops of Lyons, Vienne, and Rheims, were deposed.

835. Stramiacense; of Cremieu in Dauphiny, or of Tramoye in Brescia, wherein Louis claimed the right of presentation to the sees of Lyons and Vienne.

836. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, 6th of February, concerning the restitution of ecclesiastical property.

837. ————————————————, 30th of April, on a dispute between the bishop of Mans and the Abbey of Anisole, or St. Cales, which claimed to be exempt from his jurisdiction.

838. Carisiacum; of Quiercy on Oise, 6th of September, wherein the Liturgical works of Amalarius were condemned.

839. Cabilonense; of Châlon on Seine, in October, wherein Louis le Débonnaire explained why he had given the realm of Aquitaine to his son Charles in preference to the children of Pepin.

840. Ingilhenheimense; of Ingelheim, 25th of August, wherein Ebbo, bishop of Rheims, was re-established.

841. Tauriacense; of Tauriac, wherein the success of the battle of Fontenai was declared to be a judgment of Heaven.

841. Turonense; of Tours, wherein it was ordained that the feast of the subvention of St. Martin should be annually celebrated throughout that province on the 12th of May; a rule still observed.

842. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 19th of February, in favour of the second council of Nice, and against the Iconoclasts.

842. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, assembled by kings Louis and Charles the Bald, to consider whether they should divide the portion of their brother Lothaire in France, which he had abandoned.

843. In Villa Colonia; of Coulène, near Mans, or of Coulaine in Touraine, on discipline.

843. Apud Lauriacum; of Loire, near Angers, in October, on the revolt of Lambert, earl of Nantes.

843. Germaniciense; of Germigni, on the reformation of the monastic order.

844. Apud Theodonis Villam; at Thionville, in October, wherein Lothaire, Louis, and Charles were reconciled.

844. Vernense; of Vern, in December, on discipline: the king was enjoined to observe peace towards his brothers.

845. Bellovacense; of Beauvais, in April, wherein Hincmar, a monk of St. Denis, was elected archbishop of Rheims.

845. Meldense; of Meaux, 17th of June, on discipline.

846. Parisiense; of Paris, 14th of February, relative to the re-appointment of Ebbo to the bishopric of Rheims: the privileges of Corbie were confirmed.

846. Senonense; of Sens, wherein Audradus Modicus was appointed a "Chorbishop."

847. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein the bishop of Syracuse was deposed.

847. Moguntinum; of Mayence, in September or October, against usurpers of ecclesiastical property, and on discipline.

848. ————————————————, in October, wherein the erroneous doctrines of Gotheschalc were condemned.

848. Lemovicense; of Limoges, where the canons of St. Martial obtained permission to embrace the monastic life.

848 at the latest. Britannicum; of Bretagne, against the reception of money by bishops for the appointment of priests.

848 at the latest. Romanum; of Rome, on the same subject.

848 at the latest. Rotonense; of Redon in Bretagne, wherein four bishops of that province were deposed, and the sees of Dol, Brieux, and Treguier were founded.

848. Lugdunense; of Lyons, wherein Usuard was appointed an abbot and archdeacon.

849. Carisiacense; of Quiercy on Oise, in April or May, where Gotheschalc was condemned.

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849. Carnotense; of Chartres, where Charles, a younger brother of Pepin, king of Aquitaine, assumed the cowl.
849. Parisiense; of Paris, about autumn, wherein a reproachful letter was written to the pretended king of Bretagne, and all the "Chorbishops" of France were deposed.
850. Ticinense, or Papiense; of Pavia, on discipline.
850. Apud Murittum; of Moret, in the diocese of Sens.
851. Benningdonense; of Beningdon in Mercia, 27th of March, in presence of king Bertulf, who, after treating of the affairs of the kingdom, granted ample privileges to the Monastery of Croyland.
852. Cordubense; of Cordova, against voluntary martyrs, and the worship of them.
852. Moguntinum; of Mayence, in May, on discipline.
853. Suessionense; of Soissons, 26th of April, wherein the appointment of Hincmar, bishop of Rheims, was declared lawful.
853. Francofurtense; of Frankfort on the Main, respecting the rights of the bishop of Osnaburg.
853. Carisiacense; of Quierey on Oise, against the doctrine of Gotheschalc.
853. Parisiense; of Paris, for the ordination of Eneas.
853. Vermeriense; of Verberia, in August, wherein the proccedings of the council of Soissons were approved.
853. Romanum; of Rome, 8th of December, on discipline.
855. Valentinum; of Valentia in Dauphiny, 8th of January, for the trial of the bishop of that town.
855. Ticinense, or Papiense; of Pavia, in February, on discipline, tithes, &c.
855. Apud Villam Bonoilum, or Bonogisilum; of Bonœuil, 25th of August, concerning a dispute between the bishop of Mans and the Abbey of Anisole or St. Cales.
855. Wintoniense; of Winchester, in November, in the presence of three kings of different provinces of England, wherein it was decided that a tenth part of the kingdom of Wessex should be granted to the church as a compensation for the ravages of the Normans.
857. Carisiacense; of Quierci, 25th of February, to remedy the evils of church and state.
857. Moguntinum; of Mayence, about October, concerning matters of ecclesiastical right.
858. Wormatiense; of Worms, in Lent, wherein the churches of Hamburgh and Bremen were united.
858. Carisiacense; of Quiercy on Oise, in March, wherein a letter was written to king Louis, accusing him of causing discontent against the government of king Charles.
858. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in favour of Ignatius, patriarch of C. P., who had been deposed, and against Photius, his successor.
859. Lingonense; of the Abbey of St. James, near Langres, 19th of April, on predestination, &c.
859. Metense; of Metz, 28th of May, to procure a peace between Charles the Bald, and Lothaire his nephew, and Louis the German.
859. Tullense; of Toul; or *apud Saponarias;* of Savonières, 14th of June, on matters of faith and doctrine.
860. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, 9th of January, against queen Thietburga, the wife of Lothaire.
860. Confluentinum; of Coblentz, 5th of June, wherein the five kings, Louis and Charles, and their three nephews, Louis, Lothaire, and Charles, made a promise of mutual aid.
860. Moguntinum; of Mayence, wherein the marriage of Abbo was declared null.
860. Romanum; of Rome, wherein pope Nicolas appointed legates to inquire the cause of the deposition of the patriarch Ignatius.
860. Tullense, or Tuciacense; of Tusey, in the diocese of Toul, from 22nd of October to 7th of November, against robbery, perjury, and other crimes, and on discipline.
861. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 25th of May, wherein

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Ignatius was again deposed, a decree was made in favour of images, and seventeen canons, chiefly relative to monks and monasteries.

861. Romanum; of Rome, wherein pope Nicolas declared in favour of Ignatius.

861. ————————, against John, bishop of Ravenna.

861. Suessionense; of Soissons, wherein Rothade, bishop of Soissons, was excommunicated.

861. Pistrense; of Pitres on the Seine, wherein the capitulary of Charles the Bald against robbers was published, and Rothade appealed to the pope.

862. Suessionense; of Soissons, wherein a bishop was appointed in the place of Rothade.

862. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, wherein Lothaire was permitted to contract a fresh marriage.

862. Romanum; of Rome, against the Theopaschists.

863. ————————, in favour of Ignatius, patriarch of Constantinople.

863. ————————, before June, relative to the proceedings of the last council of Soissons.

863. Metense; of Metz, about mid-June, in favour of the marriage of king Lothaire.

863. Vermeriense; of Verberia, 25th of October, wherein judgment was given against the bishop of Mans in his dispute with the Abbey of St. Cales.

863. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the proceedings of the council of Metz were quashed, and the bishops by whom it had been held were deposed.

864. Schirvanum; of Schirvan in Armenia, against the errors of Nestorius and Eutyches.

864. Pistrense; of Pitres, 25th of June, concerning the affairs of church and state.

864. Lateranense; of Latran, 1st of November, wherein the bishop of Porto was excommunicated.

865. Attiniacense; of Attigni, wherein king Lothaire was compelled to relinquish Valdrade, and to take back Thietburga, his first wife.

866. Ticinense; of Pavia, in Sexagesima week, in favour of the bishops of Treves and Cologne, who had been deposed.

866. Suessionense; of Soissons, 18th of August, wherein the clerks deposed by the council of Soissons, in 853, were re-established.

867. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, about January, wherein pope Nicolas was deposed and excommunicated.

867. Tricassinum; of Troyes, 25th of October, wherein the pope was requested not to interfere with the regulations made by his predecessors.

867. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 23rd of November, wherein Photius, patriarch of C. P., was deposed.

868. Wormatiense; of Worms, 16th of May, on discipline.

868. Romanum; of Rome, before August, wherein Photius was condemned, and his writings burnt.

868, or thereabouts. Gallicanum; of France and Burgundy, concerning the ordination of bishops named by the emperor.

868. Romanum; of Rome, 4th of October, wherein the cardinal Anastasius was condemned.

869. Vermeriense; of Verberia, 24th of April, against Hincmar, bishop of Laon.

869. Pistense; of Pitres, in August, concerning the affairs of church and state.

869. Metense; of Metz, 9th of September, wherein Charles the Bald was crowned king of Lorraine, after the death of his nephew Lothaire.

869. CONSTANTINOPOLITANUM; of Constantinople, the *eighth General council*, from 5th of October to 28th of February, wherein Photius was deposed, and Ignatius reinstated; the heretics, particularly the Monothelites and the Iconoclasts, were anathematised; and the seven general councils were approved.

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870. Viennense; of Vienne in Dauphiny, in April, on monastic privileges.
870. Attiniacum; of Attigni, in May, wherein king Charles condemned his son Carloman to prison.
870. Coloniense; of Cologne, 26th of September, on discipline.
870, or thereabouts. Spalatense; of Spalatro, wherein the use of the Selavonic language in divine service was forbidden.
871. Duziacense; of Douzi-les-Près, 5th of August, wherein Hincmar, bishop of Laon, was deposed.
871. Compendiense; of Compeigne, wherein the abettors of Carloman, who had rebelled against Charles the Bald, his father, were excommunicated.
872. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the emperor Louis was absolved from an oath which he had made not to take vengeance of the duke of Benevento for his imprisonment.
873. Silvanectense; of Senlis, wherein Carloman was deprived of his ecclesiastical dignity, and condemned to death.
873. Coloniense; of Cologne, 26th of September, wherein the statutes of Gonthier, archbishop of Cologne, in favour of the canons of that church, were confirmed.
874. Duziacense; of Douzi-les-Près, 13th of June, against incestuous marriages, and the usurpation of the goods of the church.
874. Ravennatense; of Ravenna, wherein a dispute between the doge o Venice and the patriarch Grado was terminated.
874. Remense; of Rheims, in July, on discipline.
875. Romanum; of Rome, wherein it was decided to elect Charles the Bald emperor.
876. Ticinense; of Pavia, in February, wherein Charles the Bald was recognised as emperor.
876. Romanum; of Rome, about mid-April, wherein a day was appointed for the bishop of Porto to appear before the pope.
876. Pontigonense; of Pontion, in the diocese of Châlon on Marne, 21st of June, wherein the election of the emperor was confirmed.
877. Ovetanum; of Oviedo, about the end of March, on discipline.
877. Compendiense; of Compeigne, 1st of May, when the church of Sts. Cornelius and Cyprian was dedicated.
877. Romanum; of Rome, in July: the election of the emperor Charles confirmed.
877. Ravennatense; of Ravenna, from 22nd of July to September, on discipline.
877. Compendiense; of Compeigne, 8th of December, wherein Louis le Bègue was crowned king of France.
878. In Neustria; against Hugh, the bastard of king Lothaire.
878. Romanum; of Rome, wherein Lambert, duke of Spoleto, was excommunicated.
878. Trecassinum; of Troyes, 11th of August, wherein it was ordained that the corpses of excommunicated persons should be exposed to beasts of prey, and not be buried; canons were made on discipline, &c.; and king Louis le Bègue was crowned.
879. Romanum; of Rome, 1st of May, wherein it was proposed to elect an emperor — Carloman, king of Bavaria, not being eligible.
879. ————————, in August, wherein Photius was recognised as patriarch of Constantinople.
879. Hierosolymitanum, Antiochenum, Alexandrinum; of Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria, in favour of the appointment of Photius to the see of Constantinople.
879. Romanum; of Rome, 15th of October, wherein Anspert, archbishop of Milan, was deposed.
879. Mantalense; of Mantaille, 15th of October, wherein the title of king was accorded to the duke of Boson.
879 Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, from November to 13th of March, concerning Photius, the Nicene creed, and the six general councils.
881. Apud Sanctum Macram; of Fimes, in the diocese of Rheims, 2nd of April, on discipline.

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886. Cabilonense; of Châlon on Seine, 18th of May, to regulate the affairs of the church.
887. Coloniense; of Cologne, 1st of April, against robbers of churches.
887. De Portu; of Port, near Nismes, 17th of November, wherein two bishops were deposed.
887. Urgellense; of Urgel, wherein the acts of the preceding council were confirmed.
887. Turonense; of Tours, about the middle of December, wherein it was decided, that the feast of the return of the relics of St. Martin should be celebrated on the 13th of December.
888. Moguntiacum; of Mayence, on discipline.
888. Agaunense; of Agaune, or St. Maurice, in Velais, wherein Rodolph was crowned king of Burgundy.
888. Metense; of Metz, on discipline.
889. Ticinense; of Pavia, wherein the election of Guy, king of Italy, was confirmed.
890. In civitate Vangionum, seu Wormatiense; of Worms.
890. Valentinum; of Valentia in Dauphiny, wherein Louis, son of Boson, was elected king.
890. Forcheimense; of Forcheim, in May, wherein the foundation of the Monastery of Herisiem was confirmed, and king Arnulph recognised his two bastards, Zwentibolde and Ratolde, as his successors, in default of lawful issue.
891. Magdunense; of Meun on Loire, wherein the archbishop of Sens was forbidden to appoint the abbot of St. Peter le Vif.
892. Viennense; of Vienne, against usurpers of the goods of the church.
893. Remense; of Rheims, 28th of January, wherein Charles, son of Louis le Bègue, was proclaimed king of France, and Baldwin, count of Flanders, was threatened with excommunication for having beaten a priest.
894. Cabilonense; of Châlon on Seine, 1st of May, wherein a monk was acquitted of having poisoned Adalgaire, bishop of Autun.
895. Triburiense; of Tribur, or Teuver, near Mayence, early in August at the latest, against criminal offences.
896, or the beginning of 897. Romanum; of Rome, when pope Stephen VI. caused the body of pope Formosus to be disinterred and mutilated, and deposed all those who had been ordained by him.
898. Romanum; of Rome, wherein pope Theodore reinstated those who had been deposed by the preceding council.
898. ——————, wherein the proceedings of the council under Stephen VI., in 896, were annulled.
898. Ravennense; of Ravenna, in favour of the preceding council.
900. Remense; of Rheims, 6th of July, wherein the murderers of archbishop Foulques were excommunicated.
900. Lateranense; of Latran, in August, wherein the bishop of Langres was restored to his see.
902. Attilianum; of Asille, or Asillan, in the diocese of Narbonne, wherein a decree was made relative to the church of St. Mary de Vic.
903. Forcheimense; of Forcheim, against Adalbert, count of Bamberg, who had pillaged the lands of the church of Wurtzburg.
906. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in January, by the patriarch Nicolas, against the marriage of the emperor Leo the Wise.
906. ——————————————, wherein Leo deposed Nicolas.
906. Barcinonense; of Barcelona, on discipline.
907. Apud S. Tiberium; of Tiberi in Languedoc, wherein the church of Ausonne was declared independent of that of Narbonne.
909. De Juncheriis; of Jonquières, 3rd of May, wherein count Suniarius was absolved.
909. Trosleianum; of Troli, near Soissons, 26th of June, concerning the state of the church.
911. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in May, wherein the patriarch Nicolas was restored.
916. Altheimense; of Altheim, wherein Erchanger, duke of Suabia, and

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his brother Berthold, were condemned to death for rebelling against king Conrad.

920. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in July, wherein a schism in that church was reconciled.

921. Trosleianum; of Troli, near Soissons, wherein a nobleman, who died whilst excommunicated, was absolved.

922. Confluentinum; of Coblentz, on discipline.

923. Remense; of Rheims, wherein it was ordained that those who were at the battle of Soissons should do penance for three Lents following.

927. Trevirense; of Treves, for the reformation of the clergy.

927. Trosleianum; of Troli, near Soissons, wherein the count of Ponthieu, who had been excommunicated, obtained absolution.

928. Grateleanum; of Gratley in England, wherein king Athelstan published many civil and ecclesiastical laws.

931, or thereabouts Altheimense; of Altheim, on discipline.

931. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 2nd of September, wherein the patriarch Tryphon signed his abdication.

932. Ratisbonense; of Ratisbon, 14th of January, wherein the people were instructed in their duties.

932. Erpfordiense; of Erford, in Germany, 1st of June, on discipline.

932. Dingolvinense; of Dingelfind, in the diocese of Ratisbon, for the reformation of the clergy.

935. Apud sanctam Macram; of Fimes, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property.

941. Suessionense; of Soissons, wherein Artaud, archbishop of Rheims, was deposed.

943. Landavense; of Llandaff, wherein king Nougui restored to bishop Patrick that which he had taken from his church of Llandaff.

946. Asturiense; of Astorga, 1st of September, } on discipline.
947. Narbonense; of Narbonne, 27th of March, }

947. Virdunense; of Verdun, in November, } in favour of Artaud,
948. Mosomense; of Mouson, 13th of January, } bishop of Rheims.

948. Ingelheimense; of Ingelheim, 7th of June or 9th of July, wherein king Louis complained of Hugh, count of Paris, who was excommunicated.

948. Laudunense; of Laon, wherein count Hugh was cited to account for the injuries done by him to king Louis and to the bishops.

948. Trevirense; of Treves, 6th of September, wherein count Hugh was excommunicated.

948. Londinense; of London, 8th of September, wherein Turketil was appointed abbot of Croyland.

949. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the pope confirmed the sentences pronounced against archbishop Hugh, and Hugh, count of Paris.

952. Augustanum; of Augsburg, 7th of August, on discipline, marriage, &c.

955. Landavense; of Llandaff, wherein the goods of certain persons who had slain a priest were confiscated.

958. Ingelenheimense; of Ingelheim, wherein a bishop of Saltzburg was appointed.

963. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein the marriage of the emperor Nicephorus Phocas with Theophanon, widow of the emperor of Rome, was confirmed.

963. Romanum; of Rome, from 6th to 22nd of November, wherein pope John XII. was deposed, and Leo VIII. appointed.

964. ——————————, 26th of February, wherein Leo VIII. was deposed.

964. ——————————, wherein Leo VIII. deposed Benedict V., who had been elected after the death of John XII.

967. ——————————, in January, in favour of the Abbey of Sublac, and wherein it is conjectured that the title of metropolis of all Venice was confirmed to the church of Grado.

967. Ravennense; of Ravenna, 20th of April, wherein the emperor Otto confirmed to the see of Rome the privileges conferred by his predecessors, and the deposition of Herold, archbishop of Saltzburg,

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and the foundation of the archbishopric of Magdeburg, were approved.

967, 968. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the bishopric of Meissen was founded.

968. Ravennense; of Ravenna, wherein an exchange between the churches of Halberstadt and Magdeburg was approved.

968. Romanum; of Rome, wherein pope John XIII. approved and ratified the foundation of the bishopric of Minden.

969. Anglicanum; of all England, by St. Dunstan, in the presence of king Edgar, on discipline.

969. A conference held at Constantinople between the Catholics and the Jacobites.

969. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the bishopric of Benevento was created an archbishopric.

971. ——— ———, 23rd of April, wherein the establishment of monks in lieu of canons in the Abbey of Mouson was confirmed.

971. Compostellanum; of Compostello, 29th of November, wherein the abbot of Montserrat was elected archbishop of Tarragona.

972. Apud Montem Sanctæ Mariæ; at Mount St. Mary, in Tardenois, in the diocese of Soissons, in May, wherein was read the bull of pope John XIII. for the introduction of monks into the Abbey of Mouson.

972. Ingelheimense; of Ingelheim, against Adalberon, nephew of the bishop of Augsburg.

973. Marzaliense; of Marzaille, in the diocese of Parma, now of Modena, the acts of which are not with certainty known.

975. Romanum; of Rome, wherein Boniface Franeou, who had usurped the Holy See, was excommunicated.

975. Remense; of Rheims, wherein the usurper of the see of Antioch was excommunicated.

978. Calnense; of Calne in England, wherein it was proposed to substitute secular clerks for monks, but St. Dunstan declared in favour of the latter.

979. Ingelheimense; of Ingelheim, on discipline.

987. Remense; of Rheims, wherein Arnulph, natural son of king Lothaire, was excommunicated.

988. ——— ———, 23rd of January, wherein the said Arnulph was elected archbishop of Rheims.

988. Landavense; of Llandaff, wherein Arthmail, king of Wales, was condemned to do penance for having slain his brother.

988. Silvanectense; of Senlis, in July, wherein the sentence of excommunication pronounced by Arnulph at Rheims, against those who had opposed him, was confirmed.

989. Romanum; of Rome, wherein Adalbert, bishop of Prague, requested permission to abdicate.

989, or thereabouts. Carrofense; of the Abbey of Charroux, in Poitou, 1st of June, against the brigands.

990, or thereabouts. Narbonense; of Narbonne, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property.

991. Remense; of Rheims, 17th of June, wherein Arnulph, archbishop of Rheims, was deposed.

992. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, wherein marriages were forbidden during Advent, from Septuagesima until Easter, and for fourteen days before the feast of St. John.

993. Lateranense; of Latran, 31st of January, where Udalric, bishop of Augsburg, was canonised. This is the first act of canonisation known.

993. Remense; of Rheims, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property.

994. Ansanum; of Anse, near Lyons, on discipline, &c.

995. Mosomense; of Mouson, 2nd of June, wherein Gerbert was prohibited from exercising his episcopal functions until the meeting of the council of Rheims appointed to be held in July.

996. Sm-Dionysianum; of St Denis, about May, concerning tithes.

996. Romanum; of Rome, against the usurpers of the possessions of the church of Cambray.

997. Ticinense; of Pavia, wherein Crescentius and the antipope John XVI. were excommunicated.

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998. Romanum; of Rome, 24th of April, against the marriage of king Robert.

998. Ravennense; of Ravenna, 1st of May, concerning the consecration of bishops, &c.

999. Gnesnense; of Gnesna, in Poland, wherein the emperor Otho III. appointed the church of Gnesna the metropolis of three bishoprics in Poland and Sclavonia.

1000, or thereabouts. Pictaviense; of Poitiers, 13th of January, on discipline.

1000. Magdeburgense; of Magdeburg, on Easter Monday, wherein the archbishop of Magdeburg was summoned to surrender the bishopric of Merseburg.

1001. Romanum; of Rome, 6th of January, wherein the bishop of Hildesheim was confirmed in the possession of the Monastery of Gandersheim.

1001. Poldense; of Polden, near Brandeburg, 22nd of July, wherein the archbishop of Mayence was suspended from his episcopal functions.

1001. Francofurtense; of Frankfort, wherein it was decided that neither the archbishop of Mayence nor the bishop of Hildesheim should exercise any right over the Abbey of Gandersheim until the octaves of the Pentecost in the following year.

1002. Romanum; of Rome, 3rd of December, concerning the jurisdiction of the pope over a monastery claimed by the bishop of Perouse.

1003. Theodonis Villæ; of Thionville, against the marriage of Conrad, afterwards duke of Carinthia, with Maud, daughter of Herman II., duke of Suabia.

1005. Constantiense; of Constance, against certain letters said to have been sent from heaven concerning a famine in Germany.

1005. Arneborchiense; of Arneberg in Brandeburg, against contracting unlawful marriages, selling Christians to the Gentiles, and violating the laws of justice.

1005. Tremoniense; of Dortmont in Westphalia, 7th of July, concerning marriages contracted within the third degree of consanguinity.

1007. Romanum and Francofurtense; of Rome and Frankfort, 1st of November, wherein the erection of the bishopric of Bamberg was confirmed.

1009. Ænhamense; of Enham in England, on the day of Pentecost, on reformation of manners, and on discipline. This council was properly a mixed assemblage of lay lords and bishops at the court of king Ethelred.

1009. Mediolanense; of Milan, wherein the archbishop of Milan anathematised Olderic, bishop of Asti, appointed by Henry II., king of Italy.

1012. Confluentinum; of Coblentz, against the bishops, who had rebelled against Henry II., king of Germany.

1014. Ravennense; of Ravenna, wherein Arnulph, brother of the emperor Henry II., was restored to that see.

1015. Remense; of Rheims, 12th of May, wherein the privileges of the Abbey of Mouson were confirmed.

1016. Ravennense; of Ravenna, 30th of April, wherein the clerks appointed by the usurper Adalbert were suspended.

1018. Noviomagense; of Nimeguen, 16th of March, concerning forms to be used during the celebration of mass.

1018. Goslariense; of Goslar, during Lent, concerning marriages.

1020. Bambergense; of Bamberg, wherein the privileges of that church were confirmed.

1020. Legionense; of Leon in Spain, 1st of August: a mixed assembly wherein seven articles were made concerning ecclesiastical, and forty-one concerning civil government.

1022. Ticinense, or Papiense; of Pavia, 1st of August, for the reformation of the clergy.

1022. Salegunstadiense of Selingstad, 11th of August, on discipline.

1022. Germanicum; perhaps of Aix-la-Chapelle.

1022. Aurelianense; of Orleans, wherein thirteen Manichæans were condemned to be burnt.

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1023. Moguntinum; of Mayence, in Pentecost, a national council of Germany, wherein many disorders were corrected, but Otto, earl of Hamerstein, refused to relinquish his wife Irmengarde.

1023, or thereabouts. Pictavense; of Poitiers, on a dispute between the clerks of Limoges and the monks of St. Martial, as to the rank to be allotted to that Saint in their Litaniês.

1023. Pampelonense; of Pampeluna, wherein an episcopal see was re-established in that city.

1024. Parisiense; of Paris, wherein the title of apostle was conferred on St. Martial of Limoges.

1025. Ansense; of Anse, wherein the bishop of Vienne rendered satisfaction for having appointed monks at Cluni, contrary to the canons.

1027. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, on discipline.

1027. Romanum; of Rome, 6th of April, on a dispute between the patriarchs of Aquila and of Grado.

1027. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, concerning donations to monasteries.

1027 or 1028. Carrofense; of Charroux in Poitou, against the Manichæans.

1028. Geitzletense; of Geislar, near Mayence, wherein a man purged himself by ordeal of the assassination of earl Sigefroy.

1029. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, against the patriarch of Antioch.

1029. Palithense; of Palith, near Mayence, wherein the archbishop of that church renounced to the bishop of Hildesheim the jurisdiction of the Monastery of Gandersheim.

1029. Lemovicense; of Limoges, wherein it was decided that St. Martial was an apostle.

1031. Bituricense; of Bourges, 1st of November, on discipline.

1031. Lemovicense; of Limoges, 18th of November, wherein the apostolacy of St. Martial was confirmed, and canons were made on discipline.

1034. Various councils were held this year in Aquitaine, and in the provinces of Arles and Lyons, for the establishment of peace, the increase of religion, and the prevention of crime.

1036. Triburiense; of Tribur or Teuver, near Mayence, a few days after Easter, on discipline.

1037. Trevirense; of Treves, 20th of October, for the translation of the relics of St. Maternus.

1038. Italicum; perhaps of Rome, wherein Bretislas, duke of Bohemia, was condemned to erect a monastery for having conveyed the relics of St. Adalbert from Gnesne to Prague.

1040. Venetum; of Venice, on discipline.

1041. Various councils were held in France this year; in one of which it was ordained that from Wednesday evening until Monday morning no one should take any thing by force, or revenge any injury.

1042. S. Ægidii; of St. Giles in Languedoc, 4th of September, on discipline: the "Trêve de Dieu" confirmed.

1043. Narbonensia duo; of Narbonne, 17th of March, and 8th of August: the first against usurpers of ecclesiastical property; in the second, the archbishop of Narbonne swore never again to wear military attire.

1043. Constantiense; of Constance, wherein Henry III. of Germany established throughout his kingdom "a public and universal peace."

1044. Romanum; of Rome, about the end of the year, wherein pope Benedict IX. revoked the decree whereby the church of Grado was declared suffragan to that of Aquila.

1046. Sutrinum; of Sutri, near Rome, about Christmas, wherein Gregory VI. renounced the popedom, and the law was renewed which declared that the pope should not be elected without the consent of the emperor.

1047. Romanum; of Rome, in January, against simony.

1047. Tulugiense; of Tuluje, in the diocese of Elne, 1st of June, wherein the "Trêve de Dieu" was confirmed.

1047. Germanicum; of Germany, against simony.

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1048. Senonense; of Sens, wherein the foundation of the Priory of St. Ayoul of Provence was confirmed.
1048. Wormatiense; of Worms, in December, wherein Bruno, bishop of Toul, was elected pope.
1049. Romanum; of Rome, 11th of April, } wherein the ordinances of the
1049. Ticinense; of Pavia, during Pentecost, } Simoniacs were declared void.
1049. Remense; of Rheims, 3rd of October, wherein it was forbidden for any bishops excepting the pope to assume the title of "Apostolic," some simonists were condemned, some bishops who did not attend the council were excommunicated, and some canons were made.
1409. Moguntinum; of Mayence, in November, against simony and the marriage of priests.
1049, or thereabouts. Rotomagense; of Rouen, against simony.
1050. Sipontinum; of Siponto, in Lent, wherein two archbishops guilty of simony were deposed
1050. Turonense; of Tours, } against the heresy of Berenger.
1050. Romanum; of Rome, 2nd of May, }
1050. Briotense; of Brienne in Normandy, wherein Berenger acknowledged the Catholic faith.
1050. Vercellense; of Verceil, 1st of September, wherein the book of John Scot upon the Eucharist was burnt, and the error of Berenger was again condemned.
1050. Parisiense; of Paris, 17th of October, wherein Berenger and his accomplices were again condemned.
1050. Coyacense; of Coyança in Spain, wherein canons were made concerning baptism, fasting on Fridays, &c.
1051. Augustanum; of Augsbourg, in February, wherein Humphry, archbishop of Ravenna, was absolved.
1051. Romanum; of Rome, after Easter, wherein the bishop of Verceil was excommunicated for adultery.
1051. Moguntinum; of Mayence, wherein the bishop of Spires was accused of adultery, and a decree was made against the marriage of priests.
1052. Bambergense; of Bamberg, wherein the privileges of that church were confirmed.
1053. Mantuanum; of Mantua.
1053. Romanum; of Rome, after Easter, in favour of the patriarch of Grado.
1054. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in June, wherein the papal legates were anathematised.
1054. Narbonense; of Narbonne, wherein the "Trêve de Dieu" was confirmed, and nineteen canons were made.
1054. Barcinonense; of Barcelona, 20th of November, against usurpers of the goods of the church.
1055. Moguntinum; of Mayence, in March, wherein Gebbehard, bishop of Eischstat, was elected pope under the name of Victor II.
1055. Florentinum; of Florence, about Pentecost, wherein many abuses were corrected, and the ordinances were renewed against alienating the property of the church.
1055. In Lugdunensi Gallia; on simony.
1055. Turonense; of Tours, wherein Berenger abjured his opinions and embraced the Catholic faith.
1055. Lexoviense; of Lesieux in Normandy, wherein Mauger, archbishop of Rouen, was deposed.
1055. Rotomagense; of Rouen, on the continence of priests, and observance of the canons.
1055. Narbonense; of Narbonne, 1st of October, wherein the usurpers of the possessions of the church of Ausonne were excommunicated.
1055, or thereabouts. Andegavense; of Anjou, against Berenger.
1056. Compostellanum; of Compostello, 15th of January, on discipline.
1056. Landavense; of Llandaff, wherein the royal family were excommunicated for an insult offered to the bishop of Llandaff.

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1056. Tolosanum; of Toulouse, 13th of September, concerning simony, the celibacy of ecclesiastics, usurpers of church property, &c.
1057. Coloniense; of Cologne, for reformation of the clergy.
1057. Romanum; of Rome, 18th of April, wherein the bishop of Narbonne was excommunicated for simony.
1057. Apud Fontanetum; of Fontaneto in the diocese of Navarre, wherein Arialde and Landolf were excommunicated for incontinence and simony.
1058. Senense; of Sienna, 28th of December, wherein Gerard, bishop of Florence, was elected pope (Nicholas II.).
1059. Sutrinum; of Sutri, in January, wherein the antipope, Benedict X., was deposed.
1059. Romanum; of Rome, 13th of April, concerning the election of the pope, on discipline, &c.
1059. Melfitanum; of Melf, about May, wherein the Normans and pope Nicholas I. became reconciled.
1059. Beneventanum; of Benevento, 1st of August, by pope Nicholas, to whom the Normans rendered great service, by beginning to deliver Rome from the petty lords who had long tyrannised there.
1059. Arelatense; of Arles, against the archbishop of Narbonne.
1059 or 1060. Spalatense; of Spalatro, wherein the decrees of the last Roman council were published.
1060. Viennense; of Vienne, 31st of January, } against simony, and the in-
1060. Turonense; of Tours, } continence of the clergy.
1060, or thereabouts. Tolosanum; of Toulouse.
1061. Romanum; of Rome, against simony: the pope confirmed to Edward, king of England, the privileges granted to his predecessors.
1061. Basileense; of Basle, in October, wherein Cadalous, bishop of Parma, was elected pope.
1061. Slesvicense; of Sleswie, concerning the qualifications of the bishops to be appointed to the new sees established in Denmark.
1062. Andegavense; of Angers, 4th of April, against Berenger.
1062. Aragonense; of St. John de la Pegna, 25th of June, wherein it was decided that the bishops of Arragon should be elected from the monks of that monastery.
1062. Osboriense; of the Castle of Osbor, 27th of October, in favour of pope Alexander II, and against the antipope Cadalous.
1062. Lucense; of Lucca, 12th of December, wherein Cadalous was anathematised, and the abbess of Lucca was absolved.
1063. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the bishop of Florence was accused of simony, and twelve canons were made.
1063. Jacetanum; of Jaeca in Arragon, wherein the episcopal see was transferred from Huesca to Jacca, and regulations were made on manners and discipline.
1063. Cabilonense; of Châlon on Seine, wherein many abuses were corrected, and the jurisdiction of Cluni was confirmed.
1065. Romanum; of Rome, on the degrees of consanguinity in marriages.
1065. Londinense; of London, wherein king Edward granted full immunity to the Abbey of Westminster.
1066. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, against incestuous marriages.
1067. ——————————————, against such as, being affianced to one person, married another.
1067. Mantuanum; of Mantua, wherein pope Alexander was acquitted of simony, and his election was confirmed.
1068. Leirense; of the Monastery of Leira, wherein the privileges of that house were confirmed.
1068. Gerundense; of Gironne, wherein the "Trêve de Dieu," was confirmed, and fourteen canons were made.
1068. Barcinonense; of Barcelona, wherein continence was ordained to the clergy, and it was proposed to substitute the Roman ritual for the Gothic.
1068. Auscense; of Auch, wherein it was ordained that the churches of that diocese should pay a fourth of their tythes to the cathedral.

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1068. Tolosanum; of Toulouse, against simony.

1069, or thereabouts. Spalatense; of Spalatro, wherein the Dalmatians were forbidden to use the Sclavonic language in the celebration of divine service.

1069. Moguntinum; of Mayence, in October, wherein king Henry was forbidden to repudiate Bertha, his wife.

1070. Ansanum; of Anse in the diocese of Lyon.

1070. Wintoniense; of Winchester, in the octave of Easter, wherein William the Conqueror deposed Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, and other bishops and abbots. Ordericus Vitalis confounds this council with that of Windsor, holden in Pentecost in the same year, in which, according to Hoveden, William filled the sees of those whom he had deposed at Winchester. Two other councils were this year holden by order of king William; one in England, and one in Normandy: in the first, Ageleric of Sussex and other abbots were deposed; and in the second, Lanfranc was compelled to pass over into England, to fill the see of Canterbury.

1070. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the foundation of the Monastery of Vissegrad, near Prague, was approved.

1071. Moguntinum; of Mayence, concerning Charles de Thuringia, whom the clergy of Constance refused to accept as their bishop.

1072. Cabilonense; of Chalon on Seine, 2nd of March, on a dispute between the bishop of Valence and the canons of Romans.

1072. Anglicanum; of England, from Easter to Pentecost, wherein the primacy was confirmed to Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury.

1072. Rotomagense; of Rouen, wherein twenty-four canons were made, concerning baptism, the Eucharist, holy water, marriage, &c

1072. Romanum; of Rome, wherein Godfrey of Chastillon was excommunicated.

1073. Erpfordiense; of Erford, 10th of March, to divide the tythes of Thuringia between king Henry and the archbishop of Mayence.

1073. Rotomagense; of Rouen, in the presence of king William, concerning a tumult in the church of St. Ouen, on the 24th of August

1073. Pictaviense; of Poictiers, to compel William, earl of Poictiers, to relinquish Hildegarde of Burgundy, his wife.

1073. Cabilonense; of Chalon on Seine, 19th of October, wherein a bishop of Die was appointed.

1073. Erpfordiense; of Erford, in October, concerning the tythes of Thuringia.

1074. Pictaviense; of Poictiers, 13th of January, concerning the Eucharist.

1074. Romanum; of Rome, in the first week of Lent, against simony.

1074. Rotomagense; of Rouen, on discipline.

1074, or thereabouts. Parisiense; of Paris, wherein the abbot of Pontoise was abused and beaten for defending the decree of Gregory VII., which forbade persons to hear the mass said by incontinent priests.

1075. Romanum; of Rome, from 24th to the last day of February, against the investitures and incontinence of priests.

1075, or thereabouts. Anglicanum generale; a general council of England, wherein it was decided that such nuns as had assumed the veil as a security against the insults of the Normans, might re-enter the world.

1075. Londinense; of all England, wherein the ancient canons touching the rank of bishops were renewed, and superstitions, divinations, &c. were forbidden.

1075. Spalatense; of Spalatro, in November, on discipline.

1076. Wormatiense; of Worms, 23rd of January, wherein pope Gregory VII. was deposed by king Henry IV.

1076. Romanum; of Rome, in the first week of Lent, wherein Henry IV., king of Germany, was excommunicated, and his subjects were absolved from their allegiance; the first sentence of the kind ever pronounced.

1076. Wintoniense; of Winchester, 1st of April, } on discipline.
——————————— in Pentecost, }

1076. Apud Oppenheim; between Mayence and Worms, a mixed assembly

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for the election of a king of Germany in the place of Henry; but not agreeing, Henry was subsequently absolved.

1076. Triburiense; of Tribur or Teuver, near Mayence, 16th of October, another mixed assembly for the deposition of king Henry.

1076. Salonitanum; of Salona in Dalmatia, in October, wherein Demetrius, king of Dalmatia, was crowned.

1077. Foracheimense; of Forcheim in Franconia, 13th of March, wherein Rodolph, duke of Swabia, was elected king of Germany, in the place of Henry IV.

1077. Divionense; of Dijon, in July, against simony.

1077. Augustodunense; of Autun, 10th August, wherein the bishop of Rheims was suspended from exercising his episcopal functions.

1077. Bisuldinense; of the Castle of Besalu in Catalonia, wherein the archbishop of Narbonne was deposed for simony.

1078. Pictaviense; of Poictiers, 15th of January, on discipline.

1078. Londinense; of London, wherein Bath, Lincoln, Exeter, Chester, and Chichester were made episcopal cities, and Wulstan, bishop of Worcester, was deposed for ignorance.

1078. Romanum; of Rome, in the first week of Lent, wherein it was resolved that legates should be sent into Germany, to hold a general assembly, and to re-establish peace there, and the Normans who had pillaged the lands of St. Peter were excommunicated.

1078. ——————; in November, wherein Berenger made a profession of faith, the emperor of Constantinople was excommunicated, the deputies of Henry and Rodolph declared that their masters had used no fraud to prevent the conference of the legates in Germany, and regulations were made for the advantage of the church.

1079. Armoricanum; against the absolution of public offenders who persevered in their vices.

1079. Romanum; of Rome, in February, wherein Berenger made a profession of faith concerning the Eucharist, and the deputies of king Rodolph complained of the violence of king Henry in Germany.

1079. Tolosanum; of Toulouse: wherein the bishop of Albi was deposed for simony.

1079. Ultrajectense; of Utrecht, wherein the partisans of the emperor Henry IV. excommunicated pope Gregory VII.

1079, or the beginning of 1080. Lugdunense; of Lyons, wherein the bishop of Rheims was deposed.

1080. Romanum; of Rome, which ended on the 7th of March, wherein Henry was deposed and excommunicated, and Rodolph was declared king, the investiture of laymen was forbidden, and several bishops were excommunicated.

1080. Wurtzeburgense; of Wurtzbourg, wherein Henry IV. was reconciled to the church, but was not re-established on his throne.

1080. Burgense; of Burgos in Old Castile, wherein it was ordained that the Roman ritual should be substituted in Spain, for that of the Goths.

1080. Meldense; of Meaux, wherein the bishop of Soissons was deposed.

1080. Julioboneuse; of Lillebonne in Normandy, during Pentecost, in the presence of William the Conqueror, wherein numerous canons were made.

1080. Moguntinum; of Mayence, during Pentecost, wherein the partisans of Henry IV. condemned pope Gregory VII., and confirmed the election of the antipope Guibert.

1080. Avenioncnse; of Avignon, wherein the usurper of the see of Arles was deposed, and three bishops were appointed.

1080. Brixinense; of Brixen in the Tyrol, 23rd of June, wherein Gregory VII. was deposed, and the bishop of Ravenna was elected pope under the name of Clement III.

1080. Burdigalense; of Bordeaux, wherein Berenger made an exposition of his faith.

1080, or thereabouts. Carrofonse; of Charroux, in Poiteau, wherein the abbot of St. Maixent complained that the earl Gui-Geoffry had disposed of the goods of that church to the abbot of Moutier-Neuf.

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1081. Santonense; of Saintes, in January, concerning the title of metropolitan assumed by the bishop of Dol.

1081. Ticinense; of Pavia, in March, wherein the election of the antipope Guibert was confirmed.

1081. Romanum; of Rome, 4th of May, wherein the emperor Henry and his party were again excommunicated, and the deposition of the archbishops of Arles and Narbonne was confirmed.

1081. Exolidunense; of Issoudun, 18th of March, wherein the clerks of Issoudun, and the canons of St. Martin of Tours, were excommunicated, and Rodolph, archbishop of Tours, was deposed.

1082. Meldense; of Meaux, wherein Robert, abbot of Rebais, was elected bishop of Meaux.

1083. Romanum; of Rome, 20th of November.

1084. ——————————, against the antipope Guibert, the emperor Henry, and their partisans.

1085. ——————————, in January, wherein the excommunication pronounced by Gregory VII. against the emperor was declared null.

1085. Gerstungense; of Gerstungen in Thuringia, on the dispute between the emperor and the pope.

1085. Quintiliburgense; of Quedelimbourg, in Easter week, wherein the ordinations made by excommunicated persons were declared void, the antipope Guibert and eleven bishops were anathematised, and ordinances were made on discipline.

1085. Moguntinum; of Mayence, 29th of April, wherein Guibert was recognised as the lawful pope, and the deposition of Gregory was confirmed.

1085. Compendiense; of St. Cornelius of Compiegne, wherein the abbot of Corbic was deposed, and the privileges of the church of St. Cornelius were confirmed.

1087. Capuanum; of Capua, 21st of March, wherein Didier, abbot of Mont-Cassin, accepted the popedom.

1087. Beneventanum: of Benevento, in August, wherein Guibert was deposed, and the bishop of Lyons and the abbot of Marscilles were excommunicated.

1088. Fuselense; of Huzillos, near Palentia, in Spain, wherein the bishop of Compostella was accused of high treason and imprisoned.

1089. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the pope confirmed the statutes made by his predecessors.

1089. Melfitanum; of Melfe, 10th of September, wherein duke Roger did homage to the pope, and sixteen canons were made against simony and the incontinence of clerks.

1089. Santonense; of Saintes, 4th of November, wherein the bishop of Oleron was appointed archbishop of Bordeaux.

1090. Tolosanum; of Toulouse, in spring, wherein divers abuses were corrected, and a legation was sent to Toledo to re-establish religion.

1091. Narbonense; of Narbonne, 19th of March, in favour of the Abbey of Grasse, and against simony.

1091. Beneventanum; of Benevento, 28th of March, against Guibert and his partisans.

1091. Legionense; of Leon, wherein the proceedings of the council of Huzillos in 1088 were annulled, the deposition of the bishop of Compostella was confirmed, and it was ordained that the Liturgy of St. Isidore should be made conformable to that of Rome, and that the Gaulish writing should be substituted for that of the Goths in the books of the church.

1091 or 1092. Stampense; of Etampes, on the election of the abbot of St. Quentin to the bishoprick of Chartres.

1092, or thereabouts. Suessionense, of Soissons, wherein Roscelin abjured his error concerning the Trinity.

1092. Szabolchense of Szabolchs in Hungary, wherein a code of laws, ecclesiastical and civil, was compiled.

1093. Remense; of Rheims, before Easter, wherein Robert, earl of Flanders, was compelled to resign the appointment of clerks, and pope Urban II. promised a bishop to the clergy of Arras.

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1093. Trojanum; of Troic, 11th of March, concerning marriages: the "Truce of God" confirmed.

1093. Cantuariense; of Canterbury, 4th of November, for the consecration of Anselm, archbishop of that province. On the remonstrance of Thomas, archbishop of York, the term "Primatial," instead of "Metropolitan," was inserted in the decree of election.

1094. Rokinghamiæ; of Rockingham Castle, 11th and 12th of March, wherein it was decided that the archbishop of Canterbury should not promise obedience to, or request the pall from pope Urban II. without the king's consent.

1094. Moguntinum; of Mayence, in Midlent.

1094. Constantiense; of Constance, against simony and incontinence: regulations were made for the observance of Easter and Pentecost.

1094. Remense; of Rheims, 17th of September, on the marriage of king Philip with Bertrade.

1094. Augustodunense; of Autun, 16th of October, wherein the sentence of excommunication was renewed against the emperor Henry and the antipope Guibert, and king Henry was excommunicated for having espoused Bertrade during the life of Bertha, his first wife.

1095. Placentinum; of Plaisance in Lombardy, from 1st to 7th of March, wherein the empress Praxes complained against her husband, the emperor Henry; Philip, king of France, obtained a postponement of his sentence until Pentecost; the emperor of Constantinople demanded aid against the Infidels; the heresy of Berenger, and the clergy guilty of simony and incontinence were condemned; and other regulations were made.

1095. Anglicanum; of England, in the third week of Lent, against Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, who had received the pall from Urban II. without the king's consent.

1095. Claromontanum; of Clermont in Auvergne, from 18th to 28th of November, wherein the councils held by pope Urban at Melfe, Benevento, Troie, and Plaisance, were confirmed, and many new canons were made.

1096. Rotomagense; of Rouen, in February, wherein the decrees of the council of Clermont were confirmed, and other canons were made; one of which prohibits the wearing of long hair.

1096. Turonense; of Tours, in the third week of Lent, wherein the decrees of the council of Clermont were confirmed, and the pope refused to absolve king Philip.

1096. Nemausense; of Nimes, from 6th to 14th of July, wherein the council of Clermont was confirmed, and king Philip was absolved, on promising to relinquish his wife Bertrade.

1097. Hiberniense; of Ireland, on the raising the church of Waterford into a bishoprick.

1097. Sanctoniense; of Saintes, 2nd of March, wherein it was decreed that fasts should be observed on the eves of the feasts of the Apostles.

1097. Remense; of Rheims, wherein the abbot of St. Remi was condemned to render obedience to the abbot of Marmoutiers.

1097. Gerundense; of Gironne, 13th of December, for the maintenance of ecclesiastical liberties.

1098. Romanum; of Rome, 7th of August, by the schismatics, to increase their partisans.

1098. Barense; of Bari, 1st of October, concerning the Holy Ghost.

1099. Romanum; of Rome, 25th of April, on discipline.

1099. Audomarense; of St. Omer, 14th of July, on the observance of the "Truce of God."

1100. Lambethense; of Lambeth, wherein Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, proved that she had not entered the religious life (the objection opposed to her marriage with king Henry I.) by her own choice, or by the vow of her parents.

1100. Valentinum; of Valence, 30th of September, wherein the bishop of Autun was suspended for simony.

1100. Melphitanum; of Melfe, in October, wherein the town of Benevento was excommunicated.

1100. Pictaviense; of Poitiers, 18th of November, on discipline.

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1100. Ansanum; of Anse, wherein the archbishop of Lyons demanded a subsidy to defray his expenses to Jerusalem, and those who, having assumed the Cross, neglected to fulfil their vow, were excommunicated.

1102. Romanum; of Rome, in March, wherein the sentence of excommunication pronounced against the emperor Henry by popes Gregory VII. and Urban II. was renewed, and an anathema was uttered against heresy in general.

1103. Londinense; of all England, in September, against simony, and on discipline.

1103. Mediolanense; of Milan, wherein a priest accused the archbishop of simony, and endeavoured to prove his accusation by ordeal.

1104. Romanum; of Rome, in Lent, wherein Bruno, archbishop of Treves, was reprimanded for receiving investiture from the emperor Henry.

1104. Trecense; of Troyes, 2nd of April, wherein the bishop of Senlis was acquitted of the sale of holy orders; and Godfrey, abbot of Nogent, was named bishop of Amiens.

1104. Balgenciacense; of Beaugenci, 30th of July, wherein king Philip and Bertrade promised to live separate until they had obtained a dispensation from the pope.

1104. Parisiense; of Paris, 2nd of December, wherein the king and Bertrade were absolved.

1105. Romanum; of Rome, 26th of March, wherein the earl of Mellent and his accomplices were excommunicated for supporting the right of the king of England to invest bishops.

1105. ————————, in May, wherein the archbishop of Milan was restored to his see.

1105. Quintiliburgense, vel Northusense; of the Abbey of Quedlimbourg, or of Northausen in Thuringia, 29th of May, against simony and the incontinence of priests: the "Truce of God" was confirmed, the schismatic bishops were deposed, and king Henry V., who had rebelled against the emperor his father, declared that he had accepted the sceptre against his own will, and was willing to surrender it.

1105. Remense; of Rheims, 2nd of July, wherein Odo, abbot of Tournay, was appointed bishop of Cambray.

1105. Conventus Moguntinus; the Diet of Mayence, assembled on Christmas-day, wherein the anathema against the emperor, the antipope Guibert, and their adherents, was renewed, the former was deposed, and Henry his son crowned by the archbishop of Mayence, on the day of the Epiphany.

1105. Florentinum; of Florence, against the bishop of that city, who averred that Antichrist was already born.

1106. Pictaviense; of Poitiers, 25th of June, wherein the crusade was published, and other ecclesiastical affairs were transacted.

1106. Lexoviense; of Lisieux, in October, assembled by Henry I., king of England. The regulations of this council were rather civil than ecclesiastical, and the lay lords present were more numerous than the bishops.

1106. Guastallense; of Guastalla, on the Po, 22nd of October, wherein it was ordained that the province of Emilia should not continue subject to the metropolitan of Ravenna, favour was shown to the bishops appointed during the schism, and laymen were forbidden to perform investitures.

1107. Trecense; of Troyes, about the feast of the Ascension, wherein Pascal II. exhorted the people to the crusade, the violators of the "Truce of God" were excommunicated, and the marriage of Louis le Gros with Lucienne of Rochfort was declared invalid.

1107. Londinense; of London, 1st of August, wherein the homage of bishops was granted to the king, but investiture by cross and ring was forbidden.

1107. Ierosolymitanum; of Jerusalem, wherein the patriarch Ebremar was appointed bishop of Cæsarea.

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1108. Londinense; of London, 24th of May, on discipline.

1108. Beneventanum; of Benevento, 12th of August, on the investitures and habits of clerks.

1110. Romanum; of Rome, 7th of March, wherein the decrees against investitures, and the canons forbidding laymen to dispose of the property of the church, were renewed. Councils were also held this year at Clermont in Auvergne, during Pentecost; at Toulouse, soon afterwards; and at St. Bennet on Loire, 1st of October.

1110. Colognense; of Cologne, wherein Guibert, founder of the Monastery of Gembloux, was canonised.

1110. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, against the heresy of the Bogomiles. The emperor Alexis Comnena also published therein a constitution respecting the elections and duties of bishops.

1111. Verulanum; of Veroli, wherein the archcanon of St. Paternus recognised the jurisdiction of his diocesan bishop.

1111. Lateranense; of Latran, on the 12th of February, wherein Henry V., instead of resigning the right of investiture as he previously agreed to do, took prisoner the pope, and, on the 11th of April following, compelled him to sign a treaty whereby the regalia were left in possession of the clergy, and the king resumed his right.

1112. ——————————————, from 18th to 23d of March, wherein Pascal II. revoked the privilege of investiture.

1112. Ansanum; of Anse, wherein the bishops of the province of Sens refused to recognise the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Lyons.

1112. Viennense; of Vienne, 16th of September, wherein it was declared to be heretical to receive investiture from a layman, and king Henry was anathematised.

1112. Aquense; of Aix in Provence, wherein it was ordained that the archbishop of Aix should receive the fourth part of all the ecclesiastical revenues of his archbishoprick.

1112, or thereabouts. Ierosolymitanum; of Jerusalem, wherein the emperor Henry V. was excommunicated.

1114. Strigoniense; of Gran, or Strigonia, about January, on discipline.

1114. Vindsoriense; of Windsor, 26th of April, wherein Ralph, bishop of Rochester, was elected archbishop of Canterbury.

1114. Cyperanum, or Ceperanum; of Ceperano, 12th of October, wherein the archbishop of Benevento was deposed, and the pope gave the investitures of the duchies of Calabria and Pouille to William, son of earl Roger.

1114. Legionense; of Leon, 18th of October, on discipline.

1114. Palentinum; of Palentia, 25th of October, wherein the marriage of Alfonsus, king of Arragon, was declared to be invalid.

1114. Compostellanum; of Compostello, 17th of November, on discipline.

1114. Bellovacense; of Beauvais, 6th of December, wherein the emperor Henry and Thomas of Marly were excommunicated, the decrees touching the conservation of ecclesiastical property and other points of discipline were renewed.

1115. Suessionense; of Soissons, 6th of January, when the brethren of the Chartreuse were desired to send before the council the bishop of Amiens, who had retired into their house.

1115. Remense; of Rheims, 28th of March, by the legate Conon, wherein the emperor Henry was again excommunicated, and the bishop of Amiens was sent back to his see. Two other councils were held this year by the same legate; at Cologne, on the 19th of April, and at Châlon on Marne, on the 12th of July; in both of which the emperor was excommunicated; and in the latter several bishops and abbots of Normandy were deposed, but were reinstated on remonstrance made to the pope by king Henry I. of England.

1115. Trenorchiense; of Tournus, 15th of August, on a dispute between the canons of St. John of Besançon and the canons of St. Stephen in the same town.

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1115. Trojanum; of Troie in la Pouille, 24th of August, wherein the "truce of God" was re-established for three years.
1115. Ovetanum; of Oviedo, against robbers and violators of churches.
1115. Coloniense; of Cologne, at Christmas, wherein the excommunication against the emperor Henry was renewed.
1115. Syriacum; of Syria, after Christmas, wherein Arnulph, patriarch of Jerusalem, was deposed.
1116. Lateranense; of Latran, 5th of March, wherein Pascal II. condemned the privilege of investiture extorted by the emperor, and his excommunication was confirmed.
1116. Salisberiense; of Salisbury, 20th of March, in the presence of king Henry I., wherein an attempt was made to compel Thurstan, archbishop of York, to promise obedience to the archbishop of Canterbury.
1116. Lingonense; between Lux and Til-Châtel, in the diocese of Langres, now of Dijon, 8th of June, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property.
1116. Divionense; of Dyon, wherein the canons of St. Stephen were ordained to return to that church, which they had abandoned.
1117. Mediolanense; of Milan, in February, for the reformation of manners.
1117. Beneventanum; of Benevento, in April, wherein the archbishop of Braga was excommunicated for having crowned the emperor at Rome during the pope's retreat to Mont-Cassin.
1118. Tolosanum; of Toulouse, about February, wherein it was decided to send aid into Spain to Alfonsus, king of Arragon, who had gained a battle against the Moors on the 6th of December.
1118. Capuanum; of Capua, wherein the emperor Henry and the anti-pope Bourdin were excommunicated.
1118. Rotomagense; of Rouen, 7th of October, or 5th of November, wherein Henry, king of England, treated with the lords and the archbishop of Canterbury concerning the peace of the realm, whilst Geoffry, bishop of Rouen, treated of the affairs of the church.
1118. Viennense; of Vienne.
1119. Beneventanum; of Benevento, 10th of March, against those who ravaged the country and despoiled the churches.
1119. Coloniense; of Cologne, wherein the excommunication of the emperor Henry V. was published.
1119. Fritizlariense; of Fritzlar in Hessia, 28th of July, wherein the excommunication against the emperor was renewed.
1119. Tolosanum; of Toulouse, 8th of July, on discipline.
1119. Remense; of Rheims, from the 19th to the 30th of October, wherein Louis le Gros made complaint respecting Normandy, whereof the king of England had deprived his nephew, and decrees were made against simony, investitures, the usurpations and incontinence of ecclesiastics, and concerning baptism, unction, and sepulture.
1119. Rotomagense; of Rouen, in November, against the incontinence of priests.
1120. Bellovacense; of Beauvais, from the 18th to the 29th of October, wherein St. Arnulph of Soissons was canonised.
1120. Neopolitanum; of Naplouse in Palestine, for the reformation of manners, and on discipline.
1122. Suessionense; of Soissons, wherein Abelard was compelled to burn his book concerning the Trinity.
1122. Vormatiense; of Worms, 8th of September, wherein the emperor renounced the right of investiture.
1123. Lateranense; of Latran, the ninth general council, from 18th of March to 5th of April, on discipline.
1124. Several councils were held in France this year by the legate, Peter of Leon; namely, at Chartres, Clermont, Beauvais, and Vienne.
1125. Londinense, or Westmonasteriense; of Westminster, 8th or 9th of September, on discipline, and against the incontinence of priests.

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1127. Wormaticnse; of Worms, in April, on the election of Godfrey archbishop of Treves.

1127. Londinense, or Westmonasteriense; of London, or Westminster, for the reformation of manners.

1127, or thereabouts. Nannetense; of Nantes, wherein the custom of the lord taking the property of a person dying without issue was abolished, and rules were made on discipline.

1127. Trojetanum; of Troie, in November, wherein the excommunication pronounced against Roger, for assuming the title of duke of Pouille and of Calabria, was confirmed.

1128. Trecense; of Troyes in Champagne, 13th of January, concerning the rule and habit to be given to the Knights Templars.

1128. Ravennense; of Ravenna, wherein the patriarchs of Aquila and of Venice, or of Grado, were deposed.

1128. Rotomagense; of Rouen, in October, on discipline.

1128. Papiense; of Pavia, wherein the archbishop of Milan was excommunicated, for having crowned Conrad, king of Italy, as duke of Franconia.

1129. Parisiense; of Paris, on the reformation of monasteries.

1129. Catalaunense; of Châlons on Marne, 2nd of February, wherein Henry of Verdun abdicated that bishoprick.

1129. Palentinum; of Palentia in Leon, in the first week of Lent, on the abuses of the times.

1129. Londinense; of London, 1st of August, wherein the bishops who had received money from incontinent priests, instead of punishing them, were rebuked.

1130. Aniciense; of Puy in Velay, about March or April, on the double election of Innocent II. and of Anaclet II. to the popedom.

1130. Stampense; of Etampes, in April, on the same subject.

1130. Herbipolense; of Wurtzbourg, in October, wherein Innocent II. was recognised as pope.

1130. Claromontanum; of Clermont in Auvergne, wherein the envoys from king Lothaire were received, and thirteen canons were made.

1130. Carrionense; in Leon, wherein a judgment was given in favour of the Abbey of Cluni, against the monks of St. Facond in the diocese of Burgos.

1131. Leodiense; of Liege, 29th of March, wherein Otto, bishop of Halberstat was re-established.

1131. Remense; of Rheims, 19th of October, wherein the election of pope Innocent was confirmed, and seventeen canons were published, in one of which, canons regular and monks are forbidden to act as pleaders or physicians, and in another tournaments are prohibited.

1131. Moguntinum; of Mayence, wherein Bruno resigned the see of Strasbourg.

1132. Placentinum; of Plaisance.

1132. Creissanum; of Creixan in the territory of Narbonne, 5th of December, wherein a sanctuary was established at Creixan.

1133. Jotrense; of the Abbey of Jouarre in the diocese of Meaux, wherein the murderers of the prior of St. Victor were excommunicated.

1134. Pisanum; of Pisa, 30th of May, wherein Peter, bishop of Leon, was again excommunicated.

1136. Londinense; of London, in January, on the necessities of the church and state.

1136. Northamptoniense; of Northampton, 29th of March, wherein the archdeacon Robert was elected bishop of Exeter.

1136. Burgense; of Burgos, in October, for the introduction of the Roman ritual in divine service, and to reconcile the kings of Navarre and Castile.

1137. Melfense; of Melfe, 18th of July, wherein the abbot and monks of Mont-Cassin were reconciled to pope Innocent II.

1138. Londinense; of London, 13th of December, on discipline.

1139. LATERANENSE; of Latran, the *tenth general council*, 20th of April, for the re-union of the church: thirty canons were made, similar to those of the council of Rheims in 1131.

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1139. Vintoniense; of Winchester, 29th of August, by Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, against king Stephen, his brother, who had required the bishops of Ely, Lincoln, and Salisbury to surrender their castles.

1140. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in May, wherein the writings of Constantine Chrysomale were condemned.

1140. Senonense; of Sens, 2nd of June, against the doctrine of Abelard, who was condemned by the pope, as a heretic, on the 16th of July.

1141. Vintoniense; of Winchester, 7th of April, wherein the empress Maud was recognised as queen of England.

1141. Antiochenum; of Antioch, 30th of November, wherein the patriarch of Antioch was deposed.

1141. Westmonasteriense; of Westminster, 7th of December, wherein the bishop of Winchester excused himself for having acknowledged queen Maud, and promised his aid to his brother Stephen.

1141. Nugaroliense; of Nogaro in Armagnac, wherein a dispute between the bishop of Aire and the abbot of St. Sever-Cap-de Gascogne, respecting the church of the new town of Mont Marsan, was determined.

1142. Latiniacense; of Lagny, on a dispute between the monks of Marchienne and the bishop of Arras. Raoul, earl of Vermandois, was excommunicated for having married Petronille of Aquitaine during the lifetime of his wife, Eleonora of Champagne.

1142. Londoniense; of London, in Midlent, against the maltreaters of the clergy.

1143. Ierosolymitanum, of Jerusalem, during Easter, on articles of faith.

1143. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 20th of August, wherein the ordinations of two bishops were declared to be void.

1143. ——————————— 1st of October,
1144. ——————————— 22nd of February, } against Niphon, a monk.

1144. Romanum; of Rome, wherein the church of Tours was declared to be the metropolis of all the churches of Bretagne, excepting that of Dol.

1145. Bituricense; of Bourges, on Christmas day, wherein King Louis the younger declared his intention to assume the Cross.

1146. Vizeliacense; of Vezelai, 31st of March, wherein King Lous assumed the Cross.

1146. Lugduni Clavati, or Laudunense; of Laon, assembled by king Louis, to deliberate upon the preparations for the crusade.

1146. Carnotense; of Chartres, 21st of April, wherein it was proposed to appoint St. Bernard the chief of the crusade.

1147. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 26th of February, wherein the patriarch Comas was deposed.

1147. Parisiense; of Paris, after Easter, on the errors of Gilbert, bishop of Poitiers, respecting the Trinity

1147. in December, or early in 1148. Treviense; of Treves, wherein the writings of St. Hildegarde were examined.

1148. Remense; of Rheims, 21st of March, wherein many canons were made, and doctrinal points were discussed.

1148. Bambergense; of Bamberg, on points of doctrine.

1151. Londinense; of London, in Midlent, on discipline.

1152. Balgentiacense; of Baugenci, 18th of March, wherein the marriage of Louis VII. was declared invalid.

1152. Hibernicum; at the Monastery of Mellifont in Ireland, after September, wherein the archbishopricks of Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam were appointed.

1153. Wormatiense; of Worms, during Pentecost, wherein the archbishop of Mayence was deposed.

1153. Constantiense; of Constance, wherein the emperor Freperick was divorced from his wife Adelaide.

1154. Londinense; of London, during Lent, wherein the ancient eustoms contained in the charter of king Edward, and the privileges of the elergy, were revived.

1154. Apud Moretum; of Moret, wherein William, earl of Nevers, was

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constrained to arrest the chiefs of those inhabitants of Vezelai, who by his instigation had committed great offences against the Abbey of that town.

1155. Suessionense; of Soissons, 10th of June, wherein king Louis the younger and the barons swore to observe the peace for ten years.

1157. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 26th of January, on the celebration of divine service.

1157. Remense; of Rheims, 26th of October, against the Pifres, a sect of Albigensis, and on discipline.

1159. Moguntinum; of Mayence, after the 1st of October.

1160. Papiense; of Pavia, 5th of February, in favour of Octavian, or Victor IV., the antipope, and against Alexander III.

1160. Anagninum; of Anagni, wherein the emperor Frederick was excommunicated.

1160. Oxoniense; of Oxford, wherein thirty heretics were condemned.

1160. Nazareth; wherein Alexander was recognised as pope.

1161. Laudense; of Lodi, from 19th of June to 25th of July, wherein the election of Victor was confirmed.

1161. Apud novum Mercatum and Bellavense; of Neuf-Marche in the diocese of Rouen, and of Beauvais, in July, in both of which Alexander III. was recognised as pope.

1161. Tolosanum; of Toulouse, wherein pope Alexander was recognised by the kings of France and England.

1162. Monspeliense; of Montpelier, 17th of May, wherein the excommunication against Octavian, or the antipope Victor, was renewed.

1162. Westmonastetiense; of Westminster, 26th of May, wherein Thomas-à-Becket was elected archbishop of Canterbury.

1163. Turonense; of Tours, 19th of May, against the Manichæans or Albigenses, and on discipline.

1164. Clarendonense; an assembly of all the realm at Clarendon, 25th of January, wherein the archbishop of Canterbury and the other bishops promised to observe the royal customs, but subsequently declined to subscribe to them; whereupon king Henry II. delivered over to the secular power, the priests accused of theft, homicide, and other crimes, — a jurisdiction which was denied by the clergy.

1164. Remense; of Rheims, in May, concerning aid to be sent to the Holy Land.

1164. Northamptoniense; of Northampton, 13th of October, wherein the archbishop of Canterbury was condemned as a perjurer and traitor.

1165. Herbipolense; of Wurtzbourg, 23rd of May, wherein the emperor, some bishops, and two envoys from England, swore that they would never recognise pope Alexander.

1165. Lumbariense; of Lombers near Albi, about June, against the Manichæans.

1165. Aquisgranense; of Aix-la-Chapelle, 29th of December, for the canonisation of Charlemagne.

1166. Londinense; of London, wherein the bishops of England appealed to the pope against the legation and the sentences of the archbishop of Canterbury, then a refugee in France.

1166. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 11th of April, concerning marriage.

1166. ——————————————————, on discipline and doctrinal points.

1167. Lateranense; of Latran, before April, wherein the emperor Frederick was again excommunicated, and his subjects were absolved from their allegiance.

1170. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein the propositions of the emperor Manuel Comnena, for the union of the two churches, were rejected.

1171. Armachanum; of Armagh in Ireland, wherein all the English who were in bondage in that island were released.

1171. Cassiliense; of Cashel, in November, where canons were made to remedy the evils existing in that country.

1172. Abrincatense; of Avranches, 21st of May, wherein king Henry II.

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was absolved from the murder of Thomas-à-Becket, after swearing to abolish all the unlawful customs established during his reign.

1173. Westmonasteriense; of Westminster, wherein Richard, prior of Dover, was elected archbishop of Canterbury, the bull for the canonisation of Thomas-à-Becket was read, and twenty-seven canons were made on discipline.

1175. Londinense; of London, at Westminster, 18th of May, on discipline.

1175. Hallense; of Halle, against the inhabitants of Tournay.

1176. Northamptoniense; of Northampton, 25th of January, wherein the archbishop of York endeavoured to compel the Scotch bishops to acknowledge his jurisdiction.

1176. Londinense; at Westminster, 14th of March, wherein the two archbishops disputing for precedence, a tumult was created; after the appeasing of which, the archbishop was condemned to pay a sum of money to the legate by whom the council was held.

1177. Northamptoniense; of Northampton, in January, wherein king Henry II. restored to the earl of Leicester his lands which had been forfeited, substituted canons regular for canons secular in the church of Waltham, and concerted with the archbishop of Canterbury, the removal of the nuns of Fontevrault to Ambresbury.

1177. Tarsense; of Tarsus, for the reunion of the Armenians and the Greeks.

1177. Venetum; of Venice, 14th of August, wherein the pope pronounced sentence of excommunication against such as should disturb the peace concluded between himself and the emperor.

1178. Saltzburgense; of Hochenau in the diocese of Saltzbourg, 1st of February, in favour of Alexander III., and against the antipope Calixtus.

1179. LATERANENSE; of Latran, the *eleventh general council*, from 5th to 19th of March, on discipline.

1180. Tarragonense; of Tarragona, from 24th of June to 18th of October, wherein the calculation of the era of Spain was suppressed, and the era of the Incarnation established.

1181. Aniciense and Vasatense; of Puy, 15th of September, and of Bazas, 8th of December.

1182. Lemovicense; of Limoges, on the third Sunday of Lent, on discipline.

1182. Signiense; of Segni in Italy, wherein St. Bruno was canonised.

1184. Veronense; of Verona, from 1st of August to 4th of November, against heretics, and those who rebelled against the temporal authority of the pope; also on a dispute between the pope and the emperor respecting the patrimony of the countess Maud.

1185. Parisiense; of Paris, in January, wherein Philip Augustus commanded the prelates to exhort his subjects to make the voyage to Jerusalem.

1185. Londinense; of London, 18th of March, wherein it was decided that it was more expedient for the king to remain at home to govern his subjects and defend his realm, than to expose his person for the defence of the East.

1185. Spalatense; of Spalatro in Dalmatia, wherein it was decided what churches were suffragan to that archbishoprick.

1186. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, on the violation of the canons in the election of certain bishops in the province of Cyzica.

1186. Hibernicum; of Ireland, on the reformation of the clergy, and against the incontinence of priests.

1186. Karrofense; of Charroux, on discipline.

1186. Coloniense; of Cologne, wherein the canonisation of St. Annon was published.

1187. Mosomense; of Mouson in the diocese of Rheims, on the first Sunday of Lent, wherein numerous persons who refused to acknowledge the authority of the archbishop of Treves were deposed.

1187. Coloniense; of Cologne, wherein certain donations made to the Abbey of Steinfeld were confirmed, and deliberation was held as to the means of resisting a threatened incursion of the emperor Frederick I.

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1188. Many councils were this year held on the subject of the crusades; namely, between Gisors and Trie, from 13th to 21st of January, wherein the kings of England and France assumed the cross; at Mans, soon afterwards, wherein the king of England ordained that every one should, this year, give a tenth of his possessions towards the aid of the Holy Land; and at Paris, 27th of March, wherein Philip Augustus made a similar ordinance.

1190. Rotomagense; of Rouen, 11th of February, on discipline.

1193. Cantuariense; of Canterbury, 30th of May, wherein Hubert, bishop of Salisbury, was appointed archbishop of Canterbury.

1198. Compendiense; of Compeigne, 4th of November, wherein the marriage of king Philip Augustus with Ingeburga was declared to be invalid.

1195. Eboracense; of York, 14th and 15th of June, on discipline.

1195. Monspeliense; of Montpelier, in December, wherein, amongst other regulations was one made in favour of those who went into Spain against the infidels.

1196. Parisiense; of Paris, to examine the validity of the marriage of Philip Augustus with Ingeburga of Denmark.

1198. Senonense; of Sens, against the Poplicans, a sect of Manichæans.

1199. Dalmaticum; of Dalmatia, for the correction of abuses, and the establishment of the usages of Rome.

1199. Divionense; of Dijon, from 1st to 13th of December, on the marriage Philip Augustus with queen Ingeburga.

1200. Viennense; of Vienne in Dauphiny, in January, wherein an interdict was laid upon all the territories subject to the king of France.

1200. Londinense; of all England, wherein was published a decree adopted from the last council of Latran.

1200. Romanum; of Rome, wherein Cunegonde, the wife of the emperor Henry II., was canonised.

1200. Nigellense; of Neelle in Vermandois, 7th of September, wherein the interdict imposed in the preceding January was taken off.

1201. Suessionense; of Soissons, from the middle of March to the end of April, on the marriage of Philip Augustus with Ingeburga.

1201. Perthanum; of Perth, for the reformation of manners.

1201. Parisiense; of Paris, wherein Evrard of Nevers was convicted of heresy, and burnt.

1204. Meldense; of Meaux, on a peace between the kings of France and England.

1205. Arelatense; of Arles, wherein regulations were made for the government of that church.

1206. Cantuariense; of Lambeth, on discipline.

1209. Montis Limarii, or Montiliense; of Montelimar, early in June, wherein the earl of Toulouse was cited to appear before the council of Valence.

1209. Valentinum; of Valence, about the middle of June, wherein the earl of Toulouse accepted the conditions imposed by the legate for his absolution.

1209. Sancti Ægidii; of St. Giles in Languedoc, 18th June, wherein the earl of Toulouse was absolved.

1209. Avenionense; of Avignon, early in September, on discipline.

1210. S. Ægidii; of St. Giles, about the end of September, wherein the earl of Toulouse prayed permission to clear himself of the charge of heresy and of the murder of Peter of Castelnau.

1210. Parisiense; of Paris, in October, wherein fourteen disciples of Aumari were condemned to be burnt, as were also the metaphysical works of Aristotle, translated from the Greek into Latin.

1210. Romanum; of Rome, in November, wherein the emperor Otto was deposed and excommunicated.

1211. Narbonense; of Narbonne, early in January, wherein it was proposed to surrender to the earl of Toulouse his possessions, provided he would expel the heretics from thence, which he refused to do.

1211. Arelatense; of Arles, in February, wherein the earl of Toulouse was excommunicated.

1211. Northamptoniense; of Northampton, wherein king John was excom-

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municated by the papal legate. The annals of Beverley attribute this council to the following year.

1212. Parisiense; of Paris, for the reformation of the clergy.

1212. Apamiense; of Pamiers, about the end of November, assembled by Simon de Montfort, the chief of the crusade against the Albigenses, wherein divers regulations were made for the re-establishment of religion, peace, and good manners.

1213. Vaurense; of Lavaur, about the middle of January, wherein the offers of the king of Arragon, for the reconciliation of the earls of Toulouse, Cominges, Foix, and Bearn, were rejected.

1213. Ad S. Albanum; at St. Albans, in July, wherein king John was reconciled to the prelates and the barons, on swearing to observe the laws of Edward the Confessor and of Henry I.

1213. Londinense; of London, 25th of August, wherein the clergy were permitted to read the divine service in public, the pope having confirmed king John's absolution.

1215. Monspeliense; of Montpelier, 8th of January, wherein the pope was requested by numerous archbishops and bishops, to give them for their lord, Simon earl of Montfort, in lieu of the earl of Toulouse, and forty-six canons were made.

1215. Parisiense; of Paris, in August, wherein Robert de Courçon made a statute for the school of Paris.

1215. Lateranense; of Latran, from 11th to 30th of November, wherein he earls of Toulouse, Foix, and Cominges complained against Simon de Montfort for seizing their estates, and against the legates by whom they had been adjudged to him; an exposition of the faith of the church was made against the Albigenses and other heretics, and seventy canons were made.

1216. Genuense; of Genes, 6th of April, wherein the decrees of the council of Latran were published.

1216. Melodunense. of Melun: Pope Innocent III. having excommunicated Philip Augustus for favouring his son Louis, who had been called to England to reign in the place of king John, the nobles assembled in this council declared that they did not hold him excommunicated on that account.

1216. Anglicanum; of Bristol, 11th of November, wherein prince Louis and his adherents were excommunicated.

1222. Oxoniense; of Oxford, about the 11th of June, wherein were made forty-nine canons, conformable to those of the last council of Latran.

1222. Sleswicense; of Sleswic, on the celibacy of priests.

1222. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, on the differences between the Greek bishops and the Latin bishops of Cyprus.

1223. Rotomagense; of Rouen, 27th of March, wherein was published an abridgement of the canons of the council of Latran.

1223. Parisiense; of Paris, 6th of July, against the Albigenses.

1224. Monspeliense; of Montpelier, 21st of August, wherein Raymond, earl of Toulouse, prayed to be reconciled to the church.

1225. Parisiense; of Paris, 15th of May, wherein the Roman legate treated with king Louis on the affairs of England and the Albigenses, when Louis ceded his rights against the English, and marched against the heretics.

1225. Melodunense; of Melun, 8th of November, on ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

1225. Bituricense; of Bourges, on the feast of St. Andrew, concerning a dispute between the earl of Toulouse and Aumaric de Montfort: the claim made by the pope, of two prebends in every cathedral, and of places for two monks in every abbey, was disallowed.

1225. Moguntinum; of Mayence, 10th of December, against the incontinence of priests, and simony: the body of Engilbert, archbishop of Cologne, slain by Frederick, earl of Isembourg, was presented before this assembly, who declared him to be a martyr and a saint, and excommunicated his murderer.

1226. Londinense; at Westminster, 13th of January, wherein the pope's

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bull, reserving to himself two prebends in each cathedral, was rejected.

1226. Parisiense; of Paris, 28th of January, wherein the earl of Toulouse was excommunicated, and his lands were forfeited to the king.

1226. Leodiense; of Liege, in February, wherein the bishops of Munster and Osnaburg were deposed as accompliees in the murder of St. Engilbert.

1226. Cremonense; of Cremona, during Pentecost, on the extirpation of the hereties from Italy, the affairs of the Holy Land, and the reunion of the towns of Lombardy leagued against the emperor.

1226, or thereabouts. Scoticum; of Scotland, on discipline.

1227. Trevirense; of Treves, 1st of March, on the administration of the saeraments, and the duties of priests and churchmen.

1227. Narbonense; of Narbonne, during Lent, against the Jews.

1227. Romanum; of Rome, 18th of November, wherein the exeommunication pronounced on the 29th of September, against the emperor, for not proeeeding to the Holy Land, was repeated.

1228. ——————————, about the end of Lent, wherein the preceding sentence of exeommunication was confirmed.

1228. Lusitanicum; of Portugal, against the infringers of ecclesiastieal liberties.

1229. Meldense, or Parisiense; of Meaux, transferred to Paris, wherein Raymond, earl of Toulouse, was reeonciled to the ehureh and to the king.

1229. Ilerdense; of Lerida, 29th of March, on discipline and reformation of the clergy.

1229. Westmonasteriense; of Westminster, 29th of April, wherein the lay lords refused to grant to the pope a tenth of all the revenues of England and Ireland, to be employed in the war against the emperor Frederick II.

1229. Turiasonense; of Taraçona in Aragon, 29th of April, wherein the marriage of James I., king of Aragon, with Eleanor of Castile was deelared to be invalid.

1229. Tolosanum; of Toulouse, in November, wherein forty-five canons were published for the extinetion of heresy and the re-establishment of peace.

1230. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, 1st of May, wherein five canons were made.

1231. Rotomagense; of Rouen, on discipline.

1231. Apud Castrum Gontérii; of Castle Gontier in Anjou, wherein thirty-five canons were made.

1232. Nicænum; of Niee, on the jurisdietion of the patriarch.

1232. Londinense; of London, wherein the authors of the ill-treatment which Roman clerks, who had benefices in England, had received, were exeommunicated.

1233. Noviomense; of Noyon, in the first week of Lent: Laudunense; of Laon, in the week before Passion-week: Apud S. Quintinum; of St. Quentin in Vermandois, at the commencement of September; and another in the same town, on the third Sunday of Advent, on a difference between the king and the bishop of Beauvais.

1233. Nymphaense; of Nympha in Bithynia, from 24th of April to 10th of May, on the procession of the Holy Ghost.

1233. Moguntinum; of Mayenee, before August, against certain heretics, called Stadingues.

1234. An assembly at Frankfort, 2nd of February, wherein the form of proceeding against heretics, adopted by Conrad of Marpourg, was rejected.

1234. Biterrense: of Beziers, 2nd of April, wherein twenty-six canons were made, five of which are against heretics.

1234. Arelatense; of Arles, 10th of July, against heretics.

1235. Narbonense; of Narbonne, wherein a rule was made for the inquisitors.

1235. Remense; of Rheims, or rather of St. Quintin in Vermandois, 23rd

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of July, concerning certain articles which encroached upon the liberties of the church.

1235. Compendiense; of Compiegne, 5th of August, on the same subject.

1235. Silvanectense; of Senlis, 14th of November, wherein an interdict was imposed upon all the king's demesne within the province of Rheims.

1236. Turonense; of Tours, 10th of June, in favour of the Jews.

1237. Ilerdense; of Lerida, in June, against heretics.

1237. Londinense; of London, 19th, 21st, and 22d of November, wherein the legate Otto proposed thirty-one decrees; one of which enacted that all acts should from thenceforth be dated on the day, year, and at the place, when and where they were subscribed.

1238. Copriniacense; of Cognac, 12th of April, on discipline.

1238. Londinense; of London, 17th of May, wherein the legate Otto, who had laid an interdict on the town of Oxford, and suspended all the exercises of the University, in consequence of an insult which he had received, demanded satisfaction, which being granted, the interdict was removed.

1238. Trevirense; of Treves, on St. Matthew's day, wherein forty-five canons were made.

1239. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, 19th of April, wherein five canons were made.

1239. Turonense; of Tours, wherein twelve canons were published.

1239. Apud S. Quintinum; of St. Quintin, 28th of November, against those who maltreated and imprisoned clerks.

1239. Moguntinum; of Mayence, on the complaints made by the bishop of Aichstat against the lay-officers of that church.

1239. Senonense; of Sens, wherein fourteen canons were made concerning the secular and regular clergy.

1240. Tarraconense; of Valence in the province of Tarragona, 8th of May, wherein the bishops of that province were forbidden to permit the archbishop of Toledo to exercise any jurisdiction within their dioceses.

1240. Meldense; of Meaux, on the contumacy of the emperor Frederick.

1240. Silvanectense; of Senlis, wherein a twentieth of the ecclesiastical revenues was granted to the pope.

1240. Wigorniense; of Worcester, 26th of July, wherein a great number of constitutions were published.

1240. Apud Vallem Guidonis; of Laval in the Main, on discipline.

1241. Oxoniense; of Oxford, 29th of November, wherein it was resolved to send a deputation to the emperor, praying him to leave the election of the pope to the cardinals.

1242. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, 13th of May, against heretics, and on discipline.

1243. Biterrense; of Beziers, 18th of April, wherein Raymond, earl of Toulouse, protested against the excommunication of the two Dominican inquisitors.

1244. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, against such as robbed, ill-treated, or defamed priests.

1244. Londinense; of London, 22nd of February, wherein a subsidy was granted to the king.

1245. Othoniense; of Odensee, in Denmark, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property, and those who contemned the ceremonies of the church.

1245. Lugdunense; of Lyons, the *thirteenth General Council*, from 28th of June to 17th of July, wherein the emperor Frederick was deposed, and his subjects were released from their allegiance.

1246. Biterrense; of Beziers, 19th of April, against heretics, and on discipline.

1246. Fritzlariense; of Fritzlar, 30th of May, concerning the clergy.

1246. Ilerdense; of Lerida, 19th of October, wherein James, king of Arragon, who had been excommunicated for having caused the tongue of the bishop of Gironne to be cut out, was reconciled to the church.

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1246. Londinense ; of London, 1st of December, on the demand made by the pope to a third of the revenues of the clergy of England.

1247. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, 1st of May, wherein excommunication was pronounced against the usurpers of ecclesiastical goods, and it was ordained that such Saracens as were desirous of baptism should abide for some days with the rectors of the church, to prove their conversion.

1247. Stampense; of Etampes, 23rd of August, on the ecclesiastical affairs of the province of Sens.

1247. Coloniense ; of Nuys near Cologne, 4th of October, wherein William, earl of Flanders, was elected king of the Romans.

1248. Tarraconense ; of Tarragona, wherein provision was made for the safety of the goods of the archbishop, and other holders of benefices, after their death.

1248. Parisiense ; of Paris, concerning the clergy.

1248. Vratislaviense; of Breslau, in Silesia, wherein a fifth of the revenues of the Polish clergy was granted to the pope for three years.

1248. Valentinum ; of Valence in Dauphiny, 5th of December, wherein canons were made for the preservation of the faith, peace, and ecclesiastical liberty, and the excommunication against the emperor Frederick was renewed.

1248 or 1249. Schœningiense ; of Schening in Sweden, against incontinent priests.

1249. Mildorfianum ; of Muldorf, wherein Otto, duke of Bavaria, was compelled to declare against the emperor Frederick II., in favour of William of Holland, his rival.

1249. Ultrajectinum ; of Utrecht, wherein Goswin, elected bishop of Utrecht in 1246, was compelled to abdicate.

1250. Nicænum ; of Nicea.

1251. Pruvinense; of Provins, 26th of July, wherein the statutes of the council of Paris in 1248 were renewed.

1251. Insulanum; of L'Isle in Arles, 19th of September, on discipline.

1252. Senonense ; of Sens, 15th of November, wherein Theobald, earl of Champagne and king of Navarre, was admonished to desist from encroaching on the property of the church.

1253. Tarraconense ; of Tarragona, 8th of April, on the mode of absolution from excommunication.

1253. Ravennense; of Ravenna, 28th of April, against the usurpers of ecclesiastical property.

1253. Parisiense ; of Paris, 12th of November, wherein a decree was made for the transfer of the Chapter of the church of Chartres to Mantes.

1253. Salmuriense ; of Samur, 2nd of December, concerning the secular and regular clergy, and against clandestine marriages.

1254. Ad Castrum Gonterii ; of Castle Gontier, before Easter, in favour of the constitution of Gregory IX.

1255. Londinense ; of London, 13th of January, against the exactions of the courts of Rome and of England.

1255. Albiense ; of Albi, in Lent, against heresy, and on discipline.

1255. Burdigalense ; of Bordeaux, 18th of April, wherein a constitution of thirteen articles was published.

1255. Parisiense ; of Paris, 13th of July, wherein a canon of Chartres and his brother were found guilty of murder.

1256. ——————————, in February, wherein arbitrators were appointed to decide a dispute between the University and the Friars Preachers.

1256. Senonense, or Parisiense; of Sens, or Paris, 31st of July, wherein the decision of the arbitrators above-named was confirmed.

1256. Senonense; of Sens, 24th of October, wherein it was ordained that the Chapter of Chartres should be transferred to Etampes.

1257. Londinense ; of London, 22nd of August, against the exactions of the pope and of the king of England.

A. D.
1257. Danicum; of Denmark, on the violences committed by the lords against the bishops.
1258. Mertonense; of Merton, 6th of June, for the defence of the liberties of the church of England against the grant of a tenth made by the pope to king Henry III.
1258. Roffiacense; of Ruffec in Poitou, 21st of August, on the temporal interests of the church.
1258. Monspeliense; of Montpelier, 6th of September, wherein eight canons were made.
1259. Moguntinum; of Mayence,
1260. Copriniacense, of Cognac, } on discipline.
1260 or 1261. Arelatense; of Arles, against the Joachimites, and on discipline.
1261. Coloniense; of Cologne, 12th of March, wherein statutes were made for the regulation of the clergy and monks of Provence.
1261. Parisiense; of Paris, 10th of April, to implore the aid of heaven against the conquest made by the Tartars over the Christians.
1261. Lambethense; of Lambeth, 13th of May, on the same subject.
1261. Londinense and Beverlacense; of London, 16th of May; and of Beverley, 23rd of May, on the state of the churches of England.
1261. Ravennense; of Ravenna, against the Tartars.
1261. Moguntinum; of Mayence, to make preparations for resisting the Tartars, and to make regulations for the increase of divine worship, and the reformation of the clergy.
1262. Apud Pontem in Hibernia; in January, on discipline.
1262. Copriniacense; of Cognac, wherein seven articles were made.
1263. Parisiense; of Paris, 18th of November, wherein a hundredth part of the revenues of the clergy of France was granted for five years, in aid of the wars in the Holy Land.
1264. Nannetense; of Nantes, 1st of July, wherein nine canons were published.
1264. Parisiense; of Paris, 26th of August, against swearers and blasphemers: a tenth of the revenues of the French clergy was also granted to Charles of Anjou for the conquest of Sicily.
1264. Bononiense; of Bologna, wherein sentence of excommunication was pronounced against the English barons then at variance with king Henry III.
1265 or 1266. Northamptoniense; of Northampton, wherein sentence of excommunication was pronounced against all bishops and clerks who had favoured Simon Montfort against Henry III. According to the Chronicle of Dunstable, this council was held on the feast of St. Nicholas, 1265; but according to the annals of Evesham, in the quinzaine of Easter, 1266.
1266. Coloniense; of Cologne, 10th of May, against the injustice and violence which had been committed with impunity for fifteen years during the vacancy of the imperial throne.
1266. Bremense; of Bremen, in November, against the incontinence of clerks, and plurality of benefices.
1267. Viennense; of Vienna in Austria, 10th of May, on the same subject as the council of Cologne in 1266.
1267. Ad Pontem Audomari; of Pont-Audemar, 30th of August, on discipline.
1268. Vratislaviense; of Breslau, 2nd of February, wherein the legate preached the crusade in aid of the Holy Land.
1268. Londinense; of London, 16th of April, wherein a decree was published to remedy the disorders occasioned by the civil war, and to carry into execution the canons which had previously not been fully observed.
1268. Apud Castrum Gonterii; at Castle Gontier, 23rd of July, wherein seven canons were made.
1269. Senonense; of Sens, 26th of October, on discipline.
1270. Compendiense; of Compiegne, 19th of May, against the usurpers of the goods of the church.

A. D.

1270. Avenionense; of Avignon, 15th of July, wherein eight regulations were made relative to the elergy.

1271. Langesiacum; of Langei in Touraine, about the end of January,
1271. Apud S. Quintinum; of St. Quintin in Picardy,
1273. Redonense; of Rennes, 22nd of May,
} on diseipline.

1274. Lugdunense, of Lyons: the *fourteenth General Council*, from 7th May to 17th of July, wherein twenty eonstitutions were published coneerning the elections of bishops and the ordinations of elerks; the Greek and Latin ehurehes were re-united, and many other eanons were made, and discussion was held on the affairs of the Holy Land, and the reformation of manners.

1274. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, wherein the eonstitutions of the preceding eouncil were published, and twenty-four other rules were made.

1275. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 26th of May, where John Veeeus was elected patriareh of Constantinople.

1275. Arelatense; of Arles, on diseipline.

1275. Lundiense; of Lunden in Denmark, wherein the interdiet whieh had been imposed upon that kingdom for nine years was taken off.

1276. Salmuriense; of Samur, 31st of August, wherein fourteen canons were made.

1276. Bituricense; of Bourges, 13th of September, wherein articles were published for the maintenanee of ecclesiastical jurisdietion and immunity.

1277. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, about April, wherein a profession of faith was made, eonformable to that of the ehurch of Rome.

1277. ——————————————————, 16th of July, wherein the opponents of the union of the two ehurehes were excommunieated.

1278. Langensiense; of Langei, wherein a deeree of sixteen articles was made.

1278. Compendiense; of Compiegne, 9th of April, wherein a decree was made against the Chapters of cathedrals, who assumed the right of imposing an interdiet on towns for the preservation of their liberties.

1279. Apud Pontem Audomari; at Pont-Audomar, on the observance of Easter, the repairs of ehurches, &e.

1279. Biterense; of Beziers, 4th of May, wherein it was ordained that the arehbishop of Narbonne should proceed to the next parliament in Franee to eomplain of the encroaehment of the seeular over the eeelesiastieal power, eoncerning fiefs, serviee of war, &e., and to demand the conservation of their liberties and privileges.

1279. Avenionense; of Avignon, 17th of May, against the usurpation of eeelesiastieal property, violence eommitted against the elergy, and contempt of exeommunieations.

1279. Redingense; of Reading, 30th of July, wherein the eonstitutions of the eouncil of Latran in 1215, and of London in 1268, were renewed.

1279. Budense; of Buda in Hungary, wherein numerous eonstitutions were made.

1279. Andegavense; of Angers, 22nd of Oetober, wherein four eanons were made.

1280. Bituricense; of Bourges, in April, wherein the elergy were forbidden to exercise many trades therein enumerated.

1280. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 3rd of May, on points of doctrine.

1280. Senonense; of Sens, 25th of September, on the violenee committed by the lord of Amboise and Chaumont against the Abbey of Pontlevoi.

1281. Coloniense; of Cologne, on diseipline.

1281. Saltzburgense; of Saltzbourg, for the reformation of abuses.

1281. Lambethense; of Lambeth, 10th of Oetober, wherein the decrees of the last council of Lyons, and the eonstitutions of the councils of London in 1268, and of Lambeth in 1261, were renewed.

A. D.

1281. Parisiense; of Paris, in December, wherein complaint was made of religious mendicants who preached and heard confessions.

1282. Londinense; of London, 1st of March, for the release of Almaric de Montfort, the chaplain of pope Martin IV., arrested by the English whilst conducting his sister, the wife of the Prince of Wales, to her husband.

1282. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, 22nd of March, wherein seven canons were made; one of which prohibits clerks to wear gold or silver buttons, and another, Christians to dwell with Jews.

1282. Avenionense; of Avignon, wherein ten canons were published.

1282. Santonense; of Saintes, wherein the bishop of that diocese complained that the bodies of excommunicated persons were interred in the churchyards.

1282. Turonense; of Tours, 3rd of August, wherein many abuses were condemned.

1282. Aquileiense; of Aquila, 14th of December, on discipline.

1283. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, in January, wherein the patriarch John Veccus was condemned by the schismatics.

1283. ——————————————————, on the morrow of Easter, wherein all the bishops who had been concerned in the union of the two churches were condemned.

1284. Melfitanum; of Melfa, 28th of March, wherein a constitution of nine articles was made.

1285. Lancisciense; of Lencici in Poland, 6th of January, wherein Henry IV., duke of Silesia, was excommunicated.

1285. Constantinopolitum; of Constantinople, on points of doctrine.

1286. Regiense; of Riez, 14th of February, wherein twenty-three canons were made; one of which ordains prayers for the deliverance of Charles, earl of Provence and king of Sicily.

1286. Londinense; of London, 30th of April, on points of doctrine.

1286. Ravennense; of Ravenna, 8th of July, wherein a constitution of nine articles was published; one of which condemns the practice introduced by the laity, of inviting jongleurs and buffoons when they were knighted or married.

1286. Matisconense; of Mascon, in July, on discipline.

1286. Bituricense; of Bourges, 19th of September, wherein articles were made to carry into execution the proceedings of previous councils.

1286. Naumburgense; of Naumburg, against those who imprisoned bishops and clerks.

1287. Herbipolense; of Wurtzburg, 18th of March, wherein regulations were made to remedy the disorders in the church of Germany, and the pope obtained a levy of the tenth penny on all ecclesiastical property.

1287. Exoniense; of Exeter, 16th of April, wherein constitutions were made relative to the sacraments and other matters.

1287. Mediolanense; of Milan, 12th of September, wherein the observation of the constitutions of the popes and the laws of the emperor Frederick II. against heretics, were enforced.

1287. Remense; of Rheims, 1st of October, by the bishops of that diocese, on the subject of their privileges.

1287. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, on the grant of a tenth of ecclesiastical property in aid of the Holy Land.

1288. Insulanum; of L'Isle in Arles, wherein the statutes of many other councils in the same province were published.

1288. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, 11th of November, wherein tablets were presented to each bishop, containing an anathema against the clerks who administered the affairs of secular princes, and forbidding the bishops to render homage to the lay lord of the province.

1290. Nugariolense; of Nogaro in Armagnac, 29th of August, wherein ten canons were made, chiefly respecting excommunications and excommunicated persons.

1291. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, on the means of aiding the Holy Land.

A. D.

1291. Mediolanense; of Milan, 27th of November, for the recovery of the Holy Land, which had been utterly lost by the taking of Acre on the 18th of May in that year.

1291. Londinense; of London, wherein a decree was passed against the Jews.

1292. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, 15th of March, on discipline.

1292. Bremense; of Bremen, 17th of March, against those who imprisoned bishops.

1292. Cicestrense; of Chichester, wherein seven statutes were made; one of which forbids the depasturing of cattle in churchyards.

1292. Aschaffemburgense; of Aschaffemburg, 15th of September, on discipline.

1294. Salmuriense; of Saumur, 9th of March, wherein five statutes were made; one of which prohibits the imposition of pecuniary penances in confession.

1294. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, wherein a constitution was made in six articles, the fourth of which forbids the repast which parishioners were on certain days accustomed to demand of their pastors.

1297. Londinense; of London, 14th of January, on the demand made by king Edward for a subsidy.

1297. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, respecting an anathema which the patriarch Athanasius had pronounced against the emperor.

1298. Nicosiense; of Nicosia in Cyprus, 23rd of September, wherein a constitution was published on the administration of the sacraments and on discipline.

1299. Rotomagense; of Rouen, 18th of June, on discipline.

1299. Biterense; of Beziers, 29th of November, on a dispute between the archbishop and the viscount of Narbonne.

1299. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, by order of the emperor Andronicus, to annul the marriage of Alexis, his nephew, with the daughter of an Iberian noble: the marriage was, however, declared to be valid.

1300. Cantuariense; of Canterbury, 13th of June, on the powers of the religious mendicants in the administration of the sacraments, &c.

1300. Mertonense; of Merton, on tythes.

1300. Auscitanum; of Auch, on freedom of elections, &c.

1301. Melodunense; of Melun, 21st of January, on discipline.

1301. Remense; of Rheims, 22nd of November, chiefly concerning clerks who should be called to secular tribunals.

1302. Apud Pennam Fidelem; of Pegna-Fiel, 13th of May, on discipline.

1302. Parisiense; of Paris, 10th of April, assembled by Philip le Bel, who had imprisoned the bishop of Pamiers, on the subject of a bull sent to him by pope Boniface VIII. in favour of that prelate.

1302. Remense; of Rheims, 30th of September, against the proceedings of the Chapters of cathedrals.

1302. Romanum; of Rome, 30th of October, wherein pope Boniface threatened Philip le Bel, but did not carry his menaces into effect. In this council was composed the famous decretal, *Unam Sanctam*, tending to prove that the temporal power is inferior to the spiritual, and that the pope possesses the right of appointing, correcting, and deposing sovereigns.

1303. Compendiense; of Compiegne, 4th of January.

1303. Parisiense; of Paris, 12th of March, wherein the pope was accused of heresy, simony, and other crimes.

1303. ————————, 13th of June, wherein the accusations against the pope were repeated; and before the month of September the king obtained upwards of seven hundred acts of appeal, consent and adhesion, from ecclesiastical bodies, bishops, and others. Boniface died of chagrin on the 11th of October, 1303, and this famous dispute between Philip le Bel and the pope was amicably terminated by his successor Benedict XI.

A. D.

1303. Nugaroliense; of Nogaro in Armagnac, 2nd of December, } on discipline.
1303. Cameracense; of Cambray, 27th of December, }
1305. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, 22nd of February.
1305. Londinense; of London, from 15th of September to 5th of October, assembled by Edward I. to consider the means of establishing a lasting peace between England and Scotland.
1307. Aquileiense; of Aquila, 30th and 31st of January, on discipline.
1307. Coloniense; of Cologne, 20th of February, against the Begards, the infringers of the liberties of the church, and on discipline.
1307. Tarraconense; of Tarragona.
1307. Sisense; of Sis in Armenia, to cement the union between the churches of Armenia and Rome.
1308. Auscitanum; of Auch, 26th of November, wherein six articles were published concerning the clergy.
1309. Budense; of Buda in Hungary, 7th of May, in favour of Charles, or Charobert, king of Hungary.
1309. Posoniense; of Presburg, } on discipline.
1309. Udwardense; of Udward in the diocese of Strigonia, }
1310. Utinense; of Udine in the Friol, 9th of February, wherein the statute of the council of Aquila in 1307 was confirmed.
1310. Coloniense; of Cologne, 9th of March on discipline.
1310. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, in Lent, to regulate the payment of the tenth demanded by the pope for two years, and to explain some statutes of preceding councils.
1310. Trevirense; of Treves, 28th of April, wherein 114 statutes were published.
1310. Moguntinum; of Mayence, 11th of May, wherein an abridgement was made of the acts of preceding councils, and the affairs of the Templars were treated of.
1310. Ravennense; of Ravenna, 17th of June, } for the examination of
1310. Parisiense; of Paris, from 11th to 26th of October, } the accusations preferred against the
1310. Salmanticense; of Salamanca, 21st of October, } Templars, some of whom were found
1310. Silvanectense; of Senlis, } guilty.
1311. Ravennense; of Ravenna, from 17th to 21st June, } on discipline.
1311. Bergomense; of Bergama, 5th of July, }
1311 and 1312. VIENNENSE; of Vienne in Dauphiny, the *fifteenth General Council*. The first session was held on the 16th of October; in the second session, 3rd of April, 1312, the pope published the suppression of the Order of Templars, reserving to the church the disposal of their persons and possessions; he also declared that pope Boniface VIII., whom Philip le Bel had prosecuted as a heretic, had always been a Catholic. Some doctrinal points were discussed, the Begards and Beguins were condemned, and various constitutions were made for the regulation of the clergy and religious affairs. In the third session, held on the 6th of May, a tenth was granted in aid of the crusade.
1313. Magdeburgense; of Magdeburg, 7th of March, on discipline.
1314. Parisiense; of Paris, 7th of May, wherein a decree of twelve articles was made; the fourth of which forbids ecclesiastical judges to use vague and general citations.
1314. Ravennense; of Ravenna, 10th of October, } on discipline.
1315. Salmariense; of Saumur, 9th of May, }
1315. Nugaroliense; of Nogaro in Armagnac, }
1315. Silvanectense; of Senlis, in October, wherein the bishop of Châlons, who had been imprisoned by king Louis, on suspicion of being accessory to the death of Philip le Bel, was released, and his possessions were restored to him.
1316. Adanense, of Adena in Armenia, wherein the decrees of the council of Sis, for the reunion of the churches, was confirmed.
1317. Tarraconense; of Tarragona, 22nd of February, } on discipline.
1317. Ravennense; of Ravenna, 27th of October, }

A. D.

1318. Silvanectense; of Senlis, 27th of March, against usurpers of the goods of the church.
1318. Cæsaraugustanum; of Saragossa, 13th of December, wherein the erection of that city into an archbishopric was published.
1320. Senonense; of Sens, 22nd of May.
1320. Hallense; of Halle,
1321. Londinense; of London, in December, } on discipline.
1322. Borgolii; of Borgolio, 14th of March, wherein Matthew Visconti was excommunicated.
1322. Apud Vallem Oleti; of Valladolid, 2nd of August, on discipline.
1322. Magdeburgense; of Magdeburg, wherein a statute was made for the defence of the clergy.
1322. Coloniense; of Cologne, 31st of October, wherein the synodal statutes, made for the diocese of Cologne in 1266, were renewed.
1324. Parisiense; of Paris, 3rd of March, wherein a statute was published, which ordains that every bishop shall exhort his people to fast on the eve of the Holy Sacrament.
1324. Toletanum; of Toulouse, 21st of November, wherein eight canons were published; the second of which forbids clerks to shave oftener than once a month.
1326. Silvanectense; of Senlis, 11th of April, wherein seven statutes were published.
1326. Avenionense; of Avignon, 18th of June, chiefly concerning the temporal goods and jurisdiction of the church.
1326. Complutense; of Alcala in New Castile, 25th of June.
1326. Marciacense; of Marciac in the diocese of Auch, 8th of December, wherein fifty-six canons were published.
1327. Roffiacense; of Ruffec in Poitou, 21st of January.
1327. Avenionense; of Avignon, against the antipope Peter de Corbière.
1329. Londinense; of London, in February, wherein a constitution of nine articles was published.
1329. Compendiense; of Compiegne, 8th of September, on discipline.
1329. Councils were held at Paris, in December, to determine the limits of the royal and ecclesiastical jurisdictions.
1330. Lambethense; of Lambeth, wherein was published a constitution of ten articles; the ninth of which forbids the appointment of any hermit without the permission of the bishop of the diocese.
1330. Charnense; of Kherna in Armenia, wherein the church of Armenia promised obedience to the pope, as supreme head of the church.
1330. Marciacense; of Marciac, 6th of December, against the murderers of the bishop of Aire.
1335. Salmaticense; of Salamanca, 24th of May,
1335. Pratense; of the Priory of Pré, or Bonne Nouvelle, near Rouen, ended 11th of September,
1336. Biturícense; of Bourges, ended 17th of October, } on discipline.
1336. Apud Castrum Gonterii; of Castle Gontier, 20th of November, chiefly concerning the jurisdiction of the church, and its temporal possessions.
1337. Avenionense; of Avignon, ended 3rd of September, wherein was published a decree of sixty-nine articles.
1337. Trevirense; of Treves, concerning the clergy.
1339. Toletanum; of Toledo, 19th of May, on discipline.
1340. Nicosiense; of Nicosia in Cyprus, 17th of January, wherein were published a confession of faith and a constitution on discipline.
1340. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, wherein a priest was degraded.
1341. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, 11th of June, on points of doctrine.
1341. Cantuariense; of Canterbury, on discipline.
1342. Salmuriense; of Saumur, wherein thirty-two canons were made; the sixth of which forbids the holding of pleas in churches, or their vestibules.
1342. Londinense; of London, 10th of October, on ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

A. D.
1343. Londinense; of London, 19th of March, wherein seventeen canons were made against existing abuses.
1344. Magdeburgense; of Magdeburg, 13th of June, for the defence of ecclesiastical privileges.
1344. Noviomense; of Noyon, 26th of July, on ecclesiastical jurisdiction.
1344 or 1345. Armenum; of Armenia, on the errors of the church of Armenia.
1345. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, against the Palamites.
1347. Parisiense; of Paris, from 9th to 14th of March, on ecclesiastical jurisdiction, &c.
1347. Toletanum, or Complutense; of Toledo, or of Alcala in New Castile, ended 24th of April, wherein fourteen statutes were made.
1347. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, wherein the patriarch John of Apri was deposed.
1350. Patavinum; of Padua, for the reformation of manners.
1351. Dublinense; of Dublin, in March, on discipline.
1351. Beterrense; of Beziers, 7th of November, wherein thirty-two canons were made.
1355. Pragense; of Prague, wherein sixty-eight canons were published.
1355. Toletanum; of Toledo, 1st of October, wherein two articles were published; the first of which declares that the constitutions of the province of Toledo do not oblige "*ad culpam*," but only *ad pœnam*, unless they expressly declare to the contrary.
1356. Londinense; of London, from 16th to 24th of May, wherein a tenth of the revenues of the clergy was granted to the king for one year.
1365. Aptense; of Apt, 13th of May.
1366. Andegavense; of Angers, 12th of March, on discipline.
1367. Eboracense, of York, wherein ten canons were made.
1368. Vaurense; of Lavaur, from 27th to 31st of May, wherein was published a code of constitutions, chiefly adopted from those of the councils of Avignon in 1326 and 1337.
1370. Magdeburgense; of Magdeburg, wherein the ancient statutes of that province were renewed.
1374. Narbonense; of Narbonne, from 15th to 24th of April, wherein were made twenty-eight canons, chiefly adopted from those of Lavaur in 1368.
1375. Unicjoviense; of Winuwski, to afford aid to the pope against the sultan Amurat, who menaced Italy.
1380. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, in July.
1380 and 1381. Salmanticense; of Medina del Campo in the diocese of Salamanca, from 23rd of November to 19th of May, to decide between the two competitors for the popedom, Urban VI. and Clement VII.
1381. Pragense; of Prague, 29th of April, wherein seven statutes were compiled to interpret those of the archbishop Ernest published in 1355.
1382. Londinense; of London, in May, } against the Wickliffites or
1382. Oxoniense; of Oxford, 18th of November, } Lollards.
1383. Cameracense; of Cambray, 1st of October, in favour of Clement VII.
1386. Saltzburgense; of Saltzbourg, in January, on discipline.
1387. Moguntinum; of Mayence, wherein thirty-six heretics were condemned to be burnt.
1388. Palentium; of Palentia in Spain, 4th of October, on discipline.
1388. Panormitanum; of Palermo, 10th of November, for the reformation of the clergy.
1390. Coloniense; of Cologne, 16th of September, wherein the ancient statutes of the province were renewed.
1391. Londinense; of London, 28th of April, wherein the constitution of Robert Winchelsea for preventing the encroachment of stipendiary priests on the rights of the curates was renewed.
1392. Pragense; of Prague, 17th of June, wherein secular judges were forbidden to hinder criminals condemned to death from receiving the Eucharist, if they wished it.

A. D.

1392. Trajectinum; of Utrecht, 30th of September, wherein a pretended bishop was degraded.

1395. Parisiense; the first national council of France, 4th of February, on the means of ending the schism in the church.

1396. Arbogense; of Arbogen in Sweden, on discipline.

1397. Londinense; of London, 19th of February, against the Wickliffites.

1398. Parisiense; the second national council of France, assembled 22nd of May. In the second session, in July, it was resolved by those present to withdraw their obedience from pope Benedict.

1401. Londinense; of London, from 26th of January to 8th of March, against the Wickliffites.

1404. Parisiense; of Paris, 21st of October, wherein eight articles were made for the conservation of the privileges of the church during the schism.

1406. Hammaburgense; of Hamburgh, wherein the idea that "to die in the habit of St. Francis was to be assured of life eternal" was condemned.

1406. Parisiense; of all the clergy of France, convened on the feast of St. Martin, and ended on the 16th of January ensuing, for the termination of the schism. It was decided to convene a general council, and to withdraw from their obedience to pope Benedict.

1408. Remense; of Rheims, 28th of April, on the means of remedying the disorders caused by the schism, and on discipline.

1408. Londinense; of London, 23rd of July, wherein the clergy of England, Scotland, and Ireland engaged to withdraw their obedience from Gregory XII., and to join the cardinals who had convoked the council of Pisa.

1408. Parisiense; the third general council of France, held at Paris, from 11th of August to 5th of November, on the conduct of the French church during the neutrality. On the 20th of October those prelates who adhered to Benedict XIII. were declared to be abettors of the schism, the bearers of a bull from that pope were ignominiously punished, and prelates and other deputies were named to assist at the council of Pisa.

1408. Perpiniacense; of Perpignan, wherein pope Benedict was, on 1st of February, 1409, persuaded to send nuncios to Gregory XII. and his cardinals then holding a council at Pisa.

1409. Francofurtense; of Frankfort, about the Epiphany, to invite the prelates and princes of Germany to the council of Pisa.

1409. Oxoniense; of Oxford, 14th of January, wherein rules were made for the preachers and professors of the Universities on account of the new opinions of Wickliff.

1409. Florentinum; of Florence, in February, wherein the decree of that republic for the withdrawal of obedience from Gregory XII. was confirmed.

1409. Pisanum; of Pisa, from 25th of March to 7th of August. In the fourth session, held 30th of March, the rival popes, not appearing, were declared to be contumacious in the cause of the faith and of the schism; and on the 5th of June they were declared to be schismatics, heretics, and perjurors, and were deposed. On the 26th of June, Peter of Candia, cardinal of Milan, was elected pope under the name of Alexander V., who confirmed all the proceedings of the cardinals from the 8th of May, 1408.

1409. Aquileiense; of Austria, near Udine, in the diocese of Aquila, during the sitting of the council of Pisa, wherein the pretended pope Gregory XII. pronounced sentence against Peter de Luna, and against Alexander V., Peter of Candia, whom he declared to be schismatics, and their elections null and sacrilegious.

1410. Salmanticense; of Salamanca, in favour of Benedict XIII.

1412 and 1413. Romanum; of Rome, from the end of 1412, to 18th of June, 1413, against the writings of Wickliff.

1413. Londinense; of London, ended 26th of June, against Sir John Oldcastle, chief of the Lollards.

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414. CONSTANTIENSE; of Constance, the *seventeenth General Council.* The first session was held on the 16th of November, wherein it was decided that the deputies and lay doctors should have a deliberative voice: in the second session, 2nd of March, 1415, the pope solemnly published his act of cession: in the third session, on the 26th of the same month, the council was declared to be lawful: the fourth session was held on the 30th of March; in the fifth, held on the 6th of April, all persons were enjoined to obey the decrees of the council. On the 29th of May, pope John XXIII. was deposed. Gregory XII. abdicated 4th of July. The errors of Wickliff were condemned in the seventh session, 2nd of May, 1415: in the fifteenth session, held 6th of July, 1415, John Huss was condemned to be burnt: in the forty-first session, held 11th of November, Otho 1417, Colonna was elected pope, under the name of Martin V. The council ended 22nd of April, 1418.

1418. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, 18th of November,
1420. Calischiense; of Kalisch, in the diocese of Gnesna, in Poland, 25th of September,
1421. Pragense; of Prague, 7th of June,
1424. Coloniense; of Cologne, 22nd of April,
} on discipline.

1423. Ticinense, or Papiense; of Pavia, in May, transferred to Sienna, 22nd of June.

1423. Senense; of Sienna, 22nd of August,
1423. Trevirense; of Treves, 26th of April,
} against heretics.

1425. Hafniense; of Copenhagen, 21st of January, on discipline and reformation of manners.

1429. Rigense; of Riga, wherein deputies were sent to the pope to complain of the oppression of that church.

1429. Parisiense; of Paris, from 1st of March to 23rd of April, wherein rules were made touching the duties and manners of ecclesiastics, the celebration of Sunday, and the expenses of banns of marriage. The second of these rules prohibits the celebration of an absurd ceremony, termed the *feast of Fools*, established in the church of Paris about the end of the twelfth century.

1429. Dertusanum; of Tortosa in Catalonia, from 19th of September to 5th of November, wherein decrees were made concerning the divine service, the ornaments of churches, instruction of youth, the qualifications of the holders of benefices, &c.

1430. Aschaffemburgense; of Aschaffemburg, 12th of November, on the means of redressing the grievances of the church of Germany.

1431. Nannetense; of Nantes, from 23rd of April to 2nd of May, on discipline.

1431. BASILIENSE; of Basle, the *eighteenth General Council*, transferred from Pavia to Sienna, and from Sienna to Basle: opened 23rd of July. The first session was held on the 14th of December, 1431; and the twenty ninth and last, in May, 1443. The chief objects of this council were the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches, and the general reformation of the church.

1438. Ferrariense; of Ferrara, on the same subject as the preceding council. The first session was held on the 10th of January, 1438; and the last, on the 10th of January, 1439.

1438. An assembly of the electors of the empire at Frankfort, during Lent, wherein Albert of Austria was elected king of the Romans.

1438. A numerous assembly at Bourges, wherein, on the 7th of July, was composed the celebrated rule called the Pragmatic Sanction, which acknowledges the authority of general councils to be superior to that of the pope.

1439. FLORENTINUM; of Florence, a general council, being a continuation of that of Ferrara, from 29th of February, 1439, to 26th of April, 1442, for the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches.

1439. Moguntinum; of Mayence, in March, wherein the decrees of the preceding councils, excepting those against pope Eugenius, were admitted.

1440. Bituricense; of Bourges, from 26th of August to 11th of September,

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wherein Charles VII. and the bishops declined to recognise the council of Ferrara, or to abolish the Pragmatic Sanction.

1440. Frisingense; of Frisingen in Germany, on discipline.

1441. Moguntinum; of Mayence, wherein various decrees of the council of Basle were received.

1445. Rotomagense; of Rouen, 15th of December, wherein forty-one statutes were made.

1448. Andegavense; of Angers, 19th of July, for the reformation of abuses.

1449. Lausanense; of Lausanne, 16th of April, wherein the renunciation of the popedom by Felix V. was ratified.

1450. Constantinopolitanum; of Constantinople, against the re-union of the churches made at the council of Florence.

1451. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, 8th of February, on the reformation of the monasteries of that province.

1452. Coloniense; of Cologne, 3rd of March, on discipline.

1452. Magdeburgense; of Magdeburg, on the day of Pentecost, for the reformation of canons regular.

1453. Cashelense; of Cashel, celebrated at Limerick on the 6th of August, wherein 121 rules were made, one of which forbids clerks to wear moustaches.

1455. Aschaffemburgense; of Aschaffemburg, 15th of June, against the Hussites.

1455. Suessionense; of Soissons, 11th of July, wherein the decree of the council of Basle, touching the mode of chanting the divine service, was confirmed.

1457. Avenionense; of Avignon, 7th of September, wherein the proceedings of the council of Basle were confirmed.

1473. Madritense; of Madrid, to remedy the ignorance of the Spanish clergy, scarcely one of whom understood Latin.

1473. Arandense, or Randense; of Aranda, in Old Castile, on discipline.

1486. Cantuariense; of London, by the archbishop of Canterbury, 3rd of February, on the reformation of manners.

1485. Senonense; of Sens, 23rd of June, wherein the constitutions of Louis de Melun, archbishop of Sens, were confirmed, and deliberation was held on the celebration of divine service, the reformation of the clergy, the duties of laymen towards the church, payment of tithes, &c.

1490. Saltzburgense; of Saltzburg, 19th of October, on discipline.

1510. Turonense; of Tours, in September, on the subject of the war about to be declared by Louis XII., in favour of his ally, Alfonso, duke of Ferrara, against pope Julius II.

1510. Paterkavense; of Peterkau, in Poland, 11th of November, on discipline.

1511. Pisanum; of Pisa, held by certain cardinals, and called by them a general council, because pope Julius II. had not held the general council, which at his election he had sworn to assemble. It was opened on the 1st of September, 1511, and the last session was held on the 21st of April, 1512.

1512. LATERANENSE; of Latran, convened by pope Julius II. by a bull dated 18th of July, 1511. It was opened on the 3rd of May, 1512; and the last session was held on the 16th of March, 1517.

1523. Parisiense; of Paris, from 3rd of February to 9th of October, against the errors of Luther, and on discipline.

1528. Bituricense; of Bourges, 21st of March, } on the same subjects.
1528. Lugdunense; of Lyons, 21st of March, }

1536. Coloniense; of Cologne, on the duties of ecclesiastics, the administration of the sacraments, sepulture, fasts, litanies, processions, monastic orders, &c.

1545. TRIDENTINUM; of Trent, the last *General Council*, against the errors of Luther, Zuingle, and Calvin, and for the reformation of discipline and manners. The first session was held on the 13th of December, 1545; and the last on the 3rd of December, 1563.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNCILS.*

A.

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Altheimense, 916. 931.
Altinense, 799.
Altissiodorense, 586.
Anagninum, 1160.
Anazarbicum, 435.
Ancyranum, 314. 358. 375.
Andegavense, 453. 1055. 1062. 1279. 1366. 1448.
Anglicanum, 680. 756. 969. 1072. 1075. 1095. 1216.
Aniciense, 1130. 1181.
Ansanum, 994. 1070. 1100. 1112.
Ansense, 1025.
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Apamiense, 1212.
Aptense, 1365.
Aquense, 1112.
Aquileiense, 381. 556. 698. 1307. 1409. 1282.
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Aragonense, 1062.
Arandense, 1473.
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Arbogense, 1396.
Arelatense, 314. 353. 452. 455. 463. 475. 524. 554. 813. 1059. 1205. 1211. 1234. 1260. 1275.
Ariminense, 359.
Armachanum, 1171.
Armenum, 1344.
Armoricanum, 1079.
Arneborchiense, 1005.
Arrofense, 1027.
Aschaffemburgense, 1292. 1430. 1455.
Assemblée, 519. 565.
Asturicense, 946.
Attilianum, 902.
Attiniacense, 765. 822. 865.
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Augustanum, 952. 1051.
Augustodunense, 670. 1077. 1094.
Aurelianense, 511. 538. 533. 541. 549. 638. 1022.
Auscense, 1068.
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Arvernense, 535. 587.
Avenionense, 1080. 1209. 1270. 1279. 1282. 1326, 1327. 1337. 1457.
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B.

Bacanceldense, 694. 799.
Bagaiense, 394.
Balgenciacense, 1104. 1152.
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Barense, 1098.
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Beneventanum, 1059. 1087. 1091. 1108. 1117. 1119.
Benningdonense, 851.
Bergamstedense, 697.
Bergomense, 1311.
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Bremense, 1266. 1292.
Brennacense, 580.
Britannicum, 519. 604. 692. 848.
Briotnense, 1050.
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C.

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* The figures within brackets indicate the years in which a *General Council* was held.

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Carrionense, 1130.
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Cæsenense, 1042.
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Cavernense, 394.
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Clippiaeense, 627. 636. 653.
Cloveshoviense, 747. 800. 803. 822. 824.
Coloniense, 782. 843. 870. 873. 887. 1057. 1110. 1115. 1119. 1186, 1187. 1247. 1261. 1266. 1281. 1307. 1310. 1322. 1390. 1423. 1452. 1536.
Compendiense, 756. 823. 833. 871. 877. 1085. 1193. 1235. 1270. 1278. 1303. 1329.
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Confluentinum, 860. 922. 1012.
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Cordubense, 349. 852.
Corjacense, 1050.
Corsiaeum, 838.
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Creissanum, 1132.
Cremonense, 1226.
Cretense, 667.
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D.

Dalmatieum, 1199.
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Diospolitanum, 415.
Divionense, 1077. 1116. 1199.
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E.

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F.

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Apud Fontanetum, 1057.
Foreheimense, 890. 903. 1077.
Forojuliense, 796.
Franeofordiense, 794. 853. 1001. 1007. 1231. 1409.
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G.

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Gerstungense, 1085.
Gerundense, 517. 1068. 1097.
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Goslariense, 1018.
Gradense, 579.
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H.

Hafniense, 1425.
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Herbipolense, 1130. 1165. 1287.
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Illyricianum, 415.
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L.

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Narbonense, 589. 791. 947. 990. 1043. 1054. 1055. 1091. 1211. 1227. 1235. 1244. 1374.
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P.

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Remense, 625. 874. 893. 900. 1302. 923. 975. 987. 988. 991. 993. 1015. 1049. 1093. 1094. 1097. 1105. 1115. 1119. 1131. 1148. 1157. 1164. 1235. 1287. 1408.
Rigense, 1429.
Roffiacense, 1258. 1327.
Rokhingamiæ, 1094.
Romanum, 196. 197. 251. 256. 258. 260. 313. 342. 349. 352. 358. 364. 366. 367. 369. 372. 374. 375. 377. 378. 379. 382. 386. 390. 400. 430. 431. 433. 439. 444. 445. 447. 449. 450. 451. 458. 462. 465. 485. 488. 495. 496. 499. 501. 502. 503. 504. 530. 531. 534. 584. 590. 591. 595. 600. 601. 606. 610. 640. 641. 648. 650. 667. 679. 680. 704. 721. 731. 732. 743. 745. 769. 774. 799. 800. 816. 823. 826. 848. 853. 860. 861. 862. 863. 868. 872. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 896. 898. 949. 963. 964. 967. 968. 969. 971. 975. 989. 996. 998. 1000. 1001. 1002. 1007. 1027. 1039. 1044. 1047. 1049. 1050. 1051. 1053. 1057. 1059. 1061. 1063. 1065. 1070. 1072. 1074. 1075. 1076. 1078. 1079. 1080. 1081. 1083. 1084. 1085. 1089. 1098. 1099. 1102. 1104. 1105. 1110. 1144. 1200. 1210. 1227. 1228. 1302. 1412.
Rotomagense, 689. 1049. 1055. 1072. 1073. 1074. 1096. 1118. 1119. 1128. 1190. 1223. 1231. 1299. 1445.
Rotonense, 848.

S.

Salegunstadiense, 1022.
Salisberiense, 1116.
Salmanticense, 1310. 1335. 1380. 1410.

Salmuriense, 1253. 1276. 1294. 1315. 1342.
Salonitanum, 1076.
Saltzburgense, 807. 1178. 1274. 1281. 1287. 1288. 1291. 1310. 1340. 1380. 1386. 1451. 1418. 1490.
Sangarense, 393.
Santonense, 562. 1081. 1089. 1097. 1282.
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In Sardinia, 521.
Sauriciacum, 590.
Schirvanum, 864.
Schœningiense, 1248.
Scoticum, 1226.
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Senense, 1058. 1423.
Senonense, 601. 846. 1048. 1140. 1239. 1252. 1256. 1269. 1280. 1320. 1485.
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Sidense, 391.
Sidonense, 511.
Signiense, 1132.
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Sipontinum, 1050.
Sirmiense, 351. 357. 358.
Sisense, 1307.
Sleswicense, 1061. 1222.
Spalatense, 870. 1059. 1069. 1075. 1185.
Stampense, 1091. 1130. 1247.
Stramiacense, 835.
Stringoniense, 1114.
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Suffetanum, 524.
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Sutrinum, 1046. 1059.
Syriacum, 1115.
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T.

Tarraconense, 464. 516. 1230. 1239.
Tarraconense — *contd.* 1240. 1242. 1244. 1247. 1248. 1253. 1282. 1294. 1305. 1307. 1317.
Tarsense, 431. 435. 1177.
Tauriacense, 841.
Taurinense, 401.
Thenesium, 418.
Apud Theodonis villam, 822. 835. 844. 1003.
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Thevestanum, 362.
Thevinense, 536.
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Tibenense, 552.
Ticinense, 850. 855. 866 876. 889. 997. 1022. 1049. 1081. 1423.
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Tolosanum, 1056. 1060. 1068. 1079. 1090. 1118. 1119. 1129. 1161. 1219. 1229.
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Trecense, 429. 1104. 1107. 1128.
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Triburiense, 895. 1036. 1076
Tricassinum, 867. 878.
Tridentinum, [1545.]
Trojanum, 1093. 1115. 1127.
Trosleianum, 909. 921. 927.
Tullense, 550. 859. 860.
Turiasonense, 1229.
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Tusdrense, 417.
Tyanense, 366.
Tyriense, 335. 518.
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U.

Udwardense, 1309.
Ultrajectense, 1079.
Ultrajectinum, 1249.
Uniejoviense, 1375.
Urgellense, 799. 887.
Utinense, 1310.

V.

Valentinum, 374. 530. 546. 585. 855. 890. 1100. 1209. 1248
Vaurense, 1368.
In Civitate Vangionum, 890.
Vasense, 442. 529.
Vaurense, 1213.
Venetense, 465.
Venetum, 1040. 1177.
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Vermeriense, 753. 853. 863. 869.
Vernense, 755. 844.
Verolamense, 793.
Veronense, 1184.
Verulanum, 1111.
Viennense, 870. 892. 1060. 1112. 1118. 1200. 1267. [1311.]
Vindsoriense, 1114.
Vintoniense, 855. 1070. 1076. 1139. 1141.
Virdunense, 947.
Vizeliacense, 1146.
Vormatiense, 829. 1122.
Vratislaviense, 1248. 1268.

W.

Westmonasteriense, 1141. 1162. 1173. 1229.
Wigorniense, 1240.
Wittzeburgense, 1080.
Wormatiense, 858. 868. 1048. 1076. 1127. 1153.

Z.

Zelense, 363.
Zeugmatense, 433.

REGNAL YEARS OF SOVEREIGNS.

One of the most important and common dates, as well in this as in other European countries, is that of the year of the reign of the sovereign in which an event occurred, or by whom any public instrument was issued. Although Justinian was the first emperor who adopted this practice*, it was before in use by the kings of France, and by some of the barbarian monarchs whose dominions were formed out of the ruins of the empire. But the epoch fixed upon as the commencement of the regnal years of the French monarchs, was not always strictly marked in instruments. Whenever the date was introduced by the Merovingian monarchs, the expression was, "Given in such a year of our reign;" which form was continued until the time of Louis le Debonnaire. Under the Carlovingian princes, so low as the three first reigns of the third race, notaries stated that the act was done in the year of the reign of the existing monarch; but after Philip I., the custom of the Merovingian sovereigns was partly revived. The grand feudatories of the crown also dated in the reigns of the kings of Rome. During an interregnum, it was usual to date from the death of the preceding king; and there are instances of this being done even during the reign of his successor.

The dates of regnal years have been extremely various; and it is scarcely possible to reconcile many of them with any general principle, or to make them agree with each other, or with history. This fact has often caused documents which were unquestionably authentic, to be rejected as forgeries. It is necessary to remember

* In September, A. D. 537. Vilaine, Dictionnaire Diplomatique, art. "Dates;" from which learned work the remarks in the text on the regnal years of the French and other foreign monarchs have been translated.

that the reign of one king often formed several epochs. That of Charlemagne, for example, presents no less than three: his reign over France; over the Lombards; and his empire. Some kings dated from their coronation, which, in early periods, frequently occurred in the lifetime of their fathers; from their accession to the crown; from their marriages; from their conquest, at different periods, of other kingdoms, &c. Many sovereigns computed their reigns from the entire revolution of one regnal year; whilst others included the fractions of a year; that is to say, a prince having ascended the throne in the middle or towards the close of a civil year, that year was reckoned as an entire year.

Bulls.—The date of the regnal year of the emperors was first introduced into Bulls by pope Vigilius, in the sixth century, and the custom was continued until the middle of the eleventh century. After the establishment of the empire of the West by the French monarchs, the dates of their coronation succeeded that of the Greek emperors in bulls; but in the tenth century the regnal years of the emperors were again used. After the time of the emperor Otho this custom fell into desuetude, and no instance is known of its occurrence subsequent to the year 1038. The genuineness of any bull in which such a date is introduced, since that period, is therefore open to much suspicion. From what has been just said, it is to be inferred that the omission of the date of the emperors in bulls, from the middle of the sixth to the middle of the eleventh century, ought not to create a doubt of their authenticity; that a bull anterior to the sixth and subsequent to the eight century, which contains the date of the reign of an emperor of Constantinople, ought, at least, to be suspected; and that if it contains the date of an emperor of the West between 919 and 962, it is evidently false, because in that period there were none.

Ecclesiastical Instruments.—The churches of Spain and France dated their acts from the reign of their kings as early as the sixth century, as appears by

the council of Tarragona, in 516, and by the fifth council of Orleans, which is the first dated from the reign of a king of France. This date was afterwards very generally adopted; and in the eleventh century, the custom became nearly universal.

Public Acts and Charters. — It has already been observed that Justinian first ordered the regnal years of the emperors to be inserted in their public acts; but though this fact is certain, it is not unlikely that such a date may be found previously to his reign. From the second to part of the third century, the reigns of the emperors were usually reckoned from the time when they assumed the title of "Augustus," and not from the period when they were recognised as emperors by the senate. From the close of the third, and in the fourth century, the reigns were computed from the time when they were made emperors.

The following observations on the date of the regnal years of sovereign princes will be divided into centuries.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH CENTURIES.

The acts of the first kings of France, besides the date of the day, contained the date of their reign; and they omitted that of the emperors, to show their independence. The dates in private charters of the Romans and Gauls, in the sixth century, were nearly the same, and only differed from each other by the former being dated more frequently in the years of the consulate of the emperors, and the latter more frequently in the years of the reign of their kings. The last date often caused much confusion, as the regnal years of a prince did not then always commence with his accession, but occasionally with the civil year; so that it was sometimes requisite to compute their reigns by the current year, and sometimes by the year which ended on the anniversary of the day on which they mounted the throne.

THE SEVENTH CENTURY.

In the seventh century, the date of the reigns of the French kings became so common, that in many instances no others occur. In Italy they still dated in the years of the emperors.

THE EIGHTH CENTURY.

Charlemagne, until the year 800, used both the date of the years of his reign in France, and of his reign in Italy. As these events have several distinct epochs, this practice often creates embarrassment. The death of his father, king Pepin; his coronation; the death of his brother Carloman, after which he reigned alone, are all periods from which his reign in France is dated. During the interregnums, or in the time of princes who were not recognised as kings, private charters of this age, in places where it was customary to use the regnal year, dated in such or such year after the death of the last king.

THE NINTH CENTURY.

In the succeeding centuries, especially from the ninth, in France and Germany, the years of the reigns of sovereigns were frequently reckoned, when indicating a new regnal year, from the commencement of the civil year, which then began at Christmas. Thus, a prince, having ascended the throne on the 20th of December, would call the period from that day to the 25th of the same month the first year of his reign; and from the 25th his second regnal year commenced, because regard was only paid to the civil year, and not to the revolution of 365 days from the beginning of the reign. Besides this mode of computing the regnal years in the ninth century, different epochs were used from which to date them.

The dates in the acts of Louis le Debonnaire are reckoned from two epochs — his reign over Aquitaine, and his empire. The years of his reign in Aquitaine

were only reckoned from Easter-day, 781, on which he was crowned as king at Rome, though he had been named king of Aquitaine from his birth. The epoch of his empire was fixed to the 28th of January, 814, though he was crowned emperor in the month of September, 813.

Four epochs are to be discovered, from which the years of the reign of Lothaire were computed. The first was from the 31st of July, 817, when he was associated in the empire with Louis le Debonnaire; the second began in 822, when he was sent to the kingdom of Italy; the third in 823, when he received the imperial crown from the hands of the pope; and the fourth in 840, when he succeeded his father in the empire.

The acts of Louis II., son of the emperor Lothaire, were also dated from four epochs. The first from the year 844, when he was declared king of Italy; the second from the year 849, when he was associated in the empire by his father; the third from the 2nd of December, 849, the day of his coronation as emperor; and the fourth from the 28th of September, in the year 855, when he succeeded his father.

In dating the acts of Charles le Chauve, no less than six epochs were used. The first was from the year 837, when his father gave him the kingdom of Neustria; the second from the year 838, when he was made king of Aquitaine; the third from 839, when the lords of that kingdom swore fealty to him; the fourth from 840, when he succeeded Louis le Debonnaire; the fifth from the 9th of September, 870, when he was crowned at Metz as king of Lorraine; and the sixth and last from the 25th of December, 875, when he was crowned emperor.

Charles le Gros likewise used divers epochs. The first was the death of his father, the 28th of August, 876; the second from the year 879, when he was made king of Lombardy; the third from Christmas, 880, the day on which he was crowned emperor; the fourth from the 20th of January, 882, the day of the

death of his brother Louis, king of Austrasia, or Eastern France; the fifth from the year 884, in which Carloman, king of France, died.

Louis of Bavaria, also, dated from divers epochs. The first was from the end of the year 825; the second from the year 833 or 834; the third from the year 838; and the fourth from the year 840. It is presumed that the commencement of the reign of king Eudes was dated from several epochs; the two principal of which are the years 887 and 888: this last was that of his coronation. The first epoch of the reign of Arnould is from the month of November, 887, when he was declared king of Germany, on the deposition of Charles le Gros; the second is from the year 894, when he went into Italy; and the third from the year of his elevation to the empire, in 896.

The other kings dated more commonly from one epoch, namely, from the beginning of their reign. It is necessary to be observed, that sovereigns were not always acknowledged immediately on their accession, in all parts of the kingdom; as this sometimes did not take place for two, three, or fours years afterwards. Thus, the beginning of the same reign changes its epoch in different provinces.

The most usual date in the private charters of the ninth century is that of the reigns of the kings and of the emperors. It has been already said, that it was usual to date from the death of a king. In this century, charters were occasionally dated, during an interregnum, in the reign of Jesus Christ ("regnante Christo"). This formula was even used in countries where a king existed, but was not yet acknowledged.

THE TENTH CENTURY.

In this century, many sovereigns dated their instruments from different epochs of their reign. Charles le Simple used four: — the first was the 28th of January, 893, the year of his coronation; the second the 3rd of

January, 898, the year of the death of king Eudes, when he became master of all the French monarchy; the third, the 21st of January, 912, the year of the death of Louis of Germany, when he began to reign in Lorrain; the fourth was the year 900, when he was acknowledged in Aquitaine. Raoul dated from the year of his coronation, 923. Louis d'Outremer generally dated from his coronation, in 936; but sometimes from the death of his father, Charles le Simple, in 929. Lothaire, son of Louis d'Outremer, very rarely dated his public acts from his association in the throne in the year 952, during his father's lifetime, but commonly from his coronation, in the year 954. Louis V., son of Lothaire, and the last king of the second race, was associated in the regal dignity in the year 979, by his father, with whose name his own is joined in some instruments; but he is not known to have granted any after the death of Lothaire.

Under the third race, public acts varied much in their dates. Those of Hugh Capet are dated from his election, in the year 987; and in 988, when he associated his son Robert in the throne: the greater part of his instruments are dated from both epochs.

It must not be forgotten that the revolution of the regnal year was not always computed from the time of the coronation, but from the first day of the civil year. The observation relative to the private charters of the preceding century is also applicable to this. The kings were not always acknowledged by all the provinces under their dominions immediately after their coronation; and in the interregnum it was usual to date "from the reign of Jesus Christ," or from the death of the last king. In Italy, the date of the reigning king was always used. The emperors of Germany in this century usually dated from their elevation to the throne: but as they did not bear the title of Emperors until after they were crowned as such, they sometimes dated from the period when they received the imperial crown. Some of them

had many other epochs, in consequence of their acquisitions, as well by succession, as by right of conquest.

THE ELEVENTH CENTURY.

It is especially in the eleventh century that the ecclesiastical calculation began to be attended to; and it is evident, by the variety of dates introduced into charters, that a knowledge of this subject was much cultivated: but the different modes of reckoning the years, and the very frequent variations in the dates of the reigns of the kings of France, are a source of great perplexity to chronologists. Their public acts often show many fixed points, derived from certain events, which deserve to be considered as epochs; but there are others, and in great numbers, which, either from the faults of the copyists, or from the different periods at which the French kings were successively acknowledged by their provinces and their subjects, from the different manner of beginning the civil years and the years of the reigns, or from our ignorance as to what may have served as epochs, only tend to confuse those who are anxious to reconcile all the dates which occur with each other. This observation applies especially to this century, although the preceding is not free from similar inconveniences. It is sufficient to mention the fixed epochs of this period which have been most used in dates: such acts as are otherwise dated, must be classed with those mentioned in the preceding observation.

The first epoch of the reign of king Robert is the 30th of December, 987, the day on which he was crowned: his coronation is more frequently assigned to the 1st of January, 988; and these two epochs are wrongly confounded, because the regnal year was reckoned according to the civil year. The third is from the death of Hugh Capet, who had associated Robert in the throne, which took place on the 24th of October, 996: this epoch is the best known, and most followed. A

fourth was the second coronation of Robert at Rheims, in 990 or 991, but this was rarely used.

Henry the First was crowned at Rheims on the 14th of May, 1027, during his father's lifetime; and succeeded him on the 20th of July, 1031. These are the only two dates derived from known and settled points.

Charters of unquestionable authenticity differ from each other in the reign of Philip the First, in which there were at least four epochs. The first was the day of his coronation, the 25th of May, 1059; the second from the death of king Henry, his father, the 4th of August, 1060; the third from the time when Philip assumed the government of the kingdom, in 1061; the fourth from the death of count Baldwin, his tutor, in 1067.

The public acts of the emperor Henry the Second are dated from two epochs: from the 6th of June, 1002, on which day he succeeded his father, Otho III.; and from the 14th of February, 1014, on which he was crowned emperor. His successor, Conrad II., reckoned likewise from his accession to the throne, and from his coronation as emperor. Henry III. added thereto the epochs of his association in the throne by Conrad III., and of his coronation at Soleure, as king of Burgundy, in 1028. Henry IV. reckoned from the year 1054, when he became, and was crowned, king of Germany; from the 5th of October, 1056, when he succeeded his father; and from the 31st of March, 1084, when he received the imperial crown.

The kings of Spain rarely use the years of their reign. Vilaine then proceeds to say, that, until the time of Edward the Confessor, the date of the regnal year is seldom seen in the instruments of the kings of England; and that those of William the Conqueror present two epochs, — the death of king Edward the Confessor, on the 5th of January, 1066; and his coronation in the Abbey of Westminster, on Christmas-day following; but no instruments of the kings of England are known

to be extant in this country, in which the regnal year occurs, before the accession of Richard the First.

THE TWELFTH CENTURY.

The dates of the reigns of the kings of France in the twelfth century were still derived from different epochs. Louis le Gros reckoned the years of his reign from his association in the throne by his father, and from his coronation after the death of his father; the first of which events is fixed to the year 1099, and the second to the 3rd of August, 1108. In the first period, instruments were often dated from the reign of the father and the son jointly, and sometimes from the reign of either of them separately: in the second, many acts were dated, precisely, from the month of August, 1109, and not from the beginning of the civil year; so that acts, of the year 1109, were nevertheless dated from the first year of the reign of Louis VI. It is singular that Louis le Gros should sometimes, in his acts, have added the years of the reign of his queen to those of his own: it is no less extraordinary that he should have admitted the years of the reign of his eldest son Philip, and especially of those of Louis le Jeune, after their respective coronations in 1129 and 1131; and that he should have mentioned in his dates the consent of his children.

Louis VII. was consecrated on the 15th of October, 1131, and assumed the administration of the kingdom during the long illness of his father, whom he succeeded on the 1st of August, 1137 or 1136. All these events have served as epochs whence part of his acts are dated. Moreover, he was crowned four times: the first time at his consecration, and the three others at his successive marriages, which perhaps form four additional epochs. He also dated from the birth of his son, Philip-Augustus; and sometimes the date of the reign is not found in his acts. Philip-Augustus was consecrated at Rheims, the 1st of November, 1179, and crowned a second time at St. Denis, the 29th of May, 1180, and succeeded his

father on the 18th of September in the same year, from which three epochs his public instruments as well as historians date the years of his reign.

The great vassals of the crown scarcely evinced any other mark of dependence on the kings of France than by dating their charters in the years of their reign: but even this was not always observed; and when they did do so, they added thereto the regnal years of some other sovereign.

The emperors of Germany of this century dated from two epochs; from their elevation to the throne of Germany, and from their coronation as emperors, with the exception of Conrad, who always dated in the years of his reign only, even after he received the imperial crown. In Spain, the dates of the regnal year were still rare; but in the charters of the kings of England and Scotland they often occur. This date was always used in private charters.

THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

In the thirteenth century, the important acts are easily distinguished from those of less moment, by the date of the reign, which does not occur in the latter.

The coronation of Philip-Augustus, during the life of Louis le Jeune, his father, on the 1st of November, 1179, and the death of the latter, formed two epochs for dating his regnal years.

Louis VIII., the first Capetian king who was not crowned during the lifetime of his father, dated from the beginning of his reign only. Although Saint Louis did not attain his majority until the 25th of April, 1236, he always dated his acts from the death of his father, and from the year of his coronation in 1226. Philip III. dated from his coronation, in 1270. Philip IV. rarely used the date of his reign, but only the date of the current year. The emperor Frederick II. dated from four epochs: — first, from his coronation at Palermo, as king of Sicily, in 1198; se-

condly, from the day of his election to succeed to the kingdom of Germany, in 1212, and not from the day of his coronation ; thirdly, from the 22nd of November, when he received at Rome the imperial crown; fourthly, from his title of king of Jerusalem, which he assumed in 1226, during the life of Jane of Brienne. Nevertheless, the date of the regnal year does not always appear in the acts of this prince. The emperor Philip, and his successors, dated from their coronations.

The years of the reign are frequently omitted in the acts of the kings of Spain. The kings of England dated either from their coronation, or from the year in which they were acknowledged as kings ; but this date is not always found in the acts of the kings of Scotland.

Among the dates of private charters, that of the reign of the sovereign princes is usual: but sometimes, as in Normandy, they are only dated at the place, on the day, and in the current year. In England, the date of the reigning prince was generally introduced.

THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

In the fourteenth century, the dates of the years began to be derived from one epoch. Louis X., although king of Navarre as early as 1307, only dated his acts from his reign over the French, that is, from the year 1314, after the death of his father. After the death of Louis X., in 1316, the regency of the kingdom was conferred upon his brother, Philip le Long. In the interval from the 8th of June, 1316, to the 9th of January of the same year (the year began at Easter), the day of his coronation, he issued many acts in quality of regent. But these two kings, and many of their successors in this century, did not date from their reign, but only used the common dates of place, day, and the current year. The only exceptions are some acts of John II. and of Charles V.

The emperors often dated from the year of their reign, though from only one epoch; and they only added thereto

the date of the place, day, and current year. The kings of Spain and Sicily dated nearly in the same manner. The charters of the kings of England differed little in this respect from those of other sovereigns; and it is to be remarked, only, that Edward III. sometimes used the date of his reigns in France as well as in England.* In France, as well as in England, private charters were sometimes, in this century, dated in the reign of the respective monarch.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

In the fifteenth century, Charles VII., Louis II., and the two following kings of France, dated in the years of their reigns, but always from one epoch only; whereas the emperors of Germany still dated from many epochs, viz. from their accession to the thrones of the Romans, of Hungary, of Bohemia, &c., and from their imperial coronation. But these various dates, both in this and in the following century, were specified by the common formula—"Of our reign in Hungary, the year," &c.—"Of our reign in Bohemia, the year," &c. Whilst the duke of Albany administered the affairs of Scotland, the public instruments were dated in the years of his government.†

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

In the acts of the kings of France in the sixteenth century, the dates of the place, of the day of the current year, and of the reign, uniformly occur.

* Vide a subsequent page.

† For example,—"Datum sub testimonio magni sigilli officii nostri, apud villam de Innerkethyne, decimo nono die mensis Augusti, anno Domini 1423, *et Gubernationis nostræ tertio.*"—Fœdera, vol. x. p. 299.

REGNAL YEARS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

The importance of extreme accuracy respecting the Regnal* Years of the Kings of England is at once proved by the facts that in most instances after the reign of Henry the Second no other date of a year occurs either in public or private instruments than the year of the reign of the existing monarch; and that an error respecting the exact day from which the regnal year is calculated may produce a *mistake of one entire year* in reducing such date to the year of the Incarnation. Every year of a king's reign is in two years of our Lord: thus, the first year of the reign of our present sovereign commenced on the 26th June, 1830, and terminated on the 25th June, 1831. If, therefore, the beginning of his Majesty's reign be erroneously calculated; for example, from the 28th instead of from the 26th of June, 1830, every document dated on the 26th and 27th of June, 1 William IV. would be assigned to the year 1831 instead of the year 1830, and a similar mistake would occur on each of those days in every year of the same reign. The effect of an error of even a few days, much less of one entire year, in the

* The necessity of a word to express the sentence — "years of a king's reign" — might almost justify the creation of one for the purpose; but though the admirable word "*regnal*" does not occur in any dictionary, there are early authorities for its use in the sense in which it is employed in the text. In the dedication of Hopton's "Concordancy of Years," to Lord Chief Justice Coke, first published in 1615, he says, "After, as induced by complaint of some, I observed the inconveniences that happened to the vulgar wits and mean capacities, in the calculation of the expiration of time by such rules and computations as be now extant, occasioned chiefly thereunto by the participation of every one *regnal* year with two ecclesian years; because the year of any prince's reign (as yet) began in one year of our Lord, taking part of the same, ending in the next, and participating likewise thereof; by which means, when a question is made by the *regnal* year only, the common doubt is to which year of our Lord it answers unto; or, a question being made by the year of our Lord, without mention of the *regnal* year, to know if it answer to the year of the king that did take beginning or ending in the *ecclesian* year." In the preface to the "Chronica Juridicialia," published in 1685, the word *regnal* also occurs. After noticing the civil and astronomical years — "thirdly, there is what we call the year *regnal*; and that beginneth on the day, and at the immediate moment, of the decease of each last preceding king, to the rightful heir and successor of this imperial crown."

date of historical events, must be evident, and a correct TABLE OF THE REGNAL YEARS OF THE KINGS of England is consequently a *sine quâ non* to the historian. Without it he will often find himself embarrassed by the impossibility of reconciling the date of one instrument relating to a particular affair with other documents on the same subject. A suspicion of the genuineness of part of them will be created; and with respect to circumstances, the time of the occurrence of which is not settled by other evidence, he may be induced by such discrepancies to reject what is true, or to assign a transaction to a wrong year. The usual consequences of committing a mistake in chronology of course follow. Effects are confounded with their causes; deductions are drawn and hypotheses formed on imaginary discoveries: the fascination of detecting what are considered the mistakes of preceding writers, or of establishing a new fact, imparts an air of triumph to the historian's statements, whose fancied superior sagacity displays itself in an ill-concealed sneer at the ignorance or carelessness of his predecessors; whilst his readers, misled by such an appearance of critical acumen, adopt his opinions, and his errors being diffused and perpetuated by succeeding writers, become part of what is termed "History."

The value of accurate Tables of the REGNAL YEARS of English sovereigns having, it is presumed, been established, some surprise will be felt, when it is stated, that *no Table of this nature has ever been printed which is not full of errors;* not in one or two reigns only, but in the reigns of nearly all our early monarchs. These mistakes have originated in assuming, on the dictum of legal authorities*, that at all periods of English history,

* In Michaelmas term, 1 Eliz., the judges, chief baron, and attorney and solicitor general, formed several resolutions in relation to the statute 1 Edw. VI. cap. 7. for discontinuance of certain offices on the demise of the king; the first of which resolutions was, that "The king who is heir or successor may write and begin his reign the said day that his progenitor or predecessor died."—*Dyer's Reports*, p. 165., and *Anderson's First Report*, p. 44. Two references to this subject only have been found in the Year Books. In a case argued in Michaelmas term, 4 Hen. VI. 1425, Fulthorp, one of the king's sergeants, observed, "Come en case mittomus, que le Roy

as at present, in contemplation of the law, " the king never dies;" that there is no inchoate or incomplete right in the next heir, but that he succeeds *de facto*, as well as *de jure*, the instant his predecessor expires; and that the reign of each English monarch has always begun on and was calculated from the day of the death of the preceding sovereign: whereas it will be proved that, from the reign of John to that of Edward VI., the reign of each monarch did not commence until some act of sovereignty was performed by him, generally the " proclamation of his peace," or until he was publicly recognised by his subjects; and that, in the instances of the first eight kings after the Conquest, their

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se demurrust, en le matin dun jour ceo die que ceo jour serra dit ceo jour tanqe al nute, et touts les briefs et patents en ceo nome, et nient desouth le nosme de novel roy."—*Y. B.* 4 Hen. VI. p. 7. A similar opinion was expressed by the court in Michaelmas term, 7 Hen. VII. p. 14., in a case of alienation in mortmain, wherein it was laid down, that the year must be reckoned from the day after the alienation: " Come si le Roy murrust cest jour, et mesme le jour un autre est eslieu, in cest cas il serra pris le jour de cesty qe est mort."—*Y. B.* 7 Hen. VII. p. 5. This dictum agrees with the decision in Coke's Fifth Report, which will be again quoted, that there cannot be a fraction or division of a day in law, on account of the uncertainty; but, as will appear in a subsequent part of this article, such division of a day existed in the case of the regnal years of Edward I., and that from the reign of Edward VI. to the present time, the day on which the king dies is considered the first day of the reign of his successor, as well as the last day of the reign of the deceased monarch. It is erroneously said, in Howell's State Trials, that since the accession of Edward I. there has been no interregnum. " The crown has always been claimed, though not constantly enjoyed, by right of blood;" and from the precedents adduced, and opinions taken, at the accession of James I., it was declared to be the law of England, " that there can be no interregnum within the same." (Vol. ii. p. 626.) It is well remarked by Mr. Hardy, in his introduction to the Close Rolls, that " It does not appear to have been the ancient practice of the English constitution at the decease of a king to consider his successor as king until he had been inaugurated. The modern law maxim is, that the king never dies, which supposes that in England there can be no interregnum, the next heir succeeding as king immediately upon the throne becoming vacant. King John did not assume the regal dignity and prerogative until he had been crowned, although his brother Richard had been dead upwards of seven weeks before his (John's) coronation took place; and the reign of Henry III., like that of his father, was reckoned from the day of his enthronement. The accession of Edward I. was held to be upon the day of his recognition, and not upon the day of his father's demise, which happened four days previous. The fact that all the Rolls of Chancery commence the regnal year of each king agreeably to this mode of computation supports this hypothesis; and, moreover, it does not appear that any of the early English monarchs exercised any act of sovereign power, or disposed of public affairs, till after their election or coronation. These few examples appear to be undeniable proofs, that the fundamental laws and constitutions of this kingdom, based on the Anglo Saxon custom, were, at that time, against an hereditary succession, unless by common consent of the whole realm."

reigns did not begin until the solemnisation of that important compact between a monarch and his people—his coronation. In some cases several days, and in others many weeks elapsed between the acquisition of the inchoate right by the death or deposition of the former sovereign, and the perfection of that right in the manner described. These facts are not material for chronological purposes only: they tend to establish a constitutional point of the deepest interest, namely, that though the crown may have been hereditary, yet that the right to it on the part of the heir was not of so absolute a nature as to be independent of any other circumstance than the mere demise of the last possessor. So far back as evidence admits of the inquiry being traced, namely, the time of king John, the reign of the monarch did not begin until his coronation; and though positive evidence does not exist to prove it, there are weighty reasons for believing, that the reigns of William I. and II., Henry I., Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. also began on the day of that ceremony. In the following dissertation on the commencement of each king's reign, the subject is for the first time fully discussed; and it is presumed that the authorities which are adduced are sufficient to prevent any doubts or mistakes for the future. *

It is believed that the first work on the constitution since Tyrrell's learned volume, entitled "Bibliotheca Politica†," in which the fact that the accession of some

* For the evidence which has been derived from the records in the Record Office in the Tower, the author is indebted to his friend Thomas Duffus Hardy, esq., one of the senior clerks in that establishment; but this acknowledgment very inadequately expresses his obligation to that gentleman. In almost every part of this volume he has derived valuable assistance from Mr. Hardy's erudition and general information, though more particularly in relation to the regnal years of the kings of England. To that subject his attention had for some time been directed; but on finding that the author purposed investigating the question, he liberally placed his memoranda at his disposal, and furnished him with whatever other information he required from the records in the Tower. The author has likewise materially benefited by Mr. Hardy's elaborate preface to the Close Rolls; a treatise, wherein much original historical and antiquarian learning and deep research are displayed.

† "Bibliotheca Politica, or an Inquiry into the Ancient Constitution of the English Government, by James Tyrrell, Esq." folio. 1718. The labours of that learned person are not sufficiently known: his history of England,

of the earliest monarchs after the Conquest was dated from the day of their coronation, is noticed, is in a recent ingenious "Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England," by Mr. Allen, where the circumstance is adduced in support of the theory that the crown of this country was then, as in the time of the Saxons, in form, at least, elective; but it is remarkable that its learned author does not allude to the expression used by most of the contemporary chroniclers when speaking of the succession of a new monarch. The words "*in regem electus*" are frequently employed; the coronation is described in terms which scarcely admit of a doubt, that that ceremony was considered to render the individual previously elected king *de facto*, and that, until it was celebrated, he did not possess the kingly office.* With this usage the date of their regnal years perfectly agrees. Mr. Allen is, however, as will be afterwards shown, mistaken in saying that Richard I. was an exception to this custom; and "that there are public acts in his name, dated in the first year of his reign, before his coronation had taken place." † The usage continued without interruption until the accession of Edward I., who was in the Holy Land when his father died; but his reign did not commence until he was recognised by his subjects, which took place four days after the decease of the preceding monarch.

Whilst, however, *English* writers generally have appeared, until very lately, ignorant of so interesting a fact, those of *France* were fully aware of the circumstance, and have expressly noticed it in one of the most popular and valuable works on history ever published, "L'Art de vérifier les Dates;" the editors of which derived the information, not from a manuscript in some obscure

though tinctured by political prejudices, is highly valuable for its research and accuracy.

* Tyrrell has particularly adverted to this subject in the twelfth dialogue of his "Bibliotheca Politica." See also pages 279, 280. 283. and the notes to pages 280, 281. and 283. postea.

† Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England, by John Allen, p. 47. 8vo. 1830.

provincial library in France, but actually from a well-known record in the Exchequer Office at Westminster, called "The Red Book of the Exchequer." The editors of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates" were not, however, the only French authors who have noticed the circumstance; for Vilaine adverted to it in his "Dictionnaire Raisonnée de Diplomatique," published in 1774.* Thus, a point of the highest historical importance, on which the accuracy of the date of numerous documents, of all periods, from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, depends,—which, to some extent, involves a constitutional question of great moment, and which has been known to French historians and antiquaries for more than half a century, has recently been brought forward as a *new discovery*† ; and the memoranda in the Red Book of the Exchequer have just been printed, under the idea that the information which they contain was hitherto unknown.‡

It is, however, due to the Society of Antiquaries of London to remark, that the importance of extreme accuracy in the dates of charters and other instruments, was pointed out many years since by one of its learned members, in an "Essay on the Anachronisms and Inaccuracies of English Writers, respecting the Times of the assembling of Parliaments, and of the Dates of Treaties, &c."§ The mistakes in computing the regnal years of our monarchs occupy a principal part of that article; but what was intended to be a correction of those errors, is, in fact, a repetition of the false principle which produced the very errors in question; for the common fallacy, that the instruments of our mo-

* "Les diplomes de Guillaume le Conquérant offrent deux époques, celle de la mort du roi St. Edouard, le 5 Janvier, 1066, et celle de son couronnement dans l'abbaye de Westminster le jour de Noël suivant," pp. 362, 363. "Les années des règnes sont assez communément omises dans les diplomes des rois d'Espagne: ceux d'Angleterre sont beaucoup plus exacts à cet égard; il partent *ou de leur couronnement, ou de l'année où ils ont été reconnus pour rois*," p. 366.

† Quarterly Review for June, 1826. No. lviii. p. 297.

‡ Cooper on Records, vol. ii. p. 324. in which work much valuable information on the public records will be found.

§ By Thomas Astle, Esq., in January, 1802. Vide Archæologia, vol. xiv. pp. 162—167.

narchs were dated from their *accession;* that the laws and constitution of England do not admit of any interregnum; that the king never dies, &c., are stated as facts which cannot be disputed; — an instance of the "lucus a non lucendo," of which the work wherein that essay is published affords many similar examples. No little merit is, however, due to the author of the observations alluded to, for having called the attention of the public to the necessity of a careful revision of the tables by which the dates of ancient documents were computed; and the following remarks are so just, that it is an additional proof of the supineness of the antiquaries of England, and of the general indifference to historical knowledge in this country, that they should not long since have induced either the erudite society to which they were addressed, or some individual undistinguished by the honour of belonging to it, to supply the desideratum pointed out: — "Historians and writers, who have published and quoted our national records, have misled those who have incautiously followed them into the most manifest deviations from the truths of history and chronology. They assigned the holding of parliaments to years in which no parliaments were held, and grants, charters, treaties, and other instruments, have had erroneous dates assigned to them. The consequences of these anachronisms are too obvious to require being detailed." — "It will be of real utility to future writers, if the tables of the commencement and continuance of the reigns of our kings, and of the times of sitting, the adjournment, and dissolution of each parliament, were corrected and published, from the accession of William I. to the present time, more especially as former writers appear to have been very incorrect." *

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. The commencement of the reign of this monarch is usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, Saturday the

* Archæologia, vol. xiv. p. 167.

14th of October, 1066*; but, according to Vilaine†, it was dated from two epochs; the one, the death of Edward the Confessor, which occurred on the 5th of January, 1066; and the other, William's coronation, which took place at Westminster on Christmas day in that year.‡ The manner in which the best contemporary authorities describe his accession seems, however, to imply that his reign began with his coronation. His chaplain says he was elected king, "electus in regem," and crowned on Christmas day.§ The Saxon chronicle, after noticing the battle of Hastings, proceeds, "Then, on Midwinter's day, archbishop Aldred hallowed him to king at Westminster, and gave him possession with the books of Christ, and also swore him, ere that he would set the crown on his head, that he would so well govern this nation as any king before him best did, if they would be faithful to him."‖ On the other hand, there is reason to believe that William's accession was considered by some chroniclers to have commenced a few days before the battle of Hastings. Hoveden ¶, Hemingford**, and Simon of Durham††, state that he reigned 20 years, 10 months, and 28 days; which fixes his accession to about the 12th of October, 1066. Alured of Beverley says he reigned 20 years, 10 months, and 8 days; which, unless the number of days is a clerical or typographical error for 28, fixes his accession to about the 1st of November, 1066. According to the annals of Waverley‡‡, William reigned 21 years, all but 21 days; which places his accession about the 1st of October, 1066. The only other early writer who mentions the length of the

* All authorities agree in the date of this battle.

† "Dictionnaire Diplomatique," tome i. pp. 362, 363.

‡ The 25th of December, 1066, is said to be the day on which William was crowned, in the Saxon Chronicle; by William Pictaviensis, the Conqueror's chaplain, William of Malmsbury, Hoveden, Alured of Beverley, and Henry of Huntingdon.

§ William Pictaviensis.

‖ Saxon Chronicle, by Ingram, p. 263

¶ Scriptores post Bedam, p. 264. ** Gale's Scriptores, vol. iii. p.146.

†† Decem Scriptores. ‡‡ Gale's Scriptores, vol. iii. p. 130.

Conqueror's reign is William of Malmsbury*, whose statement is correct, if he reckoned William's accession from the death of Edward the Confessor in January, 1066: he says William died in the 59th year of his age, the *twenty-second* of his reign, and the 50th of his earldom, A. D. 1087.

All authorities agree in stating that William the First died on the 9th of September, 1087. No records are extant by which the commencement of this monarch's regnal years can be determined; but as public instruments were not dated in the year of the reign of a king of England until the time of Richard the First, the point is not material for ascertaining the date of documents.

WILLIAM THE SECOND (Rufus). It is most probable that the reign of William Rufus began on the day of his coronation, namely, Sunday, September 26. 1087†, not only because this is presumed to have then been the usage; but because, being a younger son, he did not possess any hereditary right to the crown. The length of his reign, however, as stated by Hoveden ‡, who is the only chronicler that alludes to the subject, namely, "14 years all but 28 days," agrees neither with the date of William's coronation, nor with that of his father's decease, as it fixes his accession to about the 6th of July, 1087, more than two months before either of those events occurred. William Rufus was slain on the 2nd § of August, 1100.

* Scriptores post Bedam, p. 63.

† The coronation is commonly described by contemporary writers in these words, "in regem consecratus est." The Saxon Chronicle says William "took to the kingdom, and was blessed to king three days before Michaelmas day." The authorities which state that William Rufus was crowned on Sunday the 26th of September, 1087, are, Hoveden, Hemingford, the monk of Durham, and the Saxon Chronicle. William of Malmsbury says he was crowned on the feast of St. Cosmas and Damianus, the 27th of September, in which he is supported by Eadmer, Ordericus and Vitalis; but as the ceremony was usually performed on a Sunday, and as the 26th of September, 1087, fell on a Sunday, it is most probable that it occurred on that day.

‡ Scriptores post Bedam, p. 268.

§ Hoveden, Annals of Waverley, Hemingford, Monk of Durham, Saxon Chronicle. William of Malmsbury, p. 88., and the Annals of Dunstaple, state that he was slain on the 1st of August.

HENRY THE FIRST (Beauclerc). Gervase of Canterbury asserts that Henry the First was elected king of England on the 4th, and crowned at Westminster on Sunday the 5th of August, 1100 *, which statement is corroborated by other authorities; and it seems that his reign commenced on the day of his coronation. William of Malmsbury† says Henry died on the calends of December, (1st of December,) 1135, in the night, having "reigned 35 years, and from the nones of August to the calends of December, that is, four months, wanting four days;" which clearly proves that his reign was reckoned from his coronation, namely, the nones of August, i. e. the 5th of that month. Henry the First died in the night of Sunday, the 1st of December, 1135.‡

STEPHEN. As the line of succession was interrupted in favour of this monarch, it is very unlikely that the custom of beginning each reign at the coronation was deviated from in his instance; and it is therefore confidently presumed that the reign of Stephen commenced on the day of his election and coronation, namely, Thursday, the feast of St. Stephen, 26th of December, 1135.§ King Stephen died on the

* William of Malmsbury, Hoveden, Hemingford. Henry of Huntingdon says that Henry I. was *elected* at Winchester, and "sacratus" at London. According to the Saxon Chronicle, "On the morning after Lammas-day was the king William shot in hunting, by an arrow from his own men, and afterwards brought to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral. This was in the thirteenth year after that he assumed the government. On the Thursday he was slain, and in the morning afterwards buried; and after he was buried the statesmen that were then nigh at hand chose his brother Henry to king. And he immediately gave the bishopric of Winchester to Henry Gifford, and afterwards went to London; and the Sunday following, before the altar at Westminster, he promised God and all the people to annul all the unrighteous acts that took place in his brother's time. And after this the bishop of London, Maurice, consecrated him king." Pages 319, 320.

† P. 100.

‡ William of Malmsbury, Henry of Huntingdon, Hoveden, and the Saxon Chronicle. The Chronicle of the Prior of Hagustald states that Henry died on Monday the 2nd of December; which may be explained by the event having occurred about midnight of the 1st of that month.

§ Hoveden, Annals of Waverley and Dunstaple. Brompton says Stephen was elected by the clergy, and crowned on that day. The Saxon Chronicle thus describes Stephen's accession. After noticing Henry the First's death:—"Meanwhile was his nephew come to England, Stephen de Blois. He came to London, and the people of London received him, and

25th October, 1154.* None of the contemporary chroniclers allude to the length of his reign, except Henry of Huntingdon, who merely says that Stephen reigned nearly nineteen years.

HENRY II. The hereditary right to the throne, on the death of Henry I., became vested in his daughter and heiress Maud †, wife, first of the emperor Henry IV., and, secondly, of Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of Anjou; and as she survived the usurper Stephen ‡, her son had no other pretensions to the crown during his mother's lifetime than the convention with Stephen, which was ratified by the peers of each party, and the consent of his subjects, as manifested at his coronation. Henry II.'s coronation, which occurred on Sunday, the 19th of December, 1154§, is therefore the epoch from which the commencement of his reign ought to be computed; being a difference from the tables of regnal years in common use of nearly eight weeks.

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sent after the archbishop, William Corboil, and hallowed him to king on Midwinter day." William of Malmsbury assigns Stephen's coronation to "Sunday the 11th of the kalends of January, the 22nd day after the decease of his uncle," which is the 22nd of December; but the statement of the majority of contemporary writers, that it took place on the 26th of that month, is supported by that day being the festival of St. Stephen, the namesake and probably tutelar saint of the king, a day which is extremely likely to have been selected for the ceremony.

* Henry of Huntingdon, Annals of Waverley, of Margan, and of Dunstaple, Brompton, and Ralph Diceto.

† William of Malmsbury states that on the 5th of the nones of March, (March 3rd,) 1141, the empress MAUD was "received" as lady (Domina) of England; that a council was holden at Winchester "feria secunda post octavas paschæ," namely, Monday the 7th of April; and that on the following day the legate proposed to elect Maud as sovereign, which was assented to by the council; but that the Londoners appeared before it on the ensuing day, and demanded the release of Stephen, whom Maud had taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln on the 2nd of February preceding. For a short time she appears to have exercised the royal authority, as, by a charter dated at Oxford in 1141, in which she styled herself "Matilda Imperatrix, Henrici regis filia, *et Anglorum domina*, she created Milo of Gloucester earl of Hereford. *Vide* Fœdera, new edit. vol. i. p. 14.

‡ She did not die until the 10th of September, 1167.

§ Hoveden, Annals of Waverley, and of Margan, Ralph Dieeto, Matthew Paris, Chron. Norman., and William of Newburgh; but Gervase of Canterbury says it took place on the 17th of December. The date in the text is, however, more likely to be correct, not only from the majority of chroniclers agreeing on the point, but from the 19th of December, 1154, having fallen on a *Sunday*, a day then generally selected for that ceremony; whereas the 17th was on a Friday, on which it is very unlikely so solemn a festival as a coronation would be celebrated.

Henry of Huntingdon's account of Henry's accession is very remarkable, as it appears to support the opinion which has been expressed in this work, that the interval between the death of one monarch and the coronation of his successor was, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, considered an interregnum. At the time of Stephen's demise, Henry was, he says, in Normandy; and Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, and many other nobles, were sent to request that he would immediately hasten to assume the government. Being, however, detained by contrary winds and other causes, he did not land until a few days before Christmas day. "*England was, therefore,*" to use the words of the chronicler, "*without a king for about six weeks.*" On Henry's arrival in London, he was joyfully received; and being "blessed as king," he was with great splendour placed on the throne of the realm.* The Annals of Waverley, Ralph Diceto, and Matthew Paris state that Henry arrived in England on the 8th ides of December; that he was unanimously elected and anointed king† on the 14th kalends of January, the Sunday before Christmas day, viz., the 19th of December, 1154: the inference from which statements is, that his accession did not precede his election and coronation. That Henry's reign was not considered to have commenced immediately after the death of Stephen, is further proved by the length ascribed to it by Diceto, Hoveden, and the chronicler of Dunstaple. These

* Henry of Huntingdon's words are, "Miserunt itaque Thedbaldus archiepiscopus et quamplures ex Angliæ proceribus nuncios festinantes pro domino suo Duce Normannorum ut regnum suscepturus inunctanter adveniret. Impeditus tamen ventis et mari, causisque quampluribus, paucis diebus ante natale Domini, cum conjuge, fratribusque suis, multisque potentibus, magnisque copiis, applicuit apud Noveforest. Fuit igitur Anglia sine rege quasi sex hebdomadis, nec tamen Dei gratia præveniente pace caruit; vel pro regis amore venturi, vel timore. At (ut dictum est) cum applicuisset Londonias petens, ut decebat tantum et tam beatum virum, cum summâ lætitiâ et multis præ gaudio lachrymantibus, in regem benedictus est, et in throno regni splendidissime collocatus est." The Saxon Chronicle thus notices Henry's accession: In this year (1154), died the king Stephen, and was buried at Faversham. When the king died then was the earl beyond sea. When he came to England then was he received with great worship, and blessed to king in London on the Sunday before Midwinter day."

† "Et ab omnibus electus, et in regem unctus est."

writers concur with other authorities* in stating that Henry II.† died at Chinon, in Normandy, in the Octaves of St. Peter and Paul, luna 19. feria 5.; videlicet, Thursday, the 6th of July, 1189; but Hoveden adds, that he reigned thirty-four years, seven months, and four days. The Annals of Dunstaple say thirty-four years and seven months, without noticing the few additional days; and Ralph Diceto states that Henry reigned thirty-four years, twenty-eight weeks, and five days.‡ The period from Henry II.'s coronation to his decease was thirty-four years, twenty-eight weeks, and three or five days, depending whether the days of his coronation and death were included. It seems, therefore, that Diceto computed Henry's reign from his coronation; and the calculation of Hoveden, as well as that of the author of the Annals of Waverley, will agree very nearly with that of Diceto, if by "seven months" he meant seven lunar months of four weeks each, instead of seven calendar months. From the death of Stephen to the death of Henry II. was a period of thirty-four years, thirty-three weeks, and four days; being thirty-four years, eight (calendar) months, and eleven days; or thirty-four years, nine (lunar) months, and three days; so that it is impossible that either of the writers who have been cited could have reckoned Henry's reign from the demise of the preceding monarch.

Henry II. died at Chinon, on the 6th of July, 1189.

RICHARD I., eldest son of Henry II., succeeded to the inchoate right to the throne at his father's de-

* Benedictus Abbas, Annals of Waverley, Gervase of Canterbury, and the Annals of Margan. Among the innumerable errors committed by the editors of the edition of the Fœdera printed by the Record commission, is the statement (vol. i. p. 47.) that Henry II. died on the 6th of *June*, 1189.

† The monarch's eldest son, Henry, was crowned as king of England during his father's lifetime, on Sunday, the 14th of June, 1170, and is called by chroniclers Henry the Third. Benedictus Abbas, vol. i. p. 4. A letter to this prince from his father, in 1170, begins in these words:—"Henricus, rex Angliæ, et dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegaviæ; Regi Angl', et duci Norm', et com' And', karissimo filio suo, salutem;" and in 1175, the king thus commenced a letter announcing a reconciliation with his son:—"Henricus rex, pater regis," &c., and states, "Venit ad me filius meus R. H., apud Durum," &c. Fœdera, n. ed., vol. i. pp. 26. 32. The young king died before his father at Castle Martel, in 1183.

‡ Decem Scriptores, p. 616.

cease, on the 6th of July, 1189; but he was not crowned until Sunday, the 3rd of September in that year.* The great importance of accurately determining the exact date of the accession, and, consequently, the regnal years, commences with this monarch, because he is presumed to be the first king of England who dated his public instruments in the years of his reign. In no instance has greater uncertainty prevailed, or more errors been committed on the subject, than with respect to the time of Richard's accession†; and the correct date has never hitherto been ascertained. No records appear to be extant by which to fix the commencement of the reign of any king of England before the accession of John; so that the date of that of Richard I. cannot be settled by such conclusive evidence as exists with respect to the regnal years of subsequent monarchs. It is, however, confidently presumed, that what has been proved to be the practice in the instance of Richard's successor, ten years afterwards, also occurred in his case, and that his reign commenced at his coronation, September 3. 1189.

It is desirable to correct the error into which the able author of the "Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative" has fallen, in considering that Richard's reign commenced *before* his coronation, especially as an explanation of the cause of his mistake will establish that the regnal years of that monarch were not computed from the death of his father, the epoch hitherto assigned to his accession. Mr. Allen states as his authority, that "there are public acts in Richard's name, dated in the first year of his reign, before his

* Brompton, Diceto, Hoveden, and Peter Langtoft. Gervase of Canterbury, however, says the 11th of that month. For the reasons given in a note in a former page, the 3rd is presumed to be the correct date, it being a *Sunday*, whereas the 11th was a Monday.

† For example: Henry II. is said to have died, and Richard to have ascended the throne,

June 6. 1189. Rastall's Table of Years, both editions; and Chronica Juridicialia.

July 7. Sandford's Genealogical History; Randle Holme's "Academie of Armorie," ed. 1688.

July 6. Tables in "Index to the Records," ed. 1739; Hopton's "Concordancy Enlarged."

coronation had taken place." * No such acts are, it is believed, in existence; and those to which he refers unquestionably were not dated until *above nine months after* Richard's coronation.

The editors of the "Fœdera," where the instruments alluded to are printed, fell into the common error of thinking, that Richard I.'s reign commenced on the day of his father's decease, but committed the additional and less excusable blunder, of assigning that event to the 6th of June, instead of to the 6th of July, 1189. They, consequently, attribute four documents, dated severally on the 24th, 25th, and 27th of June, and 1st of July, in the first year of Richard's reign, to the year 1189; whereas there is not only ample internal evidence to prove that these articles belong to the following year, 1190, but the 24th of June, and the 1st of July, 1 Richard I., must have fallen in the year 1190, even supposing that Richard's accession did occur on the day of Henry II.'s decease. This mistake, in so acute a writer as Mr. Allen, is only another proof of the fatal errors, as well in facts as inferences, which a want of rigid attention to dates must produce even in the ablest historical and antiquarian writers; for though he was aware that Henry II. did not die in *June*, 1189, as he properly says he died on the 6th of *July*, he nevertheless adopted the mistake of the editors of the Fœdera, and was thereby induced to admit that an exception to the principle for which he was contending existed in the case of Richard I.; whereas the exertion of the critical acumen which is conspicuous in other parts of his work, would have shown, that so far from that instance presenting an *exception*, it powerfully *supports* his argument.

Among the instruments of the reign of Richard I., printed in the Fœdera, many of which are assigned to the wrong year, as well of our Lord as of that reign, there are two which incontestably prove that the regnal years of this monarch did not commence until *after the 22nd of August* in each year; and, as no important

* "Fœdera, vol. i. pp. 48, 49. New edition."

event occurred between that day and the 3rd of September, 1189, the day of his coronation, there can be no doubt that Richard's reign was considered to have commenced immediately after the celebration of that ceremony.

A document respecting an exchange of lands between the king and Walter, bishop of Rouen, "Datum per manum *Eustachii electi Helien'*, tunc agentis vices Cancellarii apud Rothomagum anno ab Incarnatione Domini *millesimo centesimo nonagesimo septimo, xvij die Octobris, regni nostri anno ix**," shows that the 17th of October, 1197, was in the 9th Richard I.; but this document is placed in the Fœdera at some distance *after* a charter, which concludes in these words: — "Dat' per manum *E. Elyen ep'i cancellarii nostri* apud Rupem Auree Vall', *xxij die Augusti anno regni nostri nono.*" † This charter is improperly assigned by the editors of the Fœdera to the year 1197, whereas it is manifest that it belongs to the year 1198, and for these reasons: —

1st. An instrument in which a person is merely described as "*elect*" of any bishopric, must have *preceded* one in which the same person is expressly called, "*bishop*" of that diocese.

2nd. Eustace, dean of Salisbury ‡, was elected bishop of Ely early in August, 1197, and his feast on the occasion was celebrated at Vaudreuil, in Normandy, on the day of St. Lawrence, the 10th of August; but he was not consecrated until the 8th of March in the

* Fœdera, new edit., vol. i. pp. 68, 69.; where it is said to have been inserted from Ralph de Diceto's Ymagines Historiarum, col. 698.; but in the original edition of Rymer's Fœdera no authority for it is given. The article occurs in Diceto; but it varies so much from the copies in the Fœdera, as to render it certain that Rymér must have derived it from some other source. The date in Diceto is, "Per manum *Eliensis electi E.*" &c. "M. C. xc. xvj. die *Octobris*, anno regni nostro *octavo*," which is clearly a misprint, because Diceto himself assigns it to the year 1197, and because *Eustace* was not *elected Bishop of Ely* until August in that year, the see having become vacant in the preceding January. The month of October, 1197, could not possibly have fallen in the 8 Ric. I. whether his reign commenced in the month of June, July, or September.

† Ibid. p. 67. From the original among the Cottonian charters in the British Museum, marked xvj. 1., which has been collated with the date in the copy in the Fœdera.

‡ A writ, "Datum per manum magistri *Eustachii, Sarum decani, Vices Cancellarii tunc agentis*, apud insulam Andeliacam, decimo quarto die Julii, regni nostri anno octavo," occurs in the Fœdera, new edit. vol. i. p. 67., where it is erroneously assigned to the year 1196, instead of the year 1197.

following year, 1198*: which facts agree perfectly with his being called "elect of Ely," in October 1197, and "bishop of Ely" in August, 1198, before which time he had also been promoted to the office of chancellor. The charter of the 22nd of August, 9 Richard I., must, therefore, have been executed in A. D. 1198; consequently, the regnal years must have been computed from some day subsequent to the 22nd of August, and before the 17th of October; for if the reign of Richard commenced on any day *previous* to the 22nd of August, 1189, the 22nd of *August*, in the ninth year of his reign, would have fallen in 1197; and it is so stated in all the tables of regnal years, wherein his accession is fixed to the 6th of June, or to the 6th of July, 1189, which misled the editors of the Fœdera.

The error of assigning so many instruments in that work to the wrong year of our Lord, has, no doubt, been a fertile source of confusion and mistakes to modern historians; and an essential service would be rendered to historical literature, if the present commission on the public records was to cause an addendum to the edition printed by order of the former commission, to be forthwith prepared and extensively circulated, containing the *correct* dates † of all the articles in that work which are improperly placed. To foreign antiquaries this would be a most acceptable gift; and it would serve also as a beacon to warn them from too implicit a reliance on a *national* publication, which ought to have been distinguished no less by accuracy than by erudition.

Only two chroniclers, Ralph Diceto and the annalist of Dunstaple, allude to the length of Richard's reign; but it is scarcely possible to reconcile their statements with the fact. Diceto says he reigned nine years, six

* Ralph Diceto, p. 701. Gervase of Canterbury, p. 1597., and Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.

† Mistakes in dates arising from an erroneous computation of the regnal years are not, however, the only blunders of that nature in the Fœdera. A charter, by which a grant was made by king Henry III. to the bishop of Rochester, in the 33rd year of his reign, A. D. 1248, is assigned to the 33rd year of Henry I., A. D. 1132; an error of no less than *one hundred and sixteen years!* Vide Fœdera, new edit. vol. i. p. 8.

months, and nineteen days*; whilst the Annals of Dunstaple say nine years and six months, without mentioning the additional days.† From the coronation of Richard, on the 3rd of September, 1189, to his decease, on the 6th of April, 1199, is a period of nine years and about two hundred and fifteen days, forming nine years, seven lunar months, and nineteen days; or nine years, seven calendar months, and three days. Unless the word "sex," in Diceto and in the Annals of Dunstaple, be a clerical or typographical error for "septem," it is impossible to understand from what epoch these writers computed Richard's reign.‡ It is, however, evident, that neither of these chroniclers considered Richard's reign to have commenced on the day of his father's decease; because, from the 6th of July, 1189, to the 6th of April, 1199, is nine years, *nine* (lunar) months, and twenty-two days, or nine years and exactly *nine* calendar months.

King Richard I. died on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1199.§

JOHN. It can be proved beyond the possibility of doubt, that the reign of King John commenced on the day of his coronation, namely, Ascension day, the 27th of May, 1199; and as the hereditary right to the throne was vested in his nephew Arthur of Britany, John's only legal title was his election by his subjects. His claim, on the ground of hereditary right, was, that he was next of kin to the deceased monarch, being his surviving brother; whereas Arthur was one degree farther removed, being his brother's son.‖

* Ricardus rex Anglorum, cum regnâsset *annis novem, mensibus sex, diebus decem et novem*, in Aquitannico ducatu, Lemovico territorio, castello Chaluz vij. kal. Apr., à Petro Basilii sagitta percussus est; et postmodum viij. idus Aprilis, die Martis, vir operi martio deputatus, diem clausit extremum apud prædictum castellum."—*Decem Scriptores*, p. 705.

† Ricardus rex, cum regnâsset *annis novem et mensibus sex*," &c., ed. Hearne, vol. i. p. 47.

‡ The passage in the Annals of Dunstaple so closely resembles the words of Diceto, that it may have been copied from that writer.

§ Diceto, Gervase, Hoveden, Annals of Waverley, &c.

‖ Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. i. p. 201.

As Ascension day is a moveable feast, the years of the reign of John were calculated from Ascension day to Ascension day; so that each regnal year was of a different length, and began on a different day. For example: the first year of his reign began on the 27th of May, 1199, and ended on Ascension eve, the 17th of May, in 1200; the second year began on the 18th of May, 1200, and ended on the 2nd of May, Ascension eve, 1201; and so with the other years.* This mode of computing the regnal years occasions great confusion; for in the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th, and 16th of John, several days of the month of May, in two succeeding years of Christ, occurred in the *same year* of the king's reign†; hence no document dated on those days can be attributed with certainty to the right year of our Lord. As the mode of computing the years of the reign of John has only lately been generally known, all documents dated between the 6th of April, the day of Richard I.'s death, on which day it has hitherto been supposed that John's reign began, and Ascension day, in each year, from 1199 to 1216, have been assigned to a wrong year of our Lord.

The evidence that the reign of king John commenced on Ascension day, May 27. 1199, and that his regnal years were computed from Ascension day to Ascension day, consists of the Close, Fine, and Patent Rolls in the Tower. A roll is appropriated to every regnal year, the date of the commencement and termination of which years are clearly shown by the day and month on which the first and last instruments entered under those years are dated. For instance, if the first document on the Close or other Roll of the first year of king John is dated on the 28th of May, and the last on the 17th of May; and if the first document on the Rolls of the second year of his reign be dated on the 18th of May, and the last on the 2nd of May, it is evident that the first regnal year comprised the period from the 28th of May in one year

* See the note to the Table of the Regnal Years of John, *postea*.
† Rot. Patent. anno 6 Hen. III.

to the 17th of May in the next; and that the second regnal year comprised the period from the 18th of May in one year to the 2nd of May in the following year. As this is almost the best evidence of the date of regnal years which can be adduced, it has been applied to the reigns of most of the sovereigns of this country, from John to Henry V. King John died on the 19th of October, 1216.

HENRY III. The reign of this monarch commenced on the day of his coronation, namely, the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, Friday, the 28th of October, 1216, nine days after he succeeded to the inchoate right to the throne. The evidence of this fact consists of the Rolls in the Tower, the earliest date on any year of which is the 28th of October, and the latest the 27th of that month *, the first and last day of each year of his reign. In the Red Book of the Exchequer is this notice of the regnal years of Henry III.:—"Anno Domini MCCXVI. Memorandum, quod data Regis Henrici, filii Regis Johannis, mutuavit in festo Apostolorum Simonis et Judæ; videlicet, XXVIIJ die mensis Octobris." The account of Henry's accession in the Rhyming Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester seems to admit of the inference that his coronation had rendered him king:—

> "Henry was *king imad*, after is fader Jon,
> A Sein Simondes day and Sein Jude at Gloucestre anon."

Henry III. died on the feast of St. Edmund the Confessor, Wednesday the 16th of November, 1272.†

EDWARD I. It is proved by the clearest evidence, that though his father, Henry III., died on the 16th of November, 1272, EDWARD I. did not commence his reign until four days afterwards, namely, on the feast

* Rot. Patent. anno 6 Hen. III.

† Some doubt of the accuracy of the notes in the Red Book of the Exchequer, at least as regards the date of the succession of our *early* monarchs, is created by the account of the death of Henry III., as he is there said to have died on the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, the 28th of October, in the fifty-sixth year of his reign; whereas he died on the feast of St Edmund the Confessor, November 16.

of St. Edmund, king and martyr, Sunday, the 20th of November, on which day he was proclaimed at the New Temple. Edward was abroad at the time of his father's death, and did not return until the 2nd of August, 1274; on which day he landed at Dover, and was crowned at Westminster on Sunday after the feast of the Assumption, the 19th of August in the same year. * Matthew of Westminster says, "As soon as king Henry was buried, which was on the feast of St. Edmund, king and martyr, the 20th of November, the barons, &c. went to the high altar of Westminster Abbey, and swore fealty to prince Edward his son †; after which they assembled at the New Temple, ordered a new seal to be made, and appointed Walter de Merton chancellor."

Besides the Rolls in the Tower ‡, and various Wardrobe accounts, which fully establish that the regnal years of Edward I. began and ended on the 20th of November, the fact is at once proved by the record of the surrender of the kingdom of Scotland by John Baliol, in November, 1292. The first convention on the subject is dated May 1. 20 Edw. I., 1292. § Other conventions were held at different times in that year; and the seventeenth and last convention is dated *Mon-*

* The following notice of Edward's arrival in England and coronation occurs on the Close Rolls of the second year of his reign: —"Memorandum quod Edwardus rex Angliæ applicuit apud Dover' die Jovis proxima post festum Sancti Petri ad vincula (*i. e.* 2nd of August) M.CC.LXX^mo IIIJ °, et die Dominica proxima post festum Assumptionis beatæ Mariæ proximo sequente (*i. e.* 19th of August) solempniter coronat' fuit in ecclesia beati Petri Westm', anno Domini supradicto, et anno regni ejusdem regis Edwardi secundo."— *Rot. Claus.* 2 Edw. I. m. 5. Matthew of Westminster (p. 407.) erroneously says that Edward arrived in England on the 25th of July; but the correct date is given by Wikes, p. 101., and in the Annals of Waverley, p. 229.

† Walsingham says the nobles "recognoverunt" Edward as king, and the words which follow "paternique successorem honoris ordinaverunt," seem to imply more than a mere admission of his hereditary right.

‡ On the back of a record of the reign of Edward III., which is entered on No. 62. of the Miscellaneous Rolls in the Tower, entitled "Transcriptum instrumentorum tangentium Comitem Marchiæ," the following words occur in a contemporary hand: — "Anno Domini MCCLXXIJ°, mense Novembri, obiit dominus Henricus illustrissimus Rex Anglorum, anno vero regni sui lvij° incepti in festo Apostolorum Symonis et Judæ proximo præcedente." "Anno Domini MCCLXXIJ°, mense Novembri, in festo Beati Edmundi, incepit regnare Edwardus illustrissimus Rex Anglorum post sepulturam Henrici patris sui."

§ Fœdera, new edit. vol i. part ii. p. 762.

day the *seventeenth* of November, 20 Edward I. *, which was likewise in 1292. At that convention it was determined that Baliol should do homage to Edward on the Thursday following the feast of St. Edmund, king and martyr †, namely, the *twentieth* of November. The next instrument ‡ is tested at Berwick on Tweed, "*decimo nono die Novembris,* anno regni nostri *vicesimo;*" which is followed by one relating to the breaking of the great seal of Scotland, dated on *Wednesday,* the vigil or eve of the feast of St. Edmund, king and martyr, namely, the *nineteenth of November.* This is followed by the record that Baliol took the oath of fealty to Edward, which commences in these words:—"Die Jovis sequenti, scilicet *vicesimo die Novembris,* in festo Beati Eadmundi Regis et Martiris, anno prædicti Domini E. Regis Angliæ *vicesimo finiente,* apud Norham, in castro ejusdem villæ, venit prædictus Johannes de Balliolo, Rex Scotiæ" (then follow the names of the witnesses, and the form of the oath) ... "Postmodum, eodem die, confectæ fuerunt quædam litteræ, super fidelitate prædictâ, prædicto domino Regi Angliæ, per dictum regem Scotiæ præstitâ, sub hâc formâ: Omnibus Christi fidelibus, &c. Johannes, Dei Gratia Rex Scottorum, Salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me fecisse et jurâsse domino meo ligio, Domino Edwardo, Dei Gratiâ Regi Angliæ, illustri et superiori domino regni Scotiæ, apud Norham, die *Jovis, in festo Sancti Eadmundi Regis et Martiris,* anno Incarnationis Dominicæ Millesimo ducentensimo nonagesimo secundo, et regni ipsius domini nostri Edwardi *vicesimo finiente, et vicesimo primo incipiente,*" &c.‡

Notwithstanding the dictum of Lord Chief Justice Coke, that, in computations of time, "the law doth reject all fractions and divisions of a day, for the uncertainty

* Fœdera, new edit. vol. i. part ii. p. 780. † Ibid. p. 780.

‡ A contemporary translation into French of this record also occurs, and the latter part of the extract in the text is in these words:—"A Norham, le Joedy, en la feste Seint Emon le Reye, Martyr, le an del Incarnation nostre seigneur Myl ducent e nonante secund, e *du regne le dit mon Seigneur le Rey Edward vyntime finant, e le vyntime un comenceant.*"—*Fœdera,* n. ed. vol. i. part ii. p. 781.

which is always the mother of confusion and contention*," it is evident, from this record, that there was a fraction of a day in computing the regnal years of the kings of England; for what occurred in the early part of the day, on the 20th of November, 1292, respecting Baliol's surrender of the sovereignty of Scotland, was said to be the end of the twentieth year of Edward I.'s reign; whereas, in the proceedings at a later part of the day, the 20th of November is said to be the *end of the twentieth, and the beginning of the twenty-first year of his reign.* It would be impossible, and it is scarcely necessary, for practical purposes, to decide at what hour of the day the separation occurred, whether at noon, or at the precise hour in which the act of accession occurred; but it is evident that, instead of the regnal year closing on the day before the anniversary of the accession, that anniversary was, in two regnal years, thus producing the "uncertainty" apprehended by Lord Coke; but the fact is not material, because it only relates to one day, and the year of our Lord must always be the same. The account of the regnal years of Edward I. in the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with the fact:—"Item data regis Edwardi filii dicti regis Henrici mutavit singulis annis die Sancti Edmundi R. videlicet xx die mensis Novembris."

King Edward I. died at Burgh in the Sands, near Carlisle, on the 7th of July, 1307.* It is necessary

* Coke's Reports, part v. p. 2. It was, therefore, held, in the 28th Elizabeth, that a lease of lands for three years, which commenced at the time of delivery, and which was delivered at four of the clock in the afternoon of the 20th of June, should end on the 19th of June in the third year. The day of the date or delivery of a lease is included in the time for which it is granted.

† All authorities agree as to the date of Edward I.'s death. The following interesting letter from one of the retainers of Hugh baron Neville, respecting the removal of the king's corpse from Burgh in the Sands to Westminster, and stating that Anthony Bek, bishop of Durham, patriarch of Jerusalem, the earl of Lincoln, and other peers, having performed homage to Edward II. at Carlisle, had accompanied him into Scotland, is preserved among the records in the duchy of Lancaster, and has never before been printed. It was written on Sunday, the 23rd of July, 1307:—

"A son tres cher et honorable seigneur Monsr. Hugh de Neville, le soen vallet Euweyn quant que il seet et poet de bien et de honour. Sachez, Sire, que n're seigneur lereevesqe est seyn et eyte et en bon estat, mercy a Dieu. Le corps n're seigneur, sire Edward, jadys roi Dengleterre, est en venant, et myst iceo Samady p'cheyn devant la goule Daust a Riche-

to observe, that Edward the First is sometimes called Edward the Fourth, the three Saxon monarchs who bore the name of Edward being reckoned: thus the copy of the chronicle of Lanercost, written in the 14th century, is headed, in some pages, "Edwardus I. post conquest'," in others "Edward. Rex I.;" and in another page, "Edwardus Rex iiij^tus." †

EDWARD II. Edward I. died on the 7th of July, 1307, on which day, according to some authorities, Edward II. began his reign†; but his accession is fixed by evidence to the next day, Saturday, the 8th of July. He succeeded to the crown, says Walsingham, "non tam jure hæreditario, quam unanimi assensu procerum et magnatum;" and a contemporary annalist, after mentioning the decease of Edward I., "Successit ei filius suus Edwardus primogenitus, paterna successione, et etiam unanimi assensu procerum, regnaturus."‡ These passages imply that the consent of the peers formed an important part of his title to the throne; and the following entry on the Patent Roll of the last year of Edward I. tends to show that the recognition of Edward II. as king by the peers did not take place until the *eighth* of July: — "Memorandum, quod die *Veneris, videlicet, septimo die Julii,* anno Domini MCCCVII, jubente ipso, cujus famulantur imperio mors et vita, inclitæ recordationis dominus Edwardus, Rex Angliæ, apud Burgum super Sabulones extra Karliolum obiit," &c. "Et

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munde, ou la depres sicome len dit. N're seigneur lercevesqe yceo Dymaynge seuant de Scroby sen p'tira devers le corps le Roi. Le patriark, le conte de Nicole et autres plusours countes et grantz seigneurs de la terre, a Kardoil, ount fait homage a n're seigneur le roi Edward, et sount alez ove ly en Escoce countre les enemys. Autre novele, Sire, ne sai jeo nule encore qe vous face a maunde. Sire, jeo suy en bone saunte, la Dieu mercy, et la v're qi le voliez savoir desirant touz jours savoir ceo meismes de vous come de mon cher seigneur, qi su prest et appareillez a vos honours et pleysirs. A Dieu, Sire, qi vous gard en joye et en honour. Escript a Scroby, le Dymange avantdit."

* Cottonian MS. Claudius D VII. folios 192, 192 b, and folio 197.

† "Item data Regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi mutatur singulis annis in festo translationis Sancti Thomæ Martiris, videlicet, vii die Julii."—*Red Book of the Exchequer.*

‡ Annal. Trokelowe.

die *Sabbati proximo sequente,* apud Karliolum, ubi *Comites* et *Barones* regni secum existentes *homagia et fidelitates* suas eidem *tanquam Regi* fecerant," &c.* "A private instrument on the Close Rolls of the first year of this reign is dated "Apud Haselingefeld, die *Lunæ in festo translationis beati Thomæ Martiris* (July 7.) anno regni Regis Edwardi, filius Regis Edwardi, *secundo finiente.*" † On the Fine Rolls of the 16th Edward II. an entry commences with these words, "Memorandum, quod Dominus noster Rex Edwardus, filius Regis Edwardi, *octavo die Julii, anno regni sui sexto decimo incipiente,* apud Eboracensem, ordinavavit."‡ The Wardrobe accounts of this monarch corroborate the above dates. A memorandum is there preserved of wages being due to a John de Wygeton, "ab *octavo die Julii anno tertio incipiente* usque," &c. §; and another person was allowed wages from the 22nd of September in a certain year of the king's reign, "*usque vij diem Julii anno eodem finiente.*" ||

These documents clearly show that the regnal years of Edward II. began on the *eighth* and ended on the *seventh* of July, and that the usage, in the time of his father, of beginning and ending the regnal year on the same day of the month, did not then prevail. The reign of Edward II. terminated with his resignation, or, more correctly, deposition. This event appears to have occurred on the 20th of January, 1327 ¶, which is the last date of any record of his reign in the Tower.

EDWARD III. The date of the regnal years of this monarch is proved by the title of the accounts of the expenses of his household, in the British Museum, to have been reckoned from the 25th of January in one year to the 24th of January in the following

* Rot. Patent. 35 Edw. I. m. 1. See the letter in note †, p. 294. antea.
† Rot. Claus. 1 Edw. II. m. 10. d.
‡ Rot. Fin. 16 Edw. II. m. 3.
§ Cottonian MS. Nero, C VIII. fol. 32. 33. || Ibid. fol. 207.
¶ See the next page.

"Expensæ Hospitii Regis Edwardi Tertii post Conquestum," &c. "Per Primum Contrarotulum ab ultimo die Julii anno viij usque *xxiiij diem Januarii anno ix finiente.* Et per Secundum Contrarotulum *a xxv die Januarii, anno x incipiente, usque xxiiij diem Januarii anno eodem finiente.* Et per Tertium Contrarotulum *a xxv die Januarii anno undecimo incipiente* usque xxx diem Augusti," &c.*

An interesting account is given, by a contemporary†, of the deposition of Edward II., and of Edward III.'s accession. Writs were issued on the 3rd of December, 20 Edward II. 1326, in the king's name, stating that, the king being out of the kingdom, the queen, and his eldest son Edward, "guardian of the realm," had summoned a parliament to meet in the quinzaines of St. Andrew, about the 14th of December in that year, and proroguing that assembly until the morrow of the Epiphany next following, i. e. January 7. 1327. The parliament accordingly met on that day; and, all the peers and commons being present, they were asked whom they preferred to reign as their king, the father, or the son? They replied unanimously, that the son should be made king. Prince Edward was, consequently, immediately proclaimed king in Westminster Hall, by the name of "Edward the Third: but he refused to accept the dignity, and swore he would never do so during his father's lifetime without his consent. Commissioners were thereupon appointed to go to Edward II., and to state that the people of England were no longer bound by their oath of allegiance to him, and to receive his resignation of the crown. On their arrival at Kenilworth, they communicated the resolution of parliament to the king; who then formally renounced the royal dignity, by delivering to them the crown, sceptre, and other ensigns of

* Cottonian MS. Nero, C viii. fol. 207. The Red Book of the Exchequer states that Edward III.'s regnal years began on the twenty *fourth* of January. "Anno Domini mcccxxvii. Item data regis Edwardi Tercii a conquestu mutatur singulis annis xxiiij die Januarii, et obiit xxj die Junii, anno regni sui lj, ætatis suæ lxv^to."

† The reference to this authority has unfortunately been mislaid.

sovereignty.* The exact date of this proceeding is not stated, but it is presumed to have taken place on the 20th or 21st of January, 1327, as no instrument was issued in Edward II.'s name after the 20th of that month. Allowing three days for the return of the commissioners, it may be inferred that they arrived at Westminster about the 23rd or 24th; and on Saturday, the 24th of January, Edward the Third's peace was proclaimed, which proclamation stated that Edward II. was, by the common assent of the peers and commons, ousted from the throne; that he had agreed that his eldest son and heir, Edward, should succeed and be crowned king; that, as all the great personages had done homage to him, "Nous crioms et publioms la Pees nostre dit Seigneur Sire Edward le Fiutz;" and that under the penalty of forfeiture of life and limb, it was forbidden, "que nul n'enfreigne la Pees nostre dit Seigneur le Roi." † Edward III. received the great seal from the chancellor, and re-delivered it to him on the 28th of January, and he was crowned on the next day, the 29th; on which day writs were addressed to all sheriffs, acquainting them with his accession, and commanding them to proclaim and preserve his peace in their respective jurisdictions. ‡

It is remarkable that, as Edward III. received the homage of the peers, and as his peace was proclaimed on the twenty-*fourth* of January, his reign should not have commenced until the next day. The interval of thirteen or fourteen days, which elapsed between the deposition of Edward II. by parliament on the 7th of January, and his acquiescence therein, by resigning the crown on the 20th or 21st of that month, cannot easily be accounted for, as three days were enough for the commissioners to perform their journey from London to Kenilworth. The three or four days between Edward II.'s resigna-

* Robert of Avesbury thus speaks of Edward III.'s accession: —"Dicto igitur domino Edwardo Tertio, anno ætatis suæ xiiij° incipiente, patre suo adhuc vivo, de expressa ipsius patris voluntate, omniumque comitum et baronum aliorumque nobilium regni Angliæ, apud Westmonasterium, in festo Conversionis Sancti Pauli, A. D. 1326, (*i. e.* 1326-7), in regem Anglorum solempniter coronato." Ed. Hearne, p. 6.

† Fœdera, vol. iv. p. 243. ‡ Ibid. pp. 243, 244.

tion, and the accession of Edward III., must be considered an interregnum.

Although Edward III. assumed the style of KING OF FRANCE as early as the 7th of October, 1337 *, it was not until the 25th of January, 1340, the anniversary of his accession, that, in dating important public documents, he added the year of his nominal reign over that country to the year of his reign in England. The first document that has been discovered in which these dates occur, was executed the day after he commenced the practice, namely, on the 26th of January, 1340, which concludes in these words: — "Dat. apud Gandavum, *vicesimo sexto die Januarii, anno regni nostri Franciæ primo, Angliæ vero quarto decimo,*" i. e. the 26th of January, 1340.† His assumption of that style, and the creation of a new great and privy seal, were notified to the sheriffs throughout England on the 21st of the following February; his motive for which, the king said, he should explain to the parliament about to meet on Wednesday after mid-Lent Sunday, the 29th of March, next ensuing.‡ On the 7th of October, 1353, parliament was informed that the king had sent ambassadors to the French monarch, offering, on certain conditions, — the principal of which were, the restitution of Guienne, Normandy, and Poitou to England — to resign the crown of France §; but these terms were not accepted: and, as the efforts made towards an accommodation in the following year,

* The style, "Edwardus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ et *Franciæ*, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ," or, "Edwardus Rex Franciæ et Angliæ Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ," occurs in several letters addressed to the duke of Brabant, appointing him the king's lieutenant and vicar-general in France; to the marquis of Juliers, the count of Holland, and to the earl of Northampton, all dated on the 7th of October, 11 Edw. III. 1337, which are printed in the Fœdera, from the Almain Rolls in the Tower. It is remarkable that the title of King of France is not to be found in any other instrument in the Fœdera until after the 25th of January, 1340. Edward III. did not, it is supposed, assume the arms of France until that year. In "L'Art de vérifier les Dates," vol. i. p. 811., Edward is said to have first dated his instruments with the year of his reign over France in 1339. This must, however, be understood to be 1339-40. See page 41. antea.

† Fœdera, vol. ii. p. 155.

‡ Rot. Parl. vol. ii. p. 450., and Fœdera, vol. v. p. 169.

§ Fœdera, vol. v. p. 252.

through the mediation of the pope, were unsuccessful, Edward continued to use the title of king of France, until he formally renounced all pretension to the crown of that kingdom by the treaty of Bretigny, on the 8th of May, 1360.*

In the parliament which assembled at Westminster on the 3rd of June, 1369, the octaves of the Trinity, the chancellor stated that the French king had not fulfilled his part of the treaty of Bretigny, and submitted to the lords and commons whether, under the circumstances, the king might not with reason and justice resume the title of king of France. They agreed that he might, with right and good faith, do so; and the archbishop of Canterbury and the other prelates were directed to consider the subject, and report their opinion to the king. On Wednesday, the 6th of June following, the prelates reported that the king might rightfully resume and use the style of king of France. In this opinion the peers and commons in full parliament concurred; and Edward accordingly resumed that title. On the 11th of June the great seal before used was given up, and another, containing the new style, was again brought into use, and divers charters were sealed therewith.† The year 1369 was accordingly called the thirtieth of his reign over France, the commencement being (as before he resigned the title of king of France) dated from the 25th of January. ‡

King Edward III. died at Shene, about seven o'clock in the evening, on Sunday next before the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, the 21st of June, 1377.§

* Rot. Parl. vol. vi. pp. 178—196. 245. It does not appear that Edward relinquished his right to use the arms of France.

† Rot. Parl. vol. ii. pp. 299, 300. Another record of this proceeding, more particularly respecting the new seals, occurs on the Close Rolls, and is printed in page 460. of the second volume of the Rolls of Parliament, as well as in the Fœdera, vol. vi. p. 621.

‡ The first document in the Fœdera wherein this style occurs after the resumption of it is dated "Apud Westmonast. xj die Junii, anno regni nostri Angliæ quadragesimo tertio, regni vero nostri Franciæ tricesimo." Vol. vi. p. 623.

§ Rot. Claus. 1 Ric. II. m. 46. Vide note in the next page.

RICHARD II. The reign of this monarch began on the feast of St. Alban, Monday, the 22nd of June, 1377, the day after the death of his grandfather, Edward III.; on which day the great seal was delivered to the king, and by him entrusted to sir Nicholas Bonde, until the chancellor's return from abroad, which occurred on the 26th of the same month.* The notice of the regnal years of Richard II. in the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with the above statement:—"Anno Domini MCCCLXXVII. Item data Regis Ricardi Secundi a conquestu mutatur singulis annis in festo Sancti Albani accidente xxij die Junii, et cessavit penultimo die Septembris anno regni sui xxiij^cio." The earliest instrument issued by Richard II. is dated on the 22nd of June, by letters under his signet; and the Rolls in the Tower tend to prove that his regnal year commenced on that day. A document dated on the *twenty-first*

* The following account of Edward III.'s decease, and of Richard's accession, occurs on the Close Rolls:—"Memorandum quod defuncto nobili et potente principi domino Edwardo, ultimo Rege Angliæ et Franciæ, avo domini Ricardi nunc regis Angliæ et Franciæ,—qui quidem dominus Edwardus, vicesimo primo die Junii, videlicet, die dominica proximo ante festum nativitatis sancti Johannis baptistæ anno Domini millesimo cclxxvii° et regni ipsius Edwardi quinquagesimo primo, circà horam septimam post horam nonam, in manerio suo de Shene, spiritum reddidit in manus Creatoris,—Willielmus de Burstall custos rotulorum cancellariæ Regis, Ricardus de Ravenscre Archidiaconus Lincolniensis et Thomas de Newenham clerici dictæ cancellariæ, tunc custodes magni sigilli dicti domini Edwardi Regis, in absentia venerabilis patris Ade Episcopi Menevensis Cancellarii ipsius domini Edwardi Regis, tunc in partibus transmarinis in negotiis regni existentis, vicesimo secundo die Junii tunc proximo sequente, videlicet, in festo sancti Albani martyris, hora vesperarum, apud dictum manerium de Shene, in camera ipsius domini regis Ricardi, dictum sigillum in quadam bursa albi corii sigillis suis signata liberaverunt dicto domino Ricardo Regi, in manibus suis propriis, in presentia venerabilium patrum Simonis archiepiscopi Cantuariensis et Henrici Episcopi Wygorniensis, Johannis Regis Castellæ et Legionis Ducis Lancastriæ et aliorum magnatum ibidem existentium; et prædictus Johannes Rex Castellæ dictum sigillum cepit de manibus dicti domini nostri Regis Ricardi, et illud liberavit Nicholao Bonde militi de camera ipsius domini regis Ricardi custodiendum. Et postmodum regresso præfato Episcopo Menevensi de partibus transmarinis, dictus dominus Rex Ricardus, vicesimo sexto die Junii tunc proximo sequente, apud manerium suum de Kenyngton, in capitali camera dicti manerii, in presentia dictorum Johannis Regis Castellæ et aliorum de familia dicti domini Regis nunc magnum sigillum suum pro regimine Angliæ, in quadam bursa inclusum, liberavit præfato Episcopo Menevensi cancellario suo, &c. Qui quidem cancellarius, eodem die, in capella sua, apud hospitium suum in vico de Flete Stret, Londini, dictam bursam aperuit, et dictum sigillum extraxit, et diversas literas patentes de diversis officiariis regni ibidem fecit consignari."—*Rot. Claus.* 1 Ric. 2. m. 46.

of June was the first entered on the Close Roll of the *third* year of Richard's reign; but it was afterwards cancelled, because it was enrolled on the Rolls of the *second* year; which entry appears to have been subsequently made: the inference from this circumstance is, that the 21st of June was the *last*, instead of the *first*, day of the regnal year. The first documents entered (with the exception of the one above alluded to) on the Rolls of Richard's reign in the Tower are dated on the 22nd of June; and the last on the 20th of that month. The date of the termination of Richard's reign is accurately fixed to Monday, the day of the feast of St. Michael, the 29th of September, 1399, by the record of his resignation of the crown on that day on the Rolls of Parliament.*

HENRY IV. The accession of Henry IV. to the crown has always hitherto been assigned to the 29th of September, 1399, the day on which Richard II. resigned it; but it is proved by the Rolls of Parliament containing the record of Richard's resignation, and of Henry's accession, that he became king of England on Tuesday, the feast of St. Jerome the Doctor; *id est*, the *thirtieth* of September, 1399.† Henry the Fourth was crowned on Monday, the feast of St. Edward the Confessor‡, the 13th of October, 1399; and died on Monday, the 20th of March, 1413. The memorandum in the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with these dates:—"Anno Domini MCCCCIIII^{XX}XIX. Item data Regis Henrici Quarti a conquestu mutatur singulis annis a festo Sancti Jeronimi accidente XXX° die Septembris; videlicet, in crastino Sancti Michaelis; et obiit XX° die Martii, anno regni sui xiiij."

* Rot. Parl. vol. iii. pp. 416, 417.

† Rot. Parl. vol. iii. pp. 415, 416, 417, et seq. See also a document relating to Henry's coronation, printed in the Fœdera, vol. viii. p. 90.

‡ Walsingham, p. 426.

HENRY V. The reign of Henry V. began on the day on which his peace was proclaimed *, namely, on Tuesday, the feast of St. Benedict, the 21st of March, 1413, the day after the death of his father.† This seems to be proved by the fact, that a document dated on the 20th of March is entered on the Norman Rolls of the *fifth* year; whilst one dated on the next day, the 21st of March, is entered on the Norman Rolls of the *sixth* year of his reign. The other Rolls in the Tower throw little light on the point, as no entry on the rolls of the respective years is dated after the 19th of March; but the earliest date with which any roll commences is the 21st of March. By the treaty of Troyes in May, 1420, Henry V. relinquished the title of king of France during the life-time of his father-in-law Charles VI., and styled himself "Henricus dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, Hæres et Regens Franciæ, et dominus Hiberniæ."

Henry V. died at Bois Vincennes, in France, between two and three o'clock in the morning of Monday next after the feast of the decollation of St. John the Baptist, the 31st of August, 1422.‡ With these dates the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees: — "Anno Domini MCCCCXIII. Item data Regis Henrici Quinti a conquestu mutatur singulis annis in festo Sancti Benedicti accidente xxj die Marcii; et obiit ultimo die Augusti anno regni sui x^mo."

HENRY VI. The date of the accession of this monarch is clearly fixed to the 1st of September, 1422, being the day after his father died, which agrees with the statement in the year book of the 4th Hen. VI. 1425, before cited §, that the first day of the reign of each king was then considered to be the day following that on

* This proclamation is printed in the Fœdera, vol. ix. p. i. It contains a notification of the death of Henry IV. and it proceeds, "sic quod dicti regni successio nobis notoriè devolvitur et dinoscitur pertinere."

† Hardyng, however, says, Henry V.'s reign began on St. Cuthbert's day, the *twentieth* of March. Ed. 1812, p. 371.

‡ Rot. Claus. 1 Hen. VI. m. 21 d. Vide Fœdera, vol. x. p. 253.

§ Vide pages 273-4 antea, notes.

which the preceding monarch died. At the commencement of the Minutes of the Privy Council of Henry VI. is the following memorandum:—"Decessit Cristianissimus pugil Ecclesiæ, prudentiæ jubar, et exemplar justitiæ, ac invictissimus Rex, flos et decus omnis militiæ, Henricus V^tus post conquestum, Rex Angliæ, hæres et regens regni Franciæ, et Dominus Hiberniæ, apud Castrum de Boys de Vincens, juxta Parisias, ultimo die Augusti, anno Domini millesimo cccccxxii, et regni sui anno x^mo, cui successit illustris filius ejus Henricus Sextus; videlicet, *primo die Septembris anno ætatis et regni sui primo.*"* Henry VI. did not receive the great seal from the chancellor until the 28th of September †, and his peace was not proclaimed until the 1st of October in the same year. ‡

On the 4th of March, 1461, Henry was deposed by Edward IV., and the last instrument issued by him is dated on the 3rd of that month; but in October, 1470, he recovered possession of the throne, and resumed the regal title. The last instrument issued in the name of Edward IV. in 1470 is dated on the 9th of October; and the first which occurs in the name of Henry VI., after his restoration, is dated on the same day, the teste to which, and to all other documents while Henry possessed the throne, is in these words:—"Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, nono die Octobris, anno ab inchoatione regni nostri quadragesimo nono, et readeptionis nostræ regiæ potestatis anno primo." § The last instrument issued by Henry VI. in the Fœdera is dated on the 27th of March, 1471. || The battle of Barnet, which was fought on Easter day, the 14th of April in that year, again drove Henry VI. from the throne; but Edward was at London, and homage was rendered to him at Paul's Cross, on Easter eve, the 13th of April in that year. ¶ The Red Book

* Cottonian MS. Cleopatra, F iv. f. i.
† Fœdera, vol. x. p. 253.
‡ Ibid. p. 254.
§ Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 661.
|| Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 706.
¶ Rot. Claus. 11 Edward IV.

of the Exchequer contains the ensuing notice of the regnal years of Henry VI.:—"Anno Domini MCCCCXXII. Item data Regis Henrici VI^ti a conquestu mutatur singulis annis in festo Sancti Egidii, accidente primo die Septembris."

EDWARD IV. That the date usually assigned to the accession of EDWARD IV., namely, the 4th of March, 1461, is correct, is proved by the rolls of parliament. In the first parliament held in his reign, which assembled at Westminster on the 4th of November in that year, a declaration was made of the king's title to the throne. After stating his right to the crown by descent, the act proceeds,—"After the decease of the right noble and famous prince Richard, duke of York, his father, in the name of Jesus, to his pleasure and loving, *the fourth day of the month of March last passed*, took upon him to use his right and title to the realm of England and lordship, and entered into the exercise of the royal estate, dignity, pre-eminence, and power of the same crown, and to the reign and governance of the said realm of England and lordship, and the *same fourth day of March amoved Henry, late called King Henry the Sixth*, son to Henry, son to the said Henry, late earl of Derby, son to John of Gaunt, from the occupation, usurpation, intrusion, reign and governance of the same realm;" and the act goes on to confirm Edward's title on and from the 4th of March preceding.* On the 10th of March the king delivered the great seal to the chancellor †, and he was crowned at Westminster on the 28th or 29th of June following. The resumption of the royal style by Henry VI., from the 9th of October, 1470, to the beginning of April, 1471, has been already noticed ‡; but after Edward recovered his dignity, the years of his reign continued to be reckoned from the 4th of March,

* Rot. Parl. vol. v. pp. 463, 464.
† Fœdera, vol. xi. p. 473.
‡ See p. 304.

1461, as if no interruption of his authority had occurred.

Edward IV. died at Westminster on the 9th of April, 1483. The Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with the dates of Edward IV.'s accession and demise. "Anno Domini MCCCCLXI. Item data Regis Edwardi Quarti mutatur singulis annis quarto die Marcii; et obiit nono die Aprilis, anno regni sui vicesimo tercio."

EDWARD V. The date of the accession of this monarch has not been, and probably cannot be, fixed by evidence; but all authorities concur in assigning it to the day of his father's decease, the 9th of April, 1483. In the Red Book of the Exchequer is the following notice of the commencement and termination of Edward V.'s reign: — "Anno Domini MCCCCLXXXIII. Item data Regis Edwardi Quinti inchoavit eodem* nono die Aprilis, et cessavit xxii^do die Junii tunc sequente, videlicet anno regni sui primo." The first document of the reign of Edward V. printed in the Fœdera is dated on the 23rd of April, and the last on the 17th of June, in the first year of his reign†: no document dated later than that day appears to be enrolled. As the obscurity in which the fate of this unfortunate prince is enveloped has never been penetrated, it is difficult to state the day on which his reign ended. Fabyan, however, says he bore the name of a king by the space of two months and eleven days, which, calculated from the 9th of April, the day on which he says Edward V.'s reign began, fixes its termination to the 20th of June. His uncle, Richard III., did not usurp the royal dignity until the 26th of June, nine days

* Referring to the date of the demise of Edward IV.

† It seems evident, fron a letter dated at London, on the 21*st of June*, that Edward was then still considered king. See that and another very interesting letter dated on the 9th of June, both giving the news of the metropolis at the eventful period in question, printed in the Excerpta Historica. 8vo, 1831, p. 17.

after the date of the last instrument of Edward's on record, and four days after the day which the Red Book of the Exchequer states was the last of his reign.

RICHARD III. As scarcely any two authorities agree respecting the date of the accession of this monarch*, it is fortunate that he himself should have removed all doubt on the subject, by an official communication. On the memoranda rolls of the Exchequer in Ireland, the following letter from Richard III. occurs, which fixes the date of the commencement of his reign to the *twenty-sixth* of June, 1483 : —" Richard, by the grace of God king of England and of Fraince, and lord of Ireland. To all oure subgiettes and liegemen within oure lande of Irland, hering or seing thise oure lettres, greting. For as moche as we be infourmed that there is grete doubte and ambiguyte amoing you for the certaine day of the commensing of oure reigne, we signifie unto you for trouthe that by the grace and sufferaunce of oure blessed Criatour, we entred into oure just title, taking upon us our dignitie royalle and supreme governance of this oure royme of England the xxvjth day of Juyn the yere of oure Lord mccccclxxxiii.; and after that we woll that ye do make all writinges and recordes amonge yow. Geven under oure signet at our castell of Notingham, the xijth day of Octobre, the second yere of oure reigne† [1484]."

* Hall, Sir Thomas More, Grafton, and the Continuator of Hardyng's Chronicle state, that Richard III. ascended the throne on the 19th; Rapin, on the 22nd; Hume, about the 25th; and Sharon Turner, and Lingard, on the 26th of June. Fabyan says Richard was proclaimed king upon Friday, being the 21st day of June, or, according to the editions of 1553 and 1742, Friday, the 22nd of June. The 21st of June, 1483, however, fell on a *Saturday*, and the 22nd on a *Sunday*. The Table of Regnal Years in the Chronica Juridicialia places his accession on the 22nd of June. These discrepancies are not surprising, as Richard himself says doubt existed on the point at the period in question.

† Ex Offic. Rememor. Regis. Scac. Hibern. E rotulis vocatis " Memoranda Rolls." Printed in the Report of the Commissioners on the Records of Ireland, where a fac-simile of this letter is given. It is remarkable that the printed copy differs from the fac-simile in the identical point which caused the letter to be published; for in the former the " xxvijth of June"

Richard's accession is also proved to have taken place on the 26th of June, by the bill delivered to the lords by some northern gentry and others, in Westminster Hall, on that day, in his presence, the purport of which is thus given in the Chronicle of Croyland: — "Protector eodem die, quo regimen sub titulo Regii nominis sibi vendicavit, viz. 26° die Junii, anno Dom. 1483, se apud magnam Aulam Westmonasterii in cathedram marmoream immisit, et tum mox omnibus proceribus, tam laicis quam ecclesiasticis, et ceteris assidentibus, astantibus, &c., ostendebatur rotulus quidam, in quo, per modum supplicationis in nomine procerum et populi borealis, exhibita sunt; primum, quod filii regis Edwardi erant bastardi, supponendo, illum præcontraxisse matrimonium cum quadam Domina Elionara Boteler, antequam Reginam Elizabetham duxisset in uxorem: deinde quod sanguis alterius fratris (Georgii, scil. Clarensiæ Ducis) fuisset attinctus. Ita quod nullus certus incorruptus sanguis linealis ex parte Richardi Ducis Eboraci poterat inveniri, nisi in persona Richardi Protectoris, Ducis Glocestriæ, et jam eidem duci supplicabant, ut jus suum in regno Angliæ sibi assumeret et coronam acciperet." In the instructions issued to certain commissioners sent to Calais, in answer to a letter from lord Dynham respecting the oath of allegiance taken by the garrison of that place to Edward V., Richard's accession is described in the following words: — "His sure and true title is evidently shewed in a bill of petition which the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons of the land, solemnly porrected unto the king's highness at London, the *26th day of June;* whereupon the king's said highness, notably assisted by well near all the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, went *the same day* unto the palace at Westminster, and there in such royal honourable apparelled within the great hall *there took possession, and declared his mind, that the*

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occurs, whereas in the fac-simile it is the "xxvjth of June." The latter is doubtless correct: an engraver, who copies precisely what is before him, is less likely to err than a transcriber or editor.

same day he would begin to reign upon his people; and from thence rode solemnly to the cathedral church of London, and was received there with procession, with great congratulation and acclamation of all the people in every place, and by the way that the king was in that day." * The notice of Richard's regnal years in the Red Book of the Exchequer agrees with this date: — "Item data Regis Ricardi Tercii mutatur singulis annis xxvi^to^ die Junii; Et interfectus fuit in bello ab Henrico Septimo vicesimo secundo die Augusti, anno regni sui tercio."

On the day after Richard's accession, Friday, the 27th of June, the great seal was delivered to him, when he again intrusted it to the bishop of Lincoln, the chancellor. The reign of Richard III. terminated with his death, at the battle of Bosworth, on Monday, the 22nd of August, 1485.

HENRY VII. If there be any point of history, which would appear to be too firmly established to admit of the possibility of doubt or suspicion, it is the date of Henry the Seventh's accession to the throne. The battle of Bosworth, wherein Richard III. was slain, was certainly fought on Monday, the twenty-*second* of August, 1483; and all historians concur in stating that the crown was placed on Henry's head immediately after the victory, when he was hailed as king by the acclamations of his army. Henry has left evidence that he considered himself indebted for the throne to his sword, and he seems to have fixed that battle as the epoch of his accession. In his will the following passage occurs: — "Also we will that our executors cause to be made an image of a king, representing our own person, the same to be of timber, covered and wrought with plate of fine gold, in manner of an armed man; and upon the same armour a coat-armour of our arms of England and

* Buck's Life of Richard III., p. 522., said to have been copied from the "Original Journal Book."

France, enamelled, with a sword and spurs accordingly; and the said image to kneel upon a table of silver and gilt, and *holding betwixt his hands the crown which it pleased God to give us, with the victory of our enemy at our first field*, the which image and crown we bequeath to Almighty God, our blessed Lady*," &c. It is not certain whether Henry meant, by the word "crown," a mere representation of that emblem of sovereignty, and thus recorded his opinion that he derived the throne from the right of conquest alone; or whether, as is most probable, he intended that the identical crown which was placed on his head on Bosworth field should be thus sacredly dedicated and preserved. In either sense, however, the passage seems to imply that Henry considered that the battle of Bosworth gave him the regal dignity; and, on meeting his first parliament, he expressly alluded to that event as forming part of his title to the throne. "Subsequenterque, idem Dominus Rex, prefatis communibus, ore suo proprio eloquens, ostendendo suum adventum ad jus et coronam Angliæ fore tam per justum titulum hæreditanciæ, *quam per verum Dei judicium in tribuendo sibi victoriam de inimico suo in campo.*"† It is consequently extraordinary that reasons should exist for believing that his accession was dated not from the *twenty-second* of August, the day of the battle and of Richard's death, but from the twenty-*first* of that month, the day before either of those events. In the Red Book of the Exchequer it is expressly said that the twenty-*first* of August was the commencement of Henry VII.'s regnal years: — "Anno Domini MCCCCLXXXV. Item data Regis Henrici Septimi mutatur singulis annis *vicesimo primo die Augusti.*" As these memoranda are not brought lower than the death of Henry VIII., in 1549, it may be presumed that the writer of them lived at that period, and must have known in what manner the regnal years of the preceding sovereign were reckoned;

* Fœdera, vol. xii. p. 189. † Rot Parl. vol. vi. p. 268.

and though errors have been found in these memoranda in relation to the deaths and succession of two of our early monarchs, the statements respecting every one of the seven kings who immediately preceded Henry VII., namely, Richard III., Edward V., Edward IV., Henry VI., Henry V., Henry IV., and Richard II., have been proved by evidence to be strictly correct. The probability is, therefore, extremely great that an error was not committed in the instance of Henry VII., with part of whose reign it is not unlikely that the compiler of those notices was contemporary, and to the records of which he, if an officer of the exchequer, must frequently have had occasion to refer.

Several entries on the Rolls of Parliament support the opinion that Henry VII.'s regnal years were computed from the twenty-*first* of August, even if one of them does not establish the fact. The first parliament in that reign met at Westminster on Monday, the 7th of November, 1 Hen. VII. 1485*, within three months after Henry's accession; and on the Wednesday following, namely, on the 9th of November, an act passed for vesting the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall in the king and his heirs. After reciting the act of the 14 Ed. IV., it enacts that the said act of the 14 Ed. IV. "be *from the xxj day of August* last past repealed;" that "*from the said xxj day of August*" † the king should hold and enjoy all the honours, castles, &c. mentioned in the said act; and in other parts of this statute "the 21st of August last past" is stated to be the day from which certain provisions were to take effect. In the act of resumption, passed on the same occasion, the commons prayed the king to resume "*from the 21st day of August last past*" all castles, lordships, lands, &c. which Henry VI., the king's uncle, had of estate of inheritance on the 2nd of October, in the 24th year of his reign, 1445; and the 21st of *the preceding August* is, throughout this statute, also, the day on which its

* Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 267. † Ibid. p. 272.

provisions were to come into operation.* That the 21st of August was considered the date of Henry's accession, seems to be more clearly shown by the act for attainting the adherents of Richard III., which was likewise passed in November, 1485. The preamble recites, that the king is "not oblivious nor putting out of his goodly mind the unnatural, mischievous, and great perjuries, treasons, homicides, and murders in shedding of infants' blood, with many other wrongs, odious offences, and abominations against God and man, and in especial our sovereign lord, committed by Richard, late duke of Gloucester, calling and naming himself, by usurpation, king Richard III., the which with John, late duke of Norfolk, Thomas, earl of Surrey, Francis, viscount Lovell," and several others, "the xxjst day of August, the first year of the reign of our sovereign lord, assembled to them at Leicester, in the county of Leicester, a great host, traitorously intending, imagining, and conspiring the destruction of the king's royal person, our sovereign liege lord. And they, with the same host, with banners spread, mightily armed and defenced with all manner arms, as guns, bows, arrows, spears, gleves, axes, and all other manner articles apt or needful to give and cause mighty battle against our said sovereign lord, kept together from the said xxijd day of the said month then next following, and them conducted to a field within the said shire of Leicester, there by great and continued deliberation traitorously levied war against our said sovereign lord and his true subjects there being in his service and assistance under a banner of our said sovereign lord, to the subversion of this realm and common weal of the same."† The 21st of

* Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 336. Though the 21st of August was, in most instances, the day on which certain provisions in the statutes of Henry VII. were to come into operation, it is right to observe that, on one occasion at least, the 22nd of August occurs in a somewhat similar manner: (Vide Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 275.); and that, in Henry's proclamation, dated at Leicester on the 23rd of August in the first year of his reign, he ordered such goods of an individual to be seized, as he possessed "on the 22nd day of August, the first year of our reign."—*Drake's History of York.*

† Rot. Parl. vol. vi. p. 276.

August is mentioned throughout the act as the period from which many of the clauses were to take effect. It appears, therefore, that in this statute, the *twenty-first of August* preceding November, 1485, is expressly said to be *in the first year* of the reign of Henry VII.; and Henry is throughout spoken of in a manner to show that he was considered to have been possessed of the regal title and dignity *before* the battle of Bosworth.

The evidence on which it is presumed that Henry VII.'s reign was computed from the twenty-*first* instead of from the twenty-*second* of August, having been stated, it is necessary to mention the authorities which assign Henry's accession to the twenty-*second* of that month. Enough has been said respecting the battle of Bosworth and the death of Richard III. being the causes of Henry's obtaining the crown, and the strong probability that his reign was computed from the day on which those events took place. Every chronicler and historian, without a single exception, dates Henry's reign from the 22nd of August, 1485; but that this circumstance is not conclusive, is manifest from every historian having concurred in assigning the commencement of other reigns to a wrong date. As the instruments on the Close and Patent Rolls of this reign are not entered in chronological order with regard to days or months, no information respecting the regnal year can be gained from them; nor has any other document been discovered which settles the point: the table of the regnal years of this monarch, in a subsequent page, are, therefore, computed according to the usually received date of Henry's accession, the 22nd of August, 1485.

King Henry VII. died on the 21st of April, 1509. The inscription on his tomb fixes the beginning of his reign to the 22nd of August, 1485:

"Hic jacet Henricus ejus nominis Septimus, Angliæ quondam rex, Edmundi Richmondiæ comitis filius, *qui die* XXII *Augusti rex creatus*, statim post apud Westmonasterium die XXX Octobris coronatur, anno Domini 1485. Moritur deinde XXI die Aprilis, anno ætatis LIII. Regnavit *annos* XXIII *menses* VIII *minus uno die*."

On another part of his monument these lines occur:

"Lustra decem atque annos tres plus compleverat, annis
Nam tribus octenis regia sceptra tulit,
Quindecies Domini centenus fluxerat annus,
Currebat nonus, cum venit atra dies,
Septima ter mensis lux tum fulgebat Aprilis,
Cum clausit summum tanta corona diem,
Nulla dedere prius tantum tibi secula regem
Anglia, vix similem posteriora dabunt." *

HENRY VIII. — In consequence of the erroneous idea that the kings of England always ascended the throne the moment the preceding sovereign died, some authorities have stated that Henry VIII. began his reign on the 21st of April, 1509, the day of his father's decease; but it is clearly proved that his regnal years were reckoned from the following day, namely, the *twenty-second* of that month. In the record of the surrender of the great seal in April, 1544, it is stated, that on *Monday, the 21st of April,* in the *thirty-fifth* year of the reign of Henry VIII., about three o'clock in the afternoon, Thomas lord Audley, of Weldon, the chancellor, delivered up the great seal; that the king retained the seal in his own hands until the *next day,* namely, *Tuesday, the 22nd of April, in the thirty-sixth year* of the reign of the said king, on which day, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he gave the great seal into the custody of Thomas lord Wriothesley, during the illness of lord Audley. †

Henry VIII. died in the morning of Friday, the 28th of January, 1547.‡ The notices of the regnal years in the Red Book of the Exchequer end with the following reference to those of Henry VIII.:—"Anno Domini MDVIII.§ Item data Regis Henrici Octavi mutatur singulis annis vicesimo secundo die Aprilis, et obiit xxviij° die Januarii, anno regni sui xxxviii°."

EDWARD VI. — There does not appear to be any

* Sandford's Genealogical History of the Kings of England.
† Fœdera, vol. xv. pp. 106, 107. ‡ Ibid. p. 123.
§ Sic, but clearly a typographical or clerical error for MDIX.

grounds for doubting that this monarch ascended the throne on the day of his father's death, Friday, the 28th of January, 1547, and that the custom thenceforward became uniform for each sovereign to date his accession to the crown from the day of the demise of his predecessor. Edward VI. died on the 6th of July, 1553.*

LADY JANE GREY. — Though an usurper, the date of the assumption of the regal title by this personage merits attention, because a few documents, both public and private, are dated "in the first year of the reign of JANE QUEEN OF ENGLAND." Having reluctantly consented to assume the regal dignity, immediately on the death of Edward VI., she was proclaimed queen on the 10th of July, four days after that monarch's decease. The proclamation recited her title to the throne, and stated, "that the imperial crown and other the premises to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, now be and remain to us in actual and royal possession."† It appears, however, that Jane's succession took place before the date of her proclamation; and her reign was most probably considered to have commenced on the 6th of July. On the 9th of that month, the council, in reply to a letter from Mary, claiming the throne, and expressing her surprise that the death of Edward VI. had not been notified to her, inform her that "our sovereign lady queen Jane is, after the death of our sovereign lord Edward VI., invested and possessed with the just and right title in the imperial crown of this realm, not only by good order of old ancient good laws of this realm, but also by our late sovereign lord's letters patent, signed with his own hand,

* Stat. 1 Mary, c. 4.

† This proclamation is printed by Grafton, and has been reprinted by most of the biographers of Lady Jane Grey. Her pretensions to the throne, and the history of the succession to the crown under the acts and will of Henry VIII., and the Letters Patent of Edward VI., are fully stated in the notes to the "Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey," 8vo, 1825, by the author of this volume.

and sealed with the great seal of England, in presence of the most part of the nobles, counsellors, judges, with divers other grave and sage personages assenting and subscribing to the same." *

The earliest public documents of the reign of Jane which have been discovered are dated on the 9th, and the latest on the 18th of July, 1553. No other private instrument dated in the reign of Jane is known to exist than a deed relating to a messuage in the parish of St. Dunstan's, in Kent, the date of which is in these words: "Dat. decimo quinto die Julii anno regni Dominæ Janæ, Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Reginæ, Fidei Defensoris, atque in terra Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et Hiberniæ Supremi Capitis, primo." † Jane seems to have relinquished the title and state of queen on the 19th of July ‡, having enjoyed the honours of sovereignty only thirteen days. In the first parliament of queen Mary, an act was passed "touching writings made from the sixth day of July last past, and before the first day of August then next ensuing." The preamble recited, that Edward VI. died on the 6th of the preceding July; "by and immediately after whose death the imperial crown of this realm, &c. did not only descend, remain, and come unto our most dread sovereign lady the queen's majesty, but also the same was then immediately and lawfully invested, deemed, and judged in her highness's most royal person by the due course of inheritance, and by the laws and statutes of this realm;" that, nevertheless, her "most lawful possession was for a time disturbed and disquieted by the traitorous rebellion and usurpation of the lady Jane Dudley, wife of Guildford Dudley, esquire, otherwise called the lady Jane Grey, and other her complices; during the time of which said rebellion and usurpation divers statutes, recog-

* Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, p. xlix.

† Retrospective Review, New Series, i. 505., communicated to that work by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A.

‡ Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, pp. lxx. lxxiii. It is not generally known that the title of *king* was attributed *abroad* to her husband, lord Guildford Dudley. Ibid. pp. lxii.—lxv.

nizances, indentures, obligations, acquittances, grants, patents, evidences, and other writings, were made between and to sundry of the subjects of this realm," whereupon questions and suits might hereafter arise; for the avoidance of which doubts and litigation, it was therefore enacted, that all such instruments and other writings whatsoever made by or to any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, being the queen's subjects, since the 6th of July last past, and before the 1st of August then next following, under the name of the reign of any other person than the name of the queen, shall be as good and effectual in the law as if her name " and style appropriate and united unto her majesty's imperial crown had been fully expressed therein." But it was provided, that this act should not render valid any letters patent, gifts, or leases, or other writings made by lady Jane Dudley since the said 6th of July, of any lands or offices belonging to the crown, or any other writings whatsoever made by her since that day, which were declared to be utterly void.*

MARY. The accession of QUEEN MARY was reckoned from the 6th of July, 1553, the day on which Edward VI. died; but, on her marriage with Philip, king of Spain, on the 25th of July, 1554, a change took place, as well in computing her regnal years, as in her titles. It was provided by the treaty for that alliance, and confirmed by act of parliament, that, on the celebration of their nuptials, Philip should, during their marriage, " have and enjoy jointly together with the queen his wife, the style, honour, and kingly name of the realm and dominions unto the said queen appertaining, and shall aid her highness, being his wife, in the happy administration of her realms and dominions."† The marriage was celebrated on the 25th of July, 1554, which became the first day " of the first and second year of the reign of

* Statute 1 Mary, cap. 4.
† 1 Mar. stat. 2. c. ii. Fœdera, vol. xv. p. 394.

Philip and Mary; and on the 27th of that month proclamation was ordered to be made of the style of the king and queen in Latin and English; the latter being, "Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland; Defenders of the Faith; Princes of Spain and Sicily; Archdukes of Austria; Dukes of Milan, Burgundy, and Brabant; Counts of Hapsburg, Flanders, and Tyrol;" which style was commanded to be used in all writings.* From that time the regnal years were reckoned from the 25th of July, and they were called "the first and second," "second and third," the "third and fourth," the "fourth and fifth," and the "fifth and sixth" years of Philip and Mary.† But the days between the 6th and 24th of July both inclusive, after the queen's marriage were reckoned thus: the days from the 6th to the 24th of July, 1555, were called in the 1st and 3rd Ph. and Mary; those from the 6th to the 24th of July, 1556, in the 2nd and 4th of Ph. and Mar.; those from the 6th to the 24th of July, 1557, in the 3rd and 5th Ph. and Mar.; and those from the 6th to the 24th of July, 1558, in the 4th and 6th Ph. and Mar.; that is in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years of their joint reigns, and in the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of the reign of Mary.‡ Queen Mary died on the 17th of November, 5 and 6 Ph. and Mar., 1558.

* Fœdera, vol. xv. p 404.

† For example, an indenture between the king and queen, and the merchants of the staple of Calais, is "dated the 12th day of February, in the *first and second years* of the most prosperous reign of our said Sovereign Lord and Lady." — *Fœdera*, vol. xv. p. 413. "In Parliamento inchoato et tento apud Westmonast' xij die Novembris annis regnorum excellentissimorum et serenissimorum Philippi et Mariæ, Dei Gratia Angliæ, Franciæ, &c., Regis et Reginæ, &c. *primo et secundo.*"—"In Parliamento inchoato et tento apud Westmonasterium xxmo die Januarii annis regnorum invictissimorum et excellentissimorum principium Philippi et Mariæ, Dei Gratia Angliæ, Hispaniarum, Franciæ, &c., Regis et Reginæ, &c. *quarto et quinto.*" — Statutes of the Realm.

‡ A commission to survey lands in the manor of Gymingham in Norfolk, in the year 1555, is dated on the "*fifth* of July in the *first* and *second* years of our reign." Mary's second year was not completed until the following day, the 6th of July, when she entered her third year; and consequently, all the intermediate days until the 25th of July, when Philip's first year would be completed, are reckoned in the *first* and *third* of Philip and Mary. The only instrument on record in the duchy of Lancaster which was passed

ELIZABETH. Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne on the day of the death of her half-sister, queen Mary, November the 17th, 1558; from which date her regnal years were accordingly reckoned. This fact is proved by the 17th of November being called the "Queen's" day, and celebrated as the anniversary of her accession *, and by other evidence. All tables of regnal years compiled at the period agree in calling that day the first of her reign. The resolutions of the judges, chief baron, and attorney and solicitor general, on the statute 1 Edw. VI. cap. 7., in Michaelmas term 1 Eliz., 1559, respecting the continuance of suits notwithstanding the demise of the crown, show what was then considered the law on the point. The first of these resolutions is to this effect:—"The king who is heir or successor may write and begin his reign the same day that his progenitor or predecessor died."† It is obvious, however, from what has been before stated on the subject, that this resolution was not in conformity with ancient practice. Queen Elizabeth died on the 24th of March, 1603.

JAMES I. Agreeably to the opinion expressed by the judges in the 1st Eliz., James I. commenced his reign

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during this period of nineteen days, in the year 1555, bears date "the *eighteenth* day of July in the *first* and *third* years of our reigns." The next instrument in order of date, in the year 1555, was issued on "the *third of August* in the *second* and *third* years of our reign;" and all instruments are dated from this time to the following 6th of July, 1556, in the second and third of Philip and Mary. The only patent which occurs dated between the 6th of July and 25th of July, 1555, was of a grant of lands in Leicestershire; and a blank is left for the *day* of the month, thus: "Datum apud Westm', die Julii annis regnorum nostrorum *secundo* et *quarto*."

Many instruments occur in the year 1557 between the 6th and 25th of July, and they are reckoned in the *third* and *fifth* of Philip and Mary. Among many others, are the appointment of Thomas Fletcher to be bailiff of Agardsley, in Staffordshire, which is dated on the "*fifth* of July in the *third* and *fourth* of Philip and Mary;" whereas the lease of the herbage of Haweray Park to Elyzeus Markham, esq. (three days afterwards), is dated on the *eighth* of July in the *third* and *fifth* of Philip and Mary. A lease of lands in Lancashire to Christopher Anderton is dated on the *tenth* of July in the *third* and *fifth* of Philip and Mary; and the grant of the office of constable of Lancaster Castle to Francis Tunstall, esq. is dated on the *twentieth* of July in the *third* and *fifth* of Philip and Mary.

* Vide "Queen's Day," page 153, antea.

† Dyer's Reports, 159. See page 273, antea.

on the day of queen Elizabeth's demise, the 24th of March, 1603. This is proved by the statute recognising his right to the throne, and is corroborated by other evidence: after reciting his pedigree, and that "We, your majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, of all estates and degrees, with all possible and publick joy and acclamation, by open proclamations, within few hours after the decease of our late sovereign queen, acknowledging thereby with one full voice of tongue and heart that your majesty was our only lawful and rightful liege lord and sovereign; by our unspeakable and general rejoicing and applause at your majesty's most happy inauguration and coronation," &c., the act recognises and acknowledges, "that, immediately upon the dissolution and decease of Elizabeth, late queen of England, the imperial crown of the realm of England, and of all the kingdoms, dominions, and rights belonging to the same, did by inherent birthright and lawful and undoubted succession, descend and come to your most excellent majesty, as being lineally, justly, and lawfully next and sole heir of the blood royal of this realm."*

It is a remarkable fact in the history of the descent of the crown, and one not commonly known, that, for nearly twelve months after James I.'s accession, the statutes then in force vested the legal right to the throne in lord Seymour, eldest son of the earl of Hereford, by lady Katherine Grey (sister of lady Jane Grey), as heir of Mary duchess of Suffolk, the youngest sister of Henry VIII.† James's hereditary pretensions were not acknowledged and ratified by parliament until March, 1604. James I. died on Sunday, the 27th of March, 1625.‡

CHARLES I. ascended the throne on the day of his father's death, 27th of March, 1625, and was beheaded on the 30th of January, 1648-9.

* Stat. 1. Jac. I. cap. 1.
† Note to the Literary Remains of Lady Jane Grey, pp. cxxvi.—cxlviii.
‡ Fœdera, vol. xviii. p. 2.

THE COMMONWEALTH. During the Commonwealth, from the 30th of January, 1649, to the 29th of May, 1660, no other date was used in public instruments than the year of our Lord, the month, and the day of the month; but a practice was introduced about the year 1650, of using both the old and the new style, in the following manner:—"Hague, June $\frac{6}{16}$, 1651;"—"$\frac{18}{28}$ May;"—"$\frac{22\text{ July}}{1\text{ August}}$, 1653."—"$\frac{29\text{ July}}{8\text{ August}}$, 1653." "In an answer to the council, bearing date $\frac{21}{31}$ June, and the $\frac{25\text{ July}}{4\text{ August}}$," &c. The difference between the styles was often adverted to in public documents: thus, in the recapitulation from the English ambassadors to the states general, in June, 1651, of the proceedings of the treaty, the variation is noticed in this manner: "First, that from the second of May, New Style, and twe and twentieth of April, Old Style, we undertook," &c.* "Nor had we any treaty with them until the tenth of May, Old Style, and twentieth of May, New Style," &c.; the inconvenience of which must have been so great, that it is surprising the reformed calendar was not then adopted.

It may be useful to observe, that OLIVER CROMWELL assumed the title of "The Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland," on the 16th of December, 1653, with the designation of "His Highness." He died at Whitehall, on Friday, the $\frac{3\text{rd}}{13\text{th}}$ of September, 1658, and his son, Richard Cromwell, was proclaimed Protector the next day, the $\frac{4\text{th}}{14\text{th}}$ of September, and resigned the office in May, 1659.

CHARLES II. Although CHARLES II. did not become king, *de facto*, until the 29th of May, 1660, his reg-

* Fœdera, vol. xx. p. 614.

nal years were computed from the death of his father, 30th of January, 1648-9, so that the year of his restoration is called the *twelfth* of his reign. This was done under an opinion of the judges, who resolved, that from the instant of his father's death, though excluded from the kingly office, he was king both *de jure* and *de facto;* and, therefore, that all who had taken part against him, and kept him out of possession, were guilty of treason,—a decision founded on the absurd reason, that no one had, in the interval between the death of Charles I. and the restoration of his son, assumed the title of king.* He died on the 6th of February, 1685.

JAMES II. The accession of this monarch took place on the day of his brother Charles II.'s death, on the 6th of February, 1685, and his reign terminated with his abdication on the 11th December, 1688, at one o'clock in the morning of which day he quitted the kingdom. The latest instrument entered on the Patent Rolls of his reign is dated on the 7th of that month.

WILLIAM III. AND MARY II. In the statute of the 1 Will. & Mary, for preventing all questions and disputes concerning the assembling and sitting of that parliament, it is stated, that the 13th of February, 1688-9, was "the day on which their majesties accepted the crown and royal dignity of king and queen of England."† So that there was in fact an interregnum of nearly two months between the abdication of James II. and the accession of William and Mary. By the act of settlement, the crown was vested in William prince of Orange, and his wife the princess Mary, daughter of James II., during their lives and the life of the survivor of them; but the royal authority was to be executed by his majesty in the names of both, during their joint lives. After their decease, the

* Allen's Inquiry into the Royal Prerogative, on the authority of Foster's Crown Law, 402., and Bacon's Abridgment, art. Prerogative, A.

† 1 W. & M. c. 1.

crown was limited to the heirs of the body of the queen; in default of which, to the princess Anne of Denmark, and the heirs of her body; in default of which, to the heirs of his majesty's body.* Queen Mary died, without surviving children, about one o'clock in the morning of the 28th of December, 1694†, when the royal style was altered, and William III. commenced his seventh regnal year, his sixth year being considered to have terminated on the 27th of that month. ‡ King William died on the 8th of March, 1702.

ANNE. Pursuant to the act of settlement, ANNE, wife of prince George of Denmark, and daughter of king James II., ascended the throne on the day of William III.'s demise, the 8th of March, 1702, and died on the 1st of August, 1714.

The dates of the accession and deaths of the Sovereigns of the HOUSE OF HANOVER, which will be found in the tables of their regnal years, do not require any remark, the principle having become settled that the heir to the throne succeeded instantly on the death of his predecessor.

* Stat. 1 W. & M. sess. 2. c. 2.
† Burnet's History of his own Time.
‡ Vide Lords' Journals, vol. xv. pp. 451, 452.

TABLE OF REGNAL YEARS.

Of the two dates standing opposite each year of a reign, the first is the commencement and the second the end of the year.

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

1 25. Dec. 1066, 24. Dec. 1067.	7 25. Dec. 1072, 24. Dec. 1073.	12 25. Dec. 1077, 24. Dec. 1078.	17 25. Dec. 1082, 24. Dec. 1083.
2 25. Dec. 1067, 24. Dec. 1068.	8 25. Dec. 1073, 24. Dec. 1074.	13 25. Dec. 1078, 24. Dec. 1079.	18 25. Dec. 1083, 24. Dec. 1084.
3 25. Dec. 1068, 24. Dec. 1069.	9 25. Dec. 1074, 24. Dec. 1075.	14 25. Dec. 1079, 24. Dec. 1080.	19 25. Dec. 1084, 24. Dec. 1085.
4 25. Dec. 1069, 24. Dec. 1070.	10 25. Dec. 1075, 24. Dec. 1076.	15 25. Dec. 1080, 24. Dec. 1081.	20 25. Dec. 1085, 24. Dec. 1086.
5 25. Dec. 1070, 24. Dec. 1071.	11 25. Dec. 1076, 24. Dec. 1077.	16 25. Dec. 1081, 24. Dec. 1082.	21 25. Dec. 1086, 9. Sept. 1087.
6 25. Dec. 1071, 24. Dec. 1072.			

WILLIAM THE SECOND.

1 26. Sept. 1087, 25. Sept. 1088.	5 26. Sept. 1091, 25. Sept. 1092.	8 26. Sept. 1094, 25. Sept. 1095.	11 26. Sept. 1097, 25. Sept. 1098.
2 26. Sept. 1088, 25. Sept. 1089.	6 26. Sept. 1092, 25. Sept. 1093.	9 26. Sept. 1095, 25. Sept. 1096.	12 26. Sept. 1098, 25. Sept. 1099.
3 26. Sept. 1089, 25. Sept. 1090.	7 26. Sept. 1093, 25. Sept. 1094.	10 26. Sept. 1096, 25. Sept. 1097.	13 26. Sept. 1099, 2. Aug. 1100.
4 26. Sept. 1090, 25. Sept. 1091.			

HENRY THE FIRST.

1 5. Aug. 1100, 4. Aug. 1101.	10 5. Aug. 1109, 4. Aug. 1110.	19 5. Aug. 1118, 4. Aug. 1119.	28 5. Aug. 1127, 4. Aug. 1128.
2 5. Aug. 1101, 4. Aug. 1102.	11 5. Aug. 1110, 4. Aug. 1111.	20 5. Aug. 1119, 4. Aug. 1120.	29 5. Aug. 1128, 4. Aug. 1129.
3 5. Aug. 1102, 4. Aug. 1103.	12 5. Aug. 1111, 4. Aug. 1112.	21 5. Aug. 1120, 4. Aug. 1121.	30 5. Aug. 1129, 4. Aug. 1130.
4 5. Aug. 1103, 4. Aug. 1104.	13 5. Aug. 1112, 4. Aug. 1113.	22 5. Aug. 1121, 4. Aug. 1122.	31 5. Aug. 1130, 4. Aug. 1131.
5 5. Aug. 1104, 4. Aug. 1105.	14 5. Aug. 1113, 4. Aug. 1114.	23 5. Aug. 1122, 4. Aug. 1123.	32 5. Aug. 1131, 4. Aug. 1132.
6 5. Aug. 1105, 4. Aug. 1106.	15 5. Aug. 1114, 4. Aug. 1115.	24 5. Aug. 1123, 4. Aug. 1124.	33 5. Aug. 1132, 4. Aug. 1133.
7 5. Aug. 1106, 4. Aug. 1107.	16 5. Aug. 1115, 4. Aug. 1116.	25 5. Aug. 1124, 4. Aug. 1125.	34 5. Aug. 1133, 4. Aug. 1134.
8 5. Aug. 1107, 4. Aug. 1108.	17 5. Aug. 1116, 4. Aug. 1117.	26 5. Aug. 1125, 4. Aug. 1126.	35 5. Aug. 1134, 4. Aug. 1135.
9 5. Aug. 1108, 4. Aug. 1109.	18 5. Aug. 1117, 4. Aug. 1118.	27 5. Aug. 1126, 4. Aug. 1127.	36 5. Aug. 1135, 1. Dec. 1135.

STEPHEN.

1 { 26. Dec. 1135, 25. Dec. 1136.	6 { 26. Dec. 1140, 25. Dec. 1141.	11 { 26. Dec. 1145, 25. Dec. 1146.	16 { 26. Dec. 1150, 25. Dec. 1151.
2 { 26. Dec. 1136, 25 Dec. 1137.	7 { 26. Dec. 1141, 25. Dec. 1142.	12 { 26. Dec. 1146, 25. Dec. 1147.	17 { 26. Dec. 1151, 25. Dec. 1152.
3 { 26. Dec. 1137, 25. Dec. 1138.	8 { 26. Dec. 1142, 25. Dec. 1143.	13 { 26. Dec. 1147, 25. Dec. 1148.	18 { 26. Dec. 1152, 25. Dec. 1153.
4 { 26. Dec. 1138, 25. Dec. 1139.	9 { 26. Dec. 1143, 25. Dec. 1144.	14 { 26. Dec. 1148, 25. Dec. 1149.	19 { 26. Dec. 1153, 25. Oct. 1154.
5 { 26. Dec. 1139, 25. Dec. 1140.	10 { 26. Dec. 1144, 25. Dec. 1145.	15 { 26. Dec. 1149, 25. Dec. 1150.	

HENRY THE SECOND.

1 { 19. Dec. 1154, 18. Dec. 1155.	10 { 19. Dec. 1163, 18. Dec. 1164.	19 { 19. Dec. 1172, 18. Dec. 1173.	28 { 19. Dec. 1181, 18. Dec. 1182.
2 { 19. Dec. 1155, 18. Dec. 1156.	11 { 19. Dec. 1164, 18. Dec. 1165.	20 { 19. Dec. 1173, 18. Dec. 1174.	29 { 19. Dec. 1182, 18. Dec. 1183.
3 { 19. Dec. 1156, 18. Dec. 1157.	12 { 19. Dec. 1165, 18. Dec. 1166.	21 { 19. Dec. 1174, 18. Dec. 1175.	30 { 19. Dec. 1183, 18. Dec. 1184.
4 { 19. Dec. 1157, 18. Dec. 1158.	13 { 19. Dec. 1166, 18. Dec. 1167.	22 { 19. Dec. 1175, 18. Dec. 1176.	31 { 19. Dec. 1184, 18. Dec. 1185.
5 { 19. Dec. 1158, 18. Dec. 1159.	14 { 19. Dec. 1167, 18. Dec. 1168.	23 { 19. Dec. 1176, 18. Dec. 1177.	32 { 19. Dec. 1185, 18. Dec. 1186.
6 { 19. Dec. 1159, 18. Dec. 1160.	15 { 19. Dec. 1168, 18. Dec. 1169.	24 { 19. Dec. 1177, 18. Dec. 1178.	33 { 19. Dec. 1186, 18. Dec. 1187.
7 { 19. Dec. 1160, 18. Dec. 1161.	16 { 19. Dec. 1169, 18. Dec. 1170.	25 { 19. Dec. 1178, 18. Dec. 1179.	34 { 19. Dec. 1187, 18. Dec. 1188.
8 { 19. Dec. 1161, 18. Dec. 1162.	17 { 19. Dec. 1170, 18. Dec. 1171.	26 { 19. Dec. 1179, 18. Dec. 1180.	35 { 19. Dec. 1188, 6. July 1189.
9 { 19. Dec. 1162, 18. Dec. 1163.	18 { 19. Dec. 1171, 18. Dec. 1172.	27 { 19. Dec. 1180, 18. Dec. 1181.	

RICHARD THE FIRST.

1 { 3. Sept. 1189, 2. Sept. 1190.	4 { 3. Sept. 1192, 2. Sept. 1193.	7 { 3. Sept. 1195, 2. Sept. 1196.	9 { 3. Sept. 1197, 2. Sept. 1198.
2 { 3. Sept. 1190, 2. Sept. 1191.	5 { 3. Sept. 1193, 2. Sept. 1194.	8 { 3. Sept. 1196, 2. Sept. 1197.	10 { 3. Sept. 1198, 6. April 1199.
3 { 3. Sept. 1191, 2. Sept. 1192.	6 { 3. Sept. 1194, 2. Sept. 1195.		

JOHN.

1 { 27. May 1199, 17. May 1200.	6 { 3. June 1204, 18. May 1205.	11 { 7. May 1209, 26. May 1210.	15 { 23. May 1213, 7. May 1214.
2 { 18. May 1200, 2. May 1201.	7 { 19. May 1205, 10. May 1206.	12 { 27. May 1210, 11. May 1211.	16 { 8. May 1214, 27. May 1215.
3 { 3. May 1201, 22. May 1202.	8 { 11. May 1206, 30. May 1207.	13 { 12. May 1211, 2. May 1212.	17 { 28. May 1215, 18. May 1216.
4 { 23. May 1202, 14. May 1203.	9 { 31. May 1207, 14. May 1208.	14 { 3. May 1212, 22. May 1213.	18 { 19. May 1216, 19. Oct. 1216.
5 { 15. May 1203, 2. June 1204.	10 { 15. May 1208, 6. May 1209.		

Note. — In the 3rd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th, and 16th years of John, several days of the month of May in two succeeding years of our Lord occurred in the *same* year of that king's reign ; thus : —

Anno 3 Ascension day 1201 (3. May), to Ascension day 1202 (23. May).
5 — 1203 (15. May), — 1204 (2. June).
8 — 1206 (11. May), — 1207 (30. May).

Anno 11 Ascension day 1209 (7. May), to Ascension day 1210 (26. May).
14 — 1212 (3. May), — 1213 (22. May).
16 — 1214 (8. May), — 1215 (28. May).

Consequently every day from the 4th to the 22nd of May, 1201, and from the 4th to the 22nd of May, 1202, both inclusive, occurred in the *first* year of king John, and no document dated from the 4th to the 22nd of May, 1 John, can be assigned with certainty to the right year of our Lord; and in a similar manner with respect to certain days in the other years above mentioned.

HENRY THE THIRD.

1 { 28. Oct. 1216, / 27. Oct. 1217.
2 { 28. Oct. 1217, / 27. Oct. 1218.
3 { 28. Oct. 1218, / 27. Oct. 1219.
4 { 28. Oct. 1219, / 27. Oct. 1220.
5 { 28. Oct. 1220, / 27. Oct. 1221.
6 { 28. Oct. 1221, / 27. Oct. 1222.
7 { 28. Oct. 1222, / 27. Oct. 1223.
8 { 28. Oct. 1223, / 27. Oct. 1224.
9 { 28. Oct. 1224, / 27. Oct. 1225.
10 { 28. Oct. 1225, / 27. Oct. 1226.
11 { 28. Oct. 1226, / 27. Oct. 1227.
12 { 28. Oct. 1227, / 27. Oct. 1228.
13 { 28. Oct. 1228, / 27. Oct. 1229.
14 { 28. Oct. 1229, / 27. Oct. 1230.
15 { 28. Oct. 1230, / 27. Oct. 1231.
16 { 28. Oct. 1231, / 27. Oct. 1232.
17 { 28. Oct. 1232, / 27. Oct. 1233.
18 { 28. Oct. 1233, / 27. Oct. 1234.
19 { 28. Oct. 1234, / 27. Oct. 1235.
20 { 28. Oct. 1235, / 27. Oct. 1236.
21 { 28. Oct. 1236, / 27. Oct. 1237.
22 { 28. Oct. 1237, / 27. Oct. 1238.
23 { 28. Oct. 1238, / 27. Oct. 1239.
24 { 28. Oct. 1239, / 27. Oct. 1240.
25 { 28. Oct. 1240, / 27. Oct. 1241.
26 { 28. Oct. 1241, / 27. Oct. 1242.
27 { 28. Oct. 1242, / 27. Oct. 1243.
28 { 28. Oct. 1243, / 27. Oct. 1244.
29 { 28. Oct. 1244, / 27. Oct. 1245.
30 { 28. Oct. 1245, / 27. Oct. 1246.
31 { 28. Oct. 1246, / 27. Oct. 1247.
32 { 28. Oct. 1247, / 27. Oct. 1248.
33 { 28. Oct. 1248, / 27. Oct. 1249.
34 { 28. Oct. 1249, / 27. Oct. 1250.
35 { 28. Oct. 1250, / 27. Oct. 1251.
36 { 28. Oct. 1251, / 27. Oct. 1252.
37 { 28. Oct. 1252, / 27. Oct. 1253.
38 { 28. Oct. 1253, / 27. Oct. 1254.
39 { 28. Oct. 1254, / 27. Oct. 1255.
40 { 28. Oct. 1255, / 27. Oct. 1256.
41 { 28. Oct. 1256, / 27. Oct. 1257.
42 { 28. Oct. 1257, / 27. Oct. 1258.
43 { 28. Oct. 1258, / 27. Oct. 1259.
44 { 28. Oct. 1259, / 27. Oct. 1260.
45 { 28. Oct. 1260, / 27. Oct. 1261.
46 { 28. Oct. 1261, / 27. Oct. 1262.
47 { 28. Oct. 1262, / 27. Oct. 1263.
48 { 28. Oct. 1263, / 27. Oct. 1264.
49 { 28. Oct. 1264, / 27. Oct. 1265.
50 { 28. Oct. 1265, / 27. Oct. 1266.
51 { 28. Oct. 1266, / 27. Oct. 1267.
52 { 28. Oct. 1267, / 27. Oct. 1268.
53 { 28. Oct. 1268, / 27. Oct. 1269.
54 { 28. Oct. 1269, / 27. Oct. 1270.
55 { 28. Oct. 1270, / 27. Oct. 1271.
56 { 28. Oct. 1271, / 27. Oct. 1272.
57 { 28. Oct. 1272, / 16. Nov. 1272.

EDWARD THE FIRST.

1 { 20. Nov. 1272, / 20. Nov. 1273.
2 { 20. Nov. 1273, / 20. Nov. 1274.
3 { 20. Nov. 1274, / 20. Nov. 1275.
4 { 20. Nov. 1275, / 20. Nov. 1276.
5 { 20. Nov. 1276, / 20. Nov. 1277.
6 { 20. Nov. 1277, / 20. Nov. 1278.
7 { 20. Nov. 1278, / 20 Nov. 1279.
8 { 20. Nov. 1279, / 20. Nov. 1280.
9 { 20. Nov. 1280, / 20. Nov. 1281.
10 { 20. Nov. 1281, / 20. Nov. 1282.
11 { 20. Nov. 1282, / 20. Nov. 1283.
12 { 20. Nov. 1283, / 20. Nov. 1284.
13 { 20. Nov. 1284, / 20. Nov. 1285.
14 { 20. Nov. 1285, / 20. Nov. 1286.
15 { 20. Nov. 1286, / 20. Nov. 1287.
16 { 20. Nov. 1287, / 20. Nov. 1288.
17 { 20. Nov. 1288, / 20. Nov. 1289.
18 { 20. Nov. 1289, / 20. Nov. 1290.
19 { 20. Nov. 1290, / 20. Nov. 1291.
20 { 20. Nov. 1291, / 20. Nov. 1292.
21 { 20. Nov. 1292, / 20. Nov. 1293.
22 { 20. Nov. 1293, / 20. Nov. 1294.
23 { 20. Nov. 1294, / 20. Nov. 1295.
24 { 20. Nov. 1295, / 20. Nov. 1296.
25 { 20. Nov. 1296, / 20. Nov. 1297.
26 { 20. Nov. 1297, / 20. Nov. 1298.
27 { 20. Nov. 1298, / 20. Nov. 1299.
28 { 20. Nov. 1299, / 20. Nov. 1300.
29 { 20. Nov. 1300, / 20. Nov. 1301.
30 { 20. Nov. 1301, / 20. Nov. 1302.
31 { 20. Nov. 1302, / 20. Nov. 1303..
32 { 20. Nov. 1303, / 20. Nov. 1304,
33 { 20. Nov. 1304, / 20. Nov. 1305.
34 { 20. Nov. 1305, / 20. Nov. 1306.
35 { 20. Nov. 1306, / 7. July 1307.

EDWARD THE SECOND.

1 { 8. July 1307. / 7. July 1308.	6 { 8. July 1312, / 7. July 1313.	11 { 8. July 1317, / 7. July 1318.	16 { 8. July 1322, / 7. July 1323.
2 { 8. July 1308, / 7. July 1309.	7 { 8. July 1313, / 7. July 1314.	12 { 8. July 1318, / 7. July 1319.	17 { 8. July 1323, / 7. July 1324.
3 { 8. July 1309, / 7. July 1310.	8 { 8. July 1314, / 7. July 1315.	13 { 8. July 1319, / 7. July 1320.	18 { 8. July 1324, / 7. July 1325.
4 { 8. July 1310, / 7. July 1311.	9 { 8. July 1315, / 7. July 1316.	14 { 8. July 1320, / 7. July 1321.	19 { 8. July 1325, / 7. July 1326.
5 { 8. July 1311, / 7. July 1312.	10 { 8. July 1316, / 7. July 1317.	15 { 8. July 1321, / 7. July 1322.	20 { 8. July 1326, / 20. Jan. 1327.

EDWARD THE THIRD.

1 { 25. Jan. 1327, / 24. Jan. 1328.	5 { 25. Jan. 1331, / 24. Jan. 1332.	8 { 25. Jan. 1334, / 24. Jan. 1335.	11 { 25. Jan. 1337, / 24. Jan. 1338.
2 { 25. Jan. 1328, / 24. Jan. 1329.	6 { 25. Jan. 1332, / 24. Jan. 1333.	9 { 25. Jan. 1335, / 24. Jan. 1336.	12 { 25. Jan. 1338, / 24. Jan. 1339.
3 { 25. Jan. 1329, / 24. Jan. 1330.	7 { 25. Jan. 1333, / 24. Jan. 1334.	10 { 25. Jan. 1336, / 24. Jan. 1337.	13 { 25. Jan. 1339, / 24. Jan. 1340.
4 { 25. Jan. 1330, / 24. Jan. 1331.			

England.	France.	England.	France.	England.	France.
14 { 25. Jan. 1340, / 24. Jan. 1341. }	1	28 { 25. Jan. 1354, / 24. Jan. 1355. }	15	40 { 25. Jan. 1366, / 24. Jan. 1367. }	
15 { 25. Jan. 1341, / 24. Jan. 1342. }	2	29 { 25. Jan. 1355, / 24. Jan. 1356. }	16	41 { 25. Jan. 1367, / 24. Jan. 1368. }	
16 { 25. Jan. 1342, / 24. Jan. 1343. }	3	30 { 25. Jan. 1356, / 24. Jan. 1357. }	17	42 { 25. Jan. 1368, / 24. Jan. 1369. }	
17 { 25. Jan. 1343, / 24. Jan. 1344. }	4	31 { 25. Jan. 1357, / 24. Jan. 1358. }	18	43 { 25. Jan. 1369, / 11. June 1369, / 24. Jan. 1370. }	30
18 { 25. Jan. 1344, / 24. Jan. 1345. }	5	32 { 25. Jan. 1358, / 24. Jan. 1359. }	19	44 { 25. Jan. 1370, / 24. Jan. 1371. }	31
19 { 25. Jan. 1345, / 24. Jan. 1346. }	6	33 { 25. Jan. 1359, / 24. Jan. 1360. }	20	45 { 25. Jan. 1371, / 24. Jan. 1372. }	32
20 { 25. Jan. 1346, / 24. Jan. 1347. }	7	34 { 25. Jan. 1360, / 8. May 1360. / 24. Jan. 1361. }	21	46 { 25. Jan. 1372, / 24. Jan. 1373. }	33
21 { 25. Jan. 1347, / 24. Jan. 1348. }	8	35 { 25. Jan. 1361, / 24. Jan. 1362. }		47 { 25. Jan. 1373, / 24. Jan. 1374. }	34
22 { 25. Jan. 1348, / 24. Jan. 1349. }	9	36 { 25. Jan. 1362, / 24. Jan. 1363. }		48 { 25. Jan. 1374, / 24. Jan. 1375. }	35
23 { 25. Jan. 1349, / 24. Jan. 1350. }	10	37 { 25. Jan. 1363, / 24. Jan. 1364. }		49 { 25. Jan. 1375, / 24. Jan. 1376. }	36
24 { 25. Jan. 1350, / 24. Jan 1351. }	11	38 { 25. Jan. 1364, / 24. Jan. 1365. }		50 { 25. Jan. 1376, / 24. Jan. 1377. }	37
25 { 25. Jan. 1351, / 24. Jan. 1352. }	12	39 { 25. Jan. 1365, / 24. Jan. 1366. }		51 { 25. Jan. 1377, / 21. June 1377. }	38
26 { 25. Jan. 1352, / 24. Jan. 1353. }	13				
27 { 25. Jan. 1353, / 24. Jan. 1354. }	14				

RICHARD THE SECOND.

1 { 22. June 1377, 21. June 1378.	7 { 22. June 1383, 21. June 1384.	13 { 22. June 1389, 21. June 1390.	19 { 22. June 1395, 21. June 1396.
2 { 22. June 1378, 21. June 1379.	8 { 22. June 1384, 21. June 1385.	14 { 22. June 1390, 21. June 1391.	20 { 22. June 1396, 21. June 1397.
3 { 22. June 1379, 21. June 1380.	9 { 22. June 1385, 21. June 1386.	15 { 22. June 1391, 21. June 1392.	21 { 22. June 1397, 21. June 1398.
4 { 22. June 1380, 21. June 1381.	10 { 22. June 1386, 21. June 1387.	16 { 22. June 1392, 21. June 1393.	22 { 22. June 1398, 21. June 1399.
5 { 22. June 1381, 21. June 1382.	11 { 22. June 1387, 21. June 1388.	17 { 22. June 1393, 21. June 1394.	23 { 22. June 1399, 29. Sept. 1399.
6 { 22. June 1382, 21. June 1383.	12 { 22. June 1388, 21. June 1389.	18 { 22. June 1394, 21. June 1395.	

HENRY THE FOURTH.

1 { 30. Sept. 1399, 29 Sept. 1400.	5 { 30. Sept. 1403, 29. Sept. 1404.	9 { 30. Sept. 1407, 29. Sept. 1408.	12 { 30. Sept. 1410, 29. Sept. 1411.
2 { 30. Sept. 1400, 29. Sept. 1401.	6 { 30. Sept. 1404, 29. Sept. 1405.	10 { 30. Sept. 1408, 29. Sept. 1409.	13 { 30. Sept. 1411, 29. Sept. 1412.
3 { 30. Sept. 1401, 29. Sept. 1402.	7 { 30. Sept. 1405, 29. Sept. 1406.	11 { 30. Sept. 1409, 29. Sept. 1410.	14 { 30. Sept. 1412, 20. Mar. 1413.
4 { 30. Sept. 1402, 29. Sept. 1403.	8 { 30. Sept. 1406, 29. Sept. 1407.		

HENRY THE FIFTH.

1 { 21. Mar. 1413, 20. Mar. 1414.	4 { 21. Mar. 1416, 20. Mar. 1417.	7 { 21. Mar. 1419, 20. Mar. 1420.	9 { 21. Mar. 1421, 20. Mar. 1422.
2 { 21. Mar. 1414, 20. Mar. 1415.	5 { 21. Mar. 1417, 20. Mar. 1418.	8 { 21. Mar. 1420, 20. Mar. 1421.	10 { 21. Mar. 1422, 31. Aug. 1422.
3 { 21. Mar. 1415, 20. Mar. 1416.	6 { 21. Mar. 1418, 20. Mar. 1419.		

HENRY THE SIXTH.

1 { 1. Sept. 1422, 31. Aug. 1423.	11 { 1. Sept. 1432, 31. Aug. 1433.	21 { 1. Sept. 1442, 31. Aug. 1443.	31 { 1. Sept. 1452, 31. Aug. 1453.
2 { 1. Sept. 1423, 31. Aug. 1424.	12 { 1. Sept. 1433, 31. Aug. 1434.	22 { 1. Sept. 1443, 31. Aug. 1444.	32 { 1. Sept. 1453, 31. Aug. 1454.
3 { 1. Sept. 1424, 31. Aug. 1425.	13 { 1. Sept. 1434, 31. Aug. 1435.	23 { 1. Sept. 1444, 31. Aug. 1445.	33 { 1. Sept. 1454, 31. Aug. 1455.
4 { 1. Sept. 1425, 31. Aug. 1426.	14 { 1. Sept. 1435, 31. Aug. 1436.	24 { 1. Sept. 1445, 31. Aug. 1446.	34 { 1. Sept. 1455, 31. Aug. 1456.
5 { 1. Sept. 1426, 31. Aug. 1427.	15 { 1. Sept. 1436, 31. Aug. 1437.	25 { 1. Sept. 1446, 31. Aug. 1447.	35 { 1. Sept. 1456, 31. Aug. 1457.
6 { 1. Sept. 1427, 31. Aug. 1428.	16 { 1. Sept. 1437, 31. Aug. 1438.	26 { 1. Sept. 1447, 31. Aug. 1448.	36 { 1. Sept. 1457, 31. Aug. 1458.
7 { 1. Sept. 1428, 31. Aug. 1429.	17 { 1. Sept. 1438, 31. Aug. 1439.	27 { 1. Sept. 1448, 31. Aug. 1449.	37 { 1. Sept. 1458, 31. Aug. 1459.
8 { 1. Sept. 1429, 31. Aug. 1430.	18 { 1. Sept. 1439, 31. Aug. 1440.	28 { 1. Sept. 1449, 31. Aug. 1450.	38 { 1. Sept. 1459, 31. Aug. 1460.
9 { 1. Sept. 1430, 31. Aug. 1431.	19 { 1. Sept. 1440, 31. Aug. 1441.	29 { 1. Sept. 1450, 31. Aug. 1451.	39 { 1. Sept. 1460, 4. Mar. 1461.
10 { 1. Sept. 1431, 31. Aug. 1432.	20 { 1. Sept. 1441, 31. Aug. 1442.	30 { 1. Sept. 1451, 31. Aug. 1452.	

"Anno ab Inchoatione regni nostri *,"	et	"Readeptionis nostræ regiæ potestatis."*
49 { 9. October 1470, about April 1471. }		1

* See page 304. antea.

EDWARD THE FOURTH.

1 { 4. Mar. 1461, 3. Mar. 1462.	7 { 4. Mar. 1467, 3. Mar. 1468.	13 { 4. Mar. 1473, 3. Mar. 1474.	19 { 4. Mar. 1479, 3. Mar. 1480.
2 { 4. Mar. 1462, 3. Mar. 1463.	8 { 4. Mar. 1468, 3. Mar. 1469.	14 { 4. Mar. 1474, 3. Mar. 1475.	20 { 4. Mar. 1480, 3. Mar. 1481.
3 { 4. Mar. 1463, 3. Mar. 1464.	9 { 4. Mar. 1469, 3. Mar. 1470.	15 { 4. Mar. 1475, 3. Mar. 1476.	21 { 4. Mar. 1481, 3. Mar. 1482.
4 { 4. Mar. 1464, 3. Mar. 1465.	10 { 4. Mar. 1470, 3. Mar. 1471.	16 { 4. Mar. 1476, 3. Mar. 1477.	22 { 4. Mar. 1482, 3. Mar. 1483.
5 { 4. Mar. 1465, 3. Mar. 1466.	11 { 4. Mar. 1471, 3. Mar. 1472.	17 { 4. Mar. 1477, 3. Mar. 1478.	23 { 4. Mar. 1483, 9. Apr. 1483.
6 { 4. Mar. 1466, 3. Mar. 1467.	12 { 4. Mar. 1472, 3. Mar. 1473.	18 { 4. Mar. 1478, 3. Mar. 1479.	

EDWARD THE FIFTH.

1 { 9. April 1483, 25. June 1483.

RICHARD THE THIRD.

1 { 26. June 1483, 25. June 1484.	2 { 26. June 1484, 25. June 1485.	3 { 26. June 1485, 22. Aug. 1485.

HENRY THE SEVENTH.

1 { 22* Aug. 1485, 21. Aug. 1486.	7 { 22. Aug. 1491, 21. Aug. 1492.	13 { 22. Aug. 1497, 21. Aug. 1498.	19 { 22. Aug. 1503, 21. Aug. 1504.
2 { 22. Aug. 1486, 21. Aug. 1487.	8 { 22. Aug. 1492, 21. Aug. 1493.	14 { 22. Aug. 1498, 21. Aug. 1499.	20 { 22. Aug. 1504, 21. Aug. 1505.
3 { 22. Aug. 1487, 21. Aug. 1488.	9 { 22. Aug. 1493, 21. Aug. 1494.	15 { 22. Aug. 1499, 21. Aug. 1500.	21 { 22. Aug. 1505, 21. Aug. 1506.
4 { 22. Aug. 1488, 21. Aug. 1489.	10 { 22. Aug. 1494, 21. Aug. 1495.	16 { 22. Aug. 1500, 21. Aug. 1501.	22 { 22. Aug. 1506, 21. Aug. 1507.
5 { 22. Aug. 1489, 21. Aug. 1490.	11 { 22. Aug. 1495, 21. Aug. 1496.	17 { 22. Aug. 1501, 21. Aug. 1502.	23 { 22. Aug. 1507, 21. Aug. 1508.
6 { 22. Aug. 1490, 21. Aug. 1491.	12 { 22. Aug 1496, 21. Aug. 1497.	18 { 22. Aug. 1502, 21. Aug. 1503.	24 { 22. Aug. 1508, 21. Apr. 1509.

HENRY THE EIGHTH.

1 { 22. Apr. 1509, 21. Apr. 1510.	11 { 22. Apr. 1519, 21. Apr. 1520.	21 { 22. Apr. 1529, 21. Apr. 1530.	30 { 22. Apr. 1538, 21. Apr. 1539.
2 { 22. Apr. 1510, 21. Apr. 1511.	12 { 22. Apr. 1520, 21. Apr. 1521.	22 { 22. Apr. 1530, 21. Apr. 1531.	31 { 22. Apr. 1539, 21. Apr. 1540.
3 { 22. Apr. 1511, 21. Apr. 1512.	13 { 22. Apr. 1521, 21. Apr. 1522.	23 { 32. Apr. 1531, 21. Apr. 1532.	32 { 22. Apr. 1540, 21. Apr. 1541.
4 { 22. Apr. 1512, 21. Apr. 1513.	14 { 22. Apr. 1522, 21. Apr. 1523.	24 { 22. Apr. 1532, 21. Apr. 1533.	33 { 22. Apr. 1541, 21. Apr. 1542.
5 { 22. Apr. 1513, 21. Apr. 1514.	15 { 22. Apr. 1523, 21. Apr. 1524.	25 { 22. Apr. 1533, 21. Apr. 1534.	34 { 22. Apr. 1542, 21. Apr. 1543.
6 { 22. Apr. 1514, 21. Apr. 1515.	16 { 22. Apr. 1524, 21. Apr. 1525	26 { 22. Apr. 1534, 21. Apr. 1535.	35 { 22. Apr. 1543, 21. Apr. 1544.
7 { 22. Apr. 1515, 21. Apr. 1516.	17 { 22. Apr. 1525, 21. Apr. 1526.	27 { 22. Apr. 1535, 21. Apr. 1536.	36 { 22. Apr. 1544, 21. Apr. 1545.
8 { 22. Apr. 1516, 21. Apr. 1517.	18 { 22. Apr. 1526, 21. Apr. 1527.	28 { 22. Apr. 1536, 21. Apr. 1537.	37 { 22. Apr. 1545, 21. Apr. 1546.
9 { 22. Apr. 1517, 21. Apr. 1518.	19 { 22. Apr. 1527, 21. Apr. 1528.	29 { 22. Apr. 1537, 21. Apr. 1538.	38 { 22. Apr. 1546, 28. Jan. 1547.
10 { 22. Apr. 1518, 21. Apr. 1519.	20 { 22. Apr. 1528, 21. Apr. 1529.		

* *Vide* pages 309—313. *antea*, for the reasons for supposing that the regnal years of Henry VII. may have begun on the twenty-*first* of August.

EDWARD THE SIXTH.

1 { 28. Jan. 1547, 27. Jan. 1548.	3 { 28. Jan. 1549, 27. Jan. 1550.	5 { 28. Jan. 1551, 27. Jan. 1552.	7 { 28. Jan. 1553, 6. July 1553.
2 { 28. Jan. 1548, 27. Jan. 1549.	4 { 28. Jan. 1550, 27. Jan. 1551.	6 { 28. Jan. 1552, 27. Jan. 1553.	

MARY. *

1 { 6. July 1553, 5. July 1554.	2 { 6. July 1554, 24. July 1554.

PHILIP AND MARY.

AFTER HER MARRIAGE WITH KING PHILIP, 25. JULY, 1554.

1 & 2 { 25. July 1554, 24. July 1555.	3 & 4 { 25. July 1556, 24. July 1557.	5 & 6 { 25. July 1558, 17. Nov. 1558.
2 & 3 { 25. July 1555, 24. July 1556.	4 & 5 { 25. July 1557, 24. July 1558.	

The days in each year between the 6th and 24th July, both included, after the Queen's marriage, were, however, thus reckoned: —

1 & 3—July 6. to 24.—1555.	3 & 5—July 6. to 24.—1557.
2 & 4—July 6. to 24.—1556.	4 & 6—July 6. to 24.—1558.

ELIZABETH.

1 { 17. Nov. 1558, 16. Nov. 1559.	13 { 17. Nov. 1570, 16. Nov. 1571.	24 { 17. Nov. 1581, 16. Nov. 1582.	35 { 17. Nov. 1592, 16. Nov. 1593.
2 { 17. Nov. 1559, 16. Nov. 1560.	14 { 17. Nov. 1571, 16. Nov. 1572.	25 { 17. Nov. 1582, 16. Nov. 1583.	36 { 17. Nov. 1593, 16. Nov. 1594.
3 { 17. Nov. 1560, 16. Nov. 1561.	15 { 17. Nov. 1572, 16. Nov. 1573.	26 { 17. Nov. 1583, 16. Nov. 1584.	37 { 17. Nov. 1594, 16. Nov. 1595.
4 { 17. Nov. 1561, 16. Nov. 1562.	16 { 17. Nov. 1573, 16. Nov. 1574.	27 { 17. Nov. 1584, 16. Nov. 1585.	38 { 17. Nov. 1595, 16. Nov. 1596.
5 { 17. Nov. 1562, 16. Nov. 1563.	17 { 17. Nov. 1574, 16. Nov. 1575.	28 { 17. Nov. 1585, 16. Nov. 1586.	39 { 17. Nov. 1596, 16. Nov. 1597.
6 { 17. Nov. 1563, 16. Nov. 1564.	18 { 17. Nov. 1575, 16. Nov. 1576.	29 { 17. Nov. 1586, 16. Nov. 1587.	40 { 17. Nov. 1597, 16. Nov. 1598.
7 { 17. Nov. 1564, 16. Nov. 1565.	19 { 17. Nov. 1576, 16. Nov. 1577.	30 { 17. Nov. 1587, 16. Nov. 1588.	41 { 17. Nov. 1598, 16. Nov. 1599.
8 { 17. Nov. 1565, 16. Nov. 1566.	20 { 17. Nov. 1577, 16. Nov. 1578.	31 { 17. Nov. 1588, 16. Nov. 1589.	42 { 17. Nov. 1599, 16. Nov. 1600.
9 { 17. Nov. 1566, 16. Nov. 1567.	21 { 17. Nov. 1578, 16. Nov. 1579.	32 { 17. Nov. 1589, 16. Nov. 1590.	43 { 17. Nov. 1600, 16. Nov. 1601.
10 { 17. Nov. 1567, 16. Nov. 1568.	22 { 17. Nov. 1579, 16. Nov. 1580.	33 { 17. Nov. 1590, 16. Nov. 1591.	44 { 17. Nov. 1601, 16. Nov. 1602.
11 { 17. Nov. 1568, 16. Nov. 1569.	23 { 17. Nov. 1580, 16. Nov. 1581.	34 { 17. Nov. 1591, 16. Nov. 1592.	45 { 17. Nov. 1602, 24. Mar. 1603.
12 { 17. Nov. 1569, 16. Nov. 1570.			

* JANE. 1 { 6. July 1553, 17. July 1553.

JAMES THE FIRST.

1 { 24. Mar. 1603, 23. Mar. 1604.	7 { 24. Mar. 1609, 23. Mar. 1610.	13 { 24. Mar. 1615, 23. Mar. 1616.	19 { 24. Mar. 1621, 23. Mar. 1622.
2 { 24. Mar. 1604, 23. Mar. 1605.	8 { 24. Mar. 1610, 23. Mar. 1611.	14 { 24. Mar. 1616, 23. Mar. 1617.	20 { 24. Mar. 1622, 23. Mar. 1623.
3 { 24. Mar. 1605, 23. Mar. 1606.	9 { 24. Mar. 1611, 23. Mar. 1612.	15 { 24. Mar. 1617, 23. Mar. 1618.	21 { 24. Mar. 1623, 23. Mar. 1624.
4 { 24. Mar. 1606, 23. Mar. 1607.	10 { 24. Mar. 1612, 23. Mar. 1613.	16 { 24. Mar. 1618, 23. Mar. 1619.	22 { 24. Mar. 1624, 23. Mar. 1625.
5 { 24. Mar. 1607, 23. Mar. 1608.	11 { 24. Mar. 1613, 23. Mar. 1614.	17 { 24. Mar. 1619, 23. Mar. 1620.	23 { 24. Mar. 1625, 27. Mar. 1625.
6 { 24. Mar. 1608, 23. Mar. 1609.	12 { 24. Mar. 1614, 23. Mar. 1615.	18 { 24. Mar. 1620, 23. Mar. 1621.	

CHARLES THE FIRST.

1 { 27. Mar. 1625, 26. Mar. 1626.	7 { 27. Mar. 1631, 26. Mar. 1632.	13 { 27. Mar. 1637, 26. Mar. 1638.	19 { 27. Mar. 1643, 26. Mar. 1644.
2 { 27. Mar. 1626, 26. Mar. 1627.	8 { 27. Mar. 1632, 26. Mar. 1633.	14 { 27. Mar. 1638, 26. Mar. 1639.	20 { 27. Mar. 1644, 26. Mar. 1645.
3 { 27. Mar. 1627, 26. Mar. 1628.	9 { 27. Mar. 1633, 26. Mar. 1634.	15 { 27. Mar. 1639, 26. Mar. 1640.	21 { 27. Mar. 1645, 26. Mar. 1646.
4 { 27. Mar. 1628, 26. Mar. 1629.	10 { 27. Mar. 1634, 26. Mar. 1635.	16 { 27. Mar. 1640, 26. Mar. 1641.	22 { 27. Mar. 1646, 26. Mar. 1647.
5 { 27. Mar. 1629, 26. Mar. 1630.	11 { 27. Mar. 1635, 26. Mar. 1636.	17 { 27. Mar. 1641, 26. Mar. 1642.	23 { 27. Mar. 1647, 26. Mar. 1648.
6 { 27. Mar. 1630, 26. Mar. 1631.	12 { 27. Mar. 1636, 26. Mar. 1637.	18 { 27. Mar. 1642, 26. Mar. 1643.	24 { 27. Mar. 1648, 30. Jan. 1649.

CHARLES THE SECOND.

COMMONWEALTH.

1 { 30. Jan. 1649, 29. Jan. 1650.	13 { 30. Jan. 1661, 29. Jan. 1662.	26 { 30. Jan. 1674, 29. Jan. 1675.
2 { 30. Jan. 1650, 29. Jan. 1651.	14 { 30. Jan. 1662, 29. Jan. 1663.	27 { 30. Jan. 1675, 29. Jan. 1676.
3 { 30. Jan. 1651, 29. Jan. 1652.	15 { 30. Jan. 1663, 29. Jan. 1664.	28 { 30. Jan. 1676, 29. Jan. 1677.
4 { 30. Jan. 1652, 29. Jan. 1653.	16 { 30. Jan. 1664, 29. Jan. 1665.	29 { 30. Jan. 1677, 29. Jan. 1678.
5 { 30. Jan. 1653, 29. Jan. 1654.	17 { 30. Jan. 1665, 29. Jan. 1666.	30 { 30. Jan. 1678, 29. Jan. 1679.
6 { 30. Jan. 1654, 29. Jan. 1655.	18 { 30. Jan. 1666, 29. Jan. 1667.	31 { 30. Jan. 1679, 29. Jan. 1680.
7 { 30. Jan. 1655, 29. Jan. 1656.	19 { 30. Jan. 1667, 29. Jan. 1668.	32 { 30. Jan. 1680, 29. Jan. 1681.
8 { 30. Jan. 1656, 29. Jan. 1657.	20 { 30. Jan. 1668, 29. Jan. 1669.	33 { 30. Jan. 1681, 29. Jan. 1682.
9 { 30. Jan. 1657, 29. Jan. 1658.	21 { 30. Jan. 1669, 29. Jan. 1670.	34 { 30. Jan. 1682, 29. Jan. 1683.
10 { 30. Jan. 1658, 29. Jan. 1659.	22 { 30. Jan. 1670, 29. Jan. 1671.	35 { 30. Jan. 1683, 29. Jan. 1684.
11 { 30. Jan. 1659, 29. Jan. 1660.	23 { 30. Jan. 1671, 29. Jan. 1672.	36 { 30. Jan. 1684, 29. Jan. 1685.
12 { 30. Jan. 1660, 29. May 1660, 29. Jan. 1661.	24 { 30. Jan. 1672, 29. Jan. 1673.	37 { 30. Jan. 1685, 6. Feb. 1685.
	25 { 30. Jan. 1673, 29. Jan. 1674.	

JAMES THE SECOND.

1 { 6. Feb. 1685, 5. Feb. 1686.	2 { 6. Feb. 1686, 5. Feb. 1687.	3 { 6. Feb. 1687, 5. Feb. 1688.	4 { 6. Feb. 1688, 11. Dec. 1688.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1 { 13. Feb. 1689, 12. Feb. 1690.	5 { 13. Feb. 1693, 12. Feb. 1694.	8 { 28. Dec. 1695, 27. Dec. 1696.	12 { 28. Dec. 1699, 27. Dec. 1700.
2 { 13. Feb. 1690, 12. Feb. 1691.	6 { 13. Feb. 1694, 27. Dec. 1694.	9 { 28. Dec. 1696, 27. Dec. 1697.	13 { 28. Dec. 1700, 27. Dec. 1701.
3 { 13. Feb. 1691, 12. Feb. 1692.	WILLIAM III.	10 { 28. Dec. 1697, 27. Dec. 1698.	14 { 28. Dec. 1701, 8. Mar. 1702.
4 { 13. Feb. 1692, 12. Feb. 1693.	7 { 28. Dec. 1694, 27. Dec. 1695.	11 { 28. Dec. 1698, 27. Dec. 1699.	

ANNE.

1 { 8. Mar. 1702, 7. Mar. 1703.	5 { 8. Mar. 1706, 7. Mar. 1707.	8 { 8. Mar. 1709, 7. Mar. 1710.	11 { 8. Mar. 1712, 7. Mar. 1713.
2 { 8. Mar. 1703, 7. Mar. 1704.	6 { 8. Mar. 1707, 7. Mar. 1708.	9 { 8. Mar. 1710, 7. Mar. 1711.	12 { 8. Mar. 1713, 7. Mar. 1714.
3 { 8. Mar. 1704, 7. Mar. 1705.	7 { 8. Mar. 1708, 7. Mar. 1709.	10 { 8. Mar. 1711, 7. Mar. 1712.	13 { 8. Mar. 1714, 1. Aug. 1714.
4 { 8. Mar. 1705, 7. Mar. 1706.			

GEORGE THE FIRST.

1 { 1. Aug. 1714, 31. July 1715.	5 { 1. Aug. 1718, 31. July 1719.	8 { 1. Aug. 1721, 31. July 1722.	11 { 1. Aug. 1724, 31. July 1725.
2 { 1. Aug. 1715, 31. July 1716.	6 { 1. Aug. 1719, 31. July 1720.	9 { 1. Aug. 1722, 31. July 1723.	12 { 1. Aug. 1725, 31. July 1726.
3 { 1. Aug. 1716, 31. July 1717.	7 { 1. Aug. 1720, 31. July 1721.	10 { 1. Aug. 1723, 31. July 1724.	13 { 1. Aug. 1726, 11. June 1727.
4 { 1. Aug. 1717, 31. July 1718.			

GEORGE THE SECOND.

1 { 11. June 1727, 10. June 1728.	10 { 11. June 1736, 10. June 1737.	19 { 11. June 1745, 10. June 1746.	27 { 11. June 1753, 10. June 1754.
2 { 11. June 1728, 10. June 1729.	11 { 11. June 1737, 10. June 1738.	20 { 11. June 1746, 10. June 1747.	28 { 11. June 1754, 10. June 1755.
3 { 11. June 1729, 10. June 1730.	12 { 11. June 1738, 10. June 1739.	21 { 11. June 1747, 10. June 1748.	29 { 11. June 1755, 10. June 1756.
4 { 11. June 1730, 10. June 1731.	13 { 11. June 1739, 10. June 1740.	22 { 11. June 1748, 10. June 1749.	30 { 11. June 1756, 10. June 1757.
5 { 11. June 1731, 10. June 1732.	14 { 11. June 1740, 10. June 1741.	23 { 11. June 1749, 10. June 1750.	31 { 11. June 1757, 10. June 1758.
6 { 11. June 1732, 10. June 1733.	15 { 11. June 1741, 10. June 1742.	24 { 11. June 1750, 10. June 1751.	32 { 11. June 1758, 10. June 1759.
7 { 11. June 1733, 10. June 1734.	16 { 11. June 1742, 10. June 1743.	25 { 11. June 1751, 10. June 1752.	33 { 11. June 1759, 10. June 1760.
8 { 11. June 1734, 10. June 1735.	17 { 11. June 1743, 10. June 1744.	26 { 11. June 1752, 10. June 1753.	34 { 11. June 1760, 25. Oct. 1760.
9 { 11. June 1735, 10. June 1736.	18 { 11. June 1744, 10. June 1745.		

GEORGE THE THIRD.

1 { 25. Oct. 1760, 24. Oct. 1761.	14 { 25. Oct. 1773, 24. Oct. 1774.	27 { 25. Oct. 1786, 24. Oct. 1787.	39 { 25. Oct. 1798, 24. Oct. 1799.
2 { 25. Oct. 1761, 24. Oct. 1762.	15 { 25. Oct. 1774, 24. Oct. 1775.	28 { 25. Oct. 1787, 24. Oct. 1788.	40 { 25. Oct. 1799, 24. Oct. 1800.
3 { 25. Oct. 1762, 24. Oct. 1763.	16 { 25. Oct. 1775, 24. Oct. 1776.	29 { 25. Oct. 1788, 24. Oct. 1789.	41 { 25. Oct. 1800, 24. Oct. 1801.
4 { 25. Oct. 1763, 24. Oct. 1764.	17 { 25. Oct. 1776, 24. Oct. 1777.	30 { 25. Oct. 1789, 24. Oct. 1790.	42 { 25. Oct. 1801, 24. Oct. 1802.
5 { 25. Oct. 1764, 24. Oct. 1765.	18 { 25. Oct. 1777, 24. Oct. 1778.	31 { 25. Oct. 1790, 24. Oct. 1791.	43 { 25. Oct. 1802, 24. Oct. 1803.
6 { 25. Oct. 1765, 24. Oct. 1766.	19 { 25. Oct. 1778, 24. Oct. 1779.	32 { 25. Oct. 1791, 24. Oct. 1792.	44 { 25. Oct. 1803, 24. Oct. 1804.
7 { 25. Oct. 1766, 24. Oct. 1767.	20 { 25. Oct. 1779, 24. Oct. 1780.	33 { 25. Oct. 1792, 24. Oct. 1793.	45 { 25. Oct. 1804, 24. Oct. 1805.
8 { 25. Oct. 1767, 24. Oct. 1768.	21 { 25. Oct. 1780, 24. Oct. 1781.	34 { 25. Oct. 1793, 24. Oct. 1794.	46 { 25. Oct. 1805, 24. Oct. 1806.
9 { 25. Oct. 1768, 24. Oct. 1769.	22 { 25. Oct. 1781, 24. Oct. 1782.	35 { 25. Oct. 1794, 24. Oct. 1795.	47 { 25. Oct. 1806, 24. Oct. 1807.
10 { 25. Oct. 1769, 24. Oct. 1770.	23 { 25. Oct. 1782, 24. Oct. 1783.	36 { 25. Oct. 1795, 24. Oct. 1796.	48 { 25. Oct. 1807, 24. Oct. 1808.
11 { 25. Oct. 1770, 24. Oct. 1771.	24 { 25. Oct. 1783, 24. Oct. 1784.	37 { 25. Oct. 1796, 24. Oct. 1797.	49 { 25. Oct. 1808, 24. Oct. 1809.
12 { 25. Oct. 1771, 24. Oct. 1772.	25 { 25. Oct. 1784, 24. Oct. 1785.	38 { 25. Oct. 1797, 24. Oct. 1798.	50 { 25. Oct. 1809, 24. Oct. 1810.
13 { 25. Oct. 1772, 24. Oct. 1773.	26 { 25. Oct. 1785, 24. Oct. 1786.		

51 { 25. Oct. 1810, 5. Feb. 1811. 24. Oct. 1811. } REGENCY.	54 { 25. Oct. 1813, 24. Oct. 1814. } REGENCY.	58 { 25. Oct. 1817, 24. Oct. 1818. } REGENCY.
52 { 25. Oct. 1811, 24. Oct. 1812. } REGENCY.	55 { 25. Oct. 1814, 24. Oct. 1815. } REGENCY.	59 { 25. Oct. 1818, 24. Oct. 1819. } REGENCY.
53 { 25. Oct. 1812, 24. Oct. 1813. } REGENCY.	56 { 25. Oct. 1815, 24. Oct. 1816. } REGENCY.	60 { 25. Oct. 1819, 29. Jan. 1820. } REGENCY.
	57 { 25. Oct. 1816, 24. Oct. 1817. } REGENCY.	

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

1 { 29. Jan. 1820, 28. Jan. 1821.	4 { 29. Jan. 1823, 28. Jan. 1824.	7 { 29. Jan. 1826, 28. Jan. 1827.	10 { 29. Jan. 1829, 28. Jan. 1830.
2 { 29. Jan. 1821, 28. Jan. 1822.	5 { 29. Jan. 1824, 28. Jan. 1825.	8 { 29. Jan. 1827, 28. Jan. 1828.	11 { 29. Jan. 1830, 26. June 1830.
3 { 29. Jan. 1822, 28. Jan. 1823.	6 { 29. Jan. 1825, 28. Jan. 1826.	9 { 29. Jan. 1828, 28. Jan. 1829.	

WILLIAM THE FOURTH.

1 { 26. June 1830, 25. June 1831.	2 { 26. June 1831, 25. June 1832.	3 { 26. June 1832, 25. June 1833.	4 { 26. June 1833.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE

SAXON KINGS*,

FROM EGBERT TO THE DEATH OF HAROLD, 1066.

827. EGBERT, or Egbryht, king of Wessex. He defeated and slew the king of Mercia in 825, and conquered that kingdom and all south of the Humber in 827, when he became the first sole monarch of England. He died 836–7.*

837. ETHELWULF, son of king Egbert, succeeded his father in February, 837. Died 857, "having reigned 18½ years."†

858. ETHELBALD II., eldest son of king Ethelwulf, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Wessex in 858. Died 860.

861. ETHELBERT, or Ethelbryht II., second son of Ethelwulf, succeeded his father in the kingdoms of Kent, Essex, Surrey, and Sussex, and in 860 he succeeded his brother in the kingdom of Wessex. Died 866, "having reigned 5 years." †

866. ETHELRED, or Ethered, third son of king Ethelwulf, succeeded his brother Ethelbert in 866. Died 871, "having reigned 5 years."†

872. ALFRED THE GREAT, fourth son of king Ethelwulf, succeeded his brother in 871. Died "six nights before the feast of All Saints," viz. the 25th or 26th of October, 901, having reigned 28½ years.†

901. EDWARD I. THE ELDER, eldest surviving son of king Alfred, succeeded his father in 901. Died 925.

925. ATHELSTAN, or Ethestan, natural son of king Edward the Elder, elected by the Witan on the death of his father in 925. Died 27th of October, 940, "having reigned 14 years and 10 weeks." †

940. EDMUND I., THE ELDER, fifth son of king Ed-

* From the Saxon Chronicle, L'Art de vérifier les Dates, &c. Tables of the Saxon monarchs, and of the Kings during the Heptarchy, with maps, &c., will be found in a useful work recently printed, entitled "Britannia Saxonica, by George William Collen."

† Saxon Chronicle. It will be seen that the length assigned to several reigns in that work does not agree with the date assigned to the accession of the kings.

ward the Elder, succeeded king Athelstan in 940. Died 26th of May, 947, "having reigned $6\frac{1}{2}$ years." *

947. EDRED, brother of king Edmund I., whom he succeeded in 947. Died 23rd of November, 955, "having reigned $9\frac{1}{2}$ years." *

955. EDWY, or EDWIN, eldest son of king Edmund I., succeeded his uncle, and was crowned at Kingston-upon-Thames in 955. Died 1st of October, 957 or 959.

959. EDGAR, THE PEACEABLE, succeeded his brother king Edwy in 959. "Consecrated as king with great pomp at Bath," 11th of May, 973. Died July 18th, 975.

975. EDWARD II., THE MARTYR, eldest son of king Edgar, succeeded his father in 975. Died 18th of March, 978.

978. ETHELRED II., THE UNREADY, half brother of king Edward the Martyr, whom he succeeded in 978. Abdicated the throne in 1012, but was restored in 1015. Died 23rd of April, 1016.

1013. SWAIN, or SWEGN, king of Denmark, brother of king Etheldred II., usurped the crown, and was proclaimed king in the autumn of 1013. Died 3rd of February, 1014.

1016. EDMUND IRONSIDES, natural son of king Ethelred, elected by the Witan in London, and the citizens, on the death of Ethelred; crowned April, 1016, but was defeated by Canute, with whom he divided the realm, Edmund taking Wessex, and Canute Mercia. Died 30th of November, 1016.

1014. CANUTE, or CNUT, son of king Swain, was, elected king of England by the fleet, in February, 1014. He defeated Edmund Ironsides in 1016, and divided the realm with him, Canute taking Mercia and Edmund Wessex. That prince died 30th of November, 1016, and in 1017 Canute became sole monarch of England; or, as one copy of the Saxon Chronicle expresses it, "took to himself the whole kingdom of England," whilst another copy says, "this year [1017] Cnut was chosen king." Died 1036

1036. HAROLD I., son of king Canute, succeeded his father, by election of the Witan, in 1036, and died 16th of April, 1039, having reigned "4 years and 16 weeks." *

* Saxon Chronicle.

1039. HARDICANUTE, or HARDICNUT, king of Denmark, half brother of king Harold I., succeeded to the throne about Midsummer, 1039. Died 8th of June, 1041. "He was king over all England two years all but ten days."

1041. EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, son of king Ethelred II., and half brother of king Hardicanute; elected to the throne before the funeral of Hardicanute, in June, 1041, and was crowned at Winchester on Easter-day, 3rd of April, 1043.* Died 5th of January, 1066.

1066. HAROLD II., son of Godwin, earl of Kent, succeeded under a grant of the kingdom by Edward the Confessor. He was crowned on the 6th of January, 1066, but was slain at the battle of Hastings, 14th of October in the same year.

DATES OF THE ACCESSIONS AND DEATHS OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND;

FROM MALCOLM III., CANMORE, 1057, TO THE ACCESSION OF JAMES VI. TO THE THRONE OF ENGLAND, MARCH, 1603.

IT appears that Scottish historians, like those of England, have reckoned the accession of each monarch from the day of the decease of the preceding; and to an inquiry of the most eminent of the living antiquaries of Scotland †, whether this practice had been found to be correct, he replied, that he had not detected any errors, excepting in the case of king David the Second. As, however, the practice has been found erroneous in the instance of early *English* monarchs, great suspicion is excited of the accuracy of this mode of computing the regnal years of

* The Saxon Chronicle, under the year 1042, states, that "On Easter-day this year, Edward was consecrated king, with great worship, at Winchester. Easter then fell on the 3rd of the nones of April," *i. e.* the 3rd of April, but Easter-day, in 1043, happened on the 11th of that month, and in 1042, on the 3rd of April.

† Thomas Thomson, Esq. V.P.S.A. Edin. Deputy Clerk Registrar of Scotland. See note to the next page.

the kings of Scotland; but the Editor of this work has not the means of consulting those Scottish records which would probably throw light on the subject. The dates in this list are principally taken from the Table prefixed to Wood's edition of Douglas's Peerage of Scotland.

MALCOLM III. (CANMORE). Reign began in 1057; ended 13th of November, 1093.

DONALD VI. usurped the throne from about November, 1093, to about May, 1094, when he was deposed by the natural son of Malcolm III., named Duncan II.; after whose death, in 1095, he recovered possession of the throne, and held it about three years, but was deposed in 1098.

DUNCAN II. usurped the crown from about May, 1094, until about the end of the year 1095, when he lost his life.

EDGAR. Reign began 1098; ended 8th of January, 1107.

ALEXANDER I. Reign began 8th of January, 1107; ended 27th of April, 1124.

DAVID I. Reign began 27th of April, 1124; ended 24th of May, 1153.

MALCOLM IV. Reign began 24th of May, 1153; ended 9th of December, 1165.

WILLIAM I. (THE LION). Reign began 9th of December, 1165; ended 4th of December, 1214.

ALEXANDER II. Reign began 4th of December, 1214; ended 8th of July, 1249.

ALEXANDER III. Reign began 8th of July, 1249; ended 16th of March, 1286.

MARGARET. Reign began 16th of March, 1286; ended September, 1290.

JOHN (BALIOL). Reign began 17th of November, 1292; ended between the 2nd and 10th of July*, 1296.

INTERREGNUM from 10th July 1296 to 1306. Wallace was appointed guardian or regent of Scotland, about 1297; which office he resigned soon after the battle of Falkirk, July 22. 1298.

ROBERT I. (BRUCE). Reign began 25th of March, 1306; ended 7th of June, 1329.

* Vide a note to Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. i. pp. 429, 430.

† Vide the Preface to Anderson's "Selectus Diplomatiam," for evidence of the error which formerly prevailed respecting the regnal years of David II., in reckoning the first for the second, the second for the third, &c.; and for proof that the years of his reign ought to be reckoned from the 7th of June in one year, to the same day in the next. Mr. Thomson, the deputy clerk

DAVID II. Reign began 7th of June, 1329†; ended 22nd of February, 1371.

ROBERT II. (Stuart). Reign began 22nd of February, 1371; ended 19th of April, 1390.*

ROBERT III. Reign began 19th of April, 1390; ended 4th of April, 1406.

JAMES I. Reign began 4th of April, 1406; ended 20th or 21st of February, 1437.†

JAMES II. Reign began 21st of February, 1437; ended 3rd of August, 1460.

JAMES III. Reign began 3rd of August, 1460; ended 11th of June, 1488.

JAMES IV. Reign began 11th of June, 1488; ended 9th of September, 1513.

JAMES V. Reign began 9th of September, 1513; ended 14th December, 1542.

MARY. Reign began 14th of December, 1542; ended 24th of July, 1567.

JAMES VI. Reign began 24th of July, 1567; ended 27th of March, 1625. Ascended the throne of England, 24th of March, 1603.

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registrar of Scotland, in a letter to the Editor of this volume, observes on this subject,—

"In so far as relates to the chronology of Scottish records, I have not much to suggest that can be of use to you. In the ordinary dates of our kings' reigns, I have not detected any errors; that is, any discrepancy between the dates of their accession and that of their reigns, as given in charters and other public documents, excepting in the case of king David II. Whether that discrepancy prevails from the commencement of his reign, I have not found the means of ascertaining; but in every instance posterior to his return from captivity in 1357, where the year of the Christian era, as well as that of his reign, is given, the latter is one year short of the truth, dating from the day of his father's demise, and of his own accession, on the 7th of June, 1329. I have often attempted to discover whether this discrepancy extended to one entire year, or only to a part of one; but hitherto I can go no farther than to state, that in every instance where both dates have been given, or where the date of the Christian era was otherwise clearly ascertained, that discrepancy has been found to exist."

* The death of this monarch is very loosely stated in Tytler's History of Scotland. In vol. ii. p. 65., he is said to have died "in the course of the year 1389;" and, in p. 68., his funeral is stated to have taken place on the 13th of August, 1390, the day before the coronation of his successor, John, earl of Carrick, who assumed the title of *Robert III.* The date in the text stands on the authority of Pinkerton, who cites Fordun and Winton.

† James III. was murdered on the night between the 20th and 21st of February, 1437.

TERMS.

The law terms were so called, because at four periods of the year the judges sit "finis et *terminus* contentionum," or "terminus litis;" that is, for terminating the contentions between party and party. It has been shown by Sir Henry Spelman, that the Terms were gradually formed from the canonical constitutions of the church, and consisted of those leisure seasons of the year which were not occupied by the great festivals or fasts, or in which the principal business of agriculture, and other rural affairs, did not occur. Throughout Christendom, in very early times, the whole year was devoted to hearing and deciding causes; but the church at length interfered, and prevented certain holy seasons from being profaned by secular business, or the minds of men from being disturbed and exacerbated by litigation. Advent and Christmas being exempted, gave rise to the winter vacation; the periods of Lent and Easter to the spring vacation; Pentecost produced the third; and the long vacation, which occurred between Midsummer and Michaelmas, was allowed for hay-time and harvest. Sunday and other high festivals of the church, such as the days of the Purification, Ascension, &c., were also prohibited, and became "dies non juridici." These regulations were established by a canon of the church, in A. D. 517, and were confirmed and fortified by an imperial constitution of the younger Theodosius, comprised in the Theodosian code. In England these restrictions upon the periods in which legal business was to be transacted were adopted by the laws of Edward the Confessor; but dispensations were occasionally granted by the church for holding assizes and trying causes during the inhibited seasons.* The portions of the year not included in the ecclesiastical prohibitions

* By the statute of Westminster, 3 Edw. I. c 51., which recites that "it is a great charity to do right unto all men at all times when necessity requires it," it was enacted, with the *assent of the prelates*, that assises of novel disseisin, mort d'aun cestre et darrain presentment, as well as inquests, should be taken in Advent, Septuagesima, and Lent, "and this at the *request of the king to the bishops*."

formed four divisions; and, from the festivals of St. Hilary, (the 13th of February,) Easter day, Trinity Sunday, and the feast of St. Michael, or Michaelmas day, they were called Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas Terms. As Easter and Trinity Sunday were Moveable feasts, the commencement and termination of Easter and Trinity Terms varied in each year. By stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 21., which passed in April, 1540, the commencement of Trinity Term was altered, because, as the preamble states, it had been "usually holden in a season of the year when danger of infection of the plague and other sicknesses had happened to the king's subjects, and which was also a great impediment to the business of harvest." It was therefore enacted, that Trinity Term should, from the 29th of the ensuing September, commence on Monday next after Trinity Sunday, for keeping of the essoigns, profers, returns, &c., instead, as previously, on the octaves of the Holy Trinity, and that the full term of Trinity Term should commence on Friday next after Corpus Christi day, instead of on the Wednesday next after that festival. By stat. 16 Car. I. c. 6., passed in November, 1640, Michaelmas Term was also altered, "because it commenced so soon after Michaelmas day, as to produce inconvenience in holding the quarter sessions, court leets, and court barons, and to the business of husbandry." It was therefore enacted, that from and after the 29th of September next ensuing, the full Michaelmas Term should begin upon the fourth day of the three weeks of St. Michael, instead as heretofore on the fourth day of the octaves of St. Michael, excepting that day fell on a Sunday, and then on the Monday following. In the parliament which met in November, 1751, Michaelmas Term was further abridged by stat. 24 Geo. II. c. 48., because "very little business could be done on account of the several holidays observed in courts of record between the first day of that term and the 6th of November following;" and it was therefore enacted, that Michaelmas Term, after the 29th of September, 1752, should commence on the morrow of All

Souls, *i. e.* on the 3rd of November, unless that day fell on a Sunday, in which case it was to begin on the next day, for the keeping of essoigns, profers, &c.; and the full Term of St. Michael was ordered to begin on the fourth day of the said morrow of All Souls, excepting the said fourth day fell on a Sunday, and then on the next day.*

As a general rule, it appears that HILARY TERM began on the 23rd or 24th of January, and ended on the 12th or 13th of February; that EASTER TERM began seventeen days, *i. e.* the Wednesday fortnight, after Easter day, and ended four days after Ascension day, being the Monday three weeks following; that until the 29th of September, 32 Hen. VIII., 1540, TRINITY TERM began on the Wednesday after Corpus Christi day, but that it then began on the Friday next after the said festival, that is, on the Friday after Trinity Sunday, and ended on the ensuing Wednesday fortnight; that until the 29th of September, 1641, MICHAELMAS TERM began on the fourth day of the octaves of St. Michael, *i. e.* on the 9th or 10th of October, and ended on the 28th or 29th of November; that on and after the 29th of September, 1641, Michaelmas Term began on the fourth day of the three weeks of St. Michael, *i. e.* the 23rd or 24th of October, and ended on the 28th or 29th of November; but in 1752, the commencement of Michaelmas Term was fixed to the fourth day after the morrow of All Souls, *i. e.* the 6th of November, unless that day fell on a Sunday, and then on the next day, and ended on the 28th or 29th of the same month.

As the Terms which depended on the Moveable feasts varied in each year, some calculations were necessary to ascertain the precise day on which they began, and the following tables were published in the year 1635†, for the purpose. These tables seem to be only adapted to

* Coke's 1st Institute, ed. Thomas, vol. iii. pp. 354, 355., note D. Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. iii. pp. 275, 276. Hopton's Concordancy, pp. 243, 244. Stat. 32 Hen. VIII. c. 21.; 16 Car. I. c. 6.; and 24 Geo. II. c. 48.

† Hopton's Concordancy.

the Old Style, and their accuracy must not be too implicitly relied on, especially for years subsequent to 1640, though in most instances before 1752 they will be found correct. Columns have been added to show the commencement of Trinity and Michaelmas Terms at all periods.

The first Table, by the aid of the Golden Number and Dominical Letter, presents two numbers representing weeks and days which are to be applied to the second Table in the manner pointed out.

TABLE I.

Golden Number.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
3	9	9	9	9	9	8	8
4	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
6	9	9	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
8	10	10	10	6	9	9	9
9	8	8	8	8	8	8	7
10	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
11	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
12	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
13	6	7	6	6	6	6	5
14	9	9	9	9	8	8	6
15	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
16	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
17	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
18	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
19	10	10	9	9	9	9	9

Explanation of Table I.:—Ascertain from tables A and C*, the Golden Number and Dominical Letter for the year in which the date of the commencement and termination of the Terms are required. Enter this Table with the former on the left hand, and the latter at the top: the figures which occur in the column in the body of the Table under the Dominical Letter and parallel to the Golden Number represent weeks, and the figure immediately *over* the said Dominical Letter represents days. These serve as a key to the second Table.

* Page 46—48., *antea*.

TABLE II.

ıter. ıin.		Hilary Term		Easter Term		Trinity Term				Michaelmas Term					
						Before 1540.		After 1540.		Before 1641.		After 1641.		After 1752.	
	D.	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended	began	ended
		Jan.	Feb.	Apr.	May	May	June	May	June	Oct.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.
	3.	23.	12.	8.	4.	24.	8.	22.	10.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	4.	23.	12.	9.	5.	25.	9.	23.	11.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	5.	23.	12.	10.	6.	26.	10.	24.	12.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	6.	23.	12.	11.	7.	27.	11.	25.	13.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	0.	23.	13.	12.	8.	28.	12.	26.	14.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	1.	24.	12.	13.	9.	29.	13.	27.	15.	10.	28.	24.	28.	7.	28.
	2.	23.	12.	14.	10.	30.	14.	28.	16.	9.	29.	23.	29.	6.	29.
	3.	23.	12.	15.	11.	31.	15.	29.	17.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	4.	23.	12.	16.	12.	June 1.	16.	30.	18.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	5.	23.	12.	17.	13.	2.	17.	31.	19.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	6.	23.	12.	18.	14.	3.	18.	June 1.	20.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	0.	24.	13.	19.	15.	4.	19.	2.	21.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	1.	23.	12.	20.	16.	5.	20.	3.	22.	10.	28.	24.	28.	7.	28.
	2.	23.	12.	21.	17.	6.	21.	4.	23.	9.	29.	23.	29.	6.	29.
	3.	23.	12.	22.	18.	7.	22.	5.	24.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	4.	23.	12.	23.	19.	8.	23.	6.	25.	9.	28.	23.	28	6.	28.
	5.	23.	12.	24.	20.	9.	24.	7.	26.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	6.	23.	12.	25.	21.	10.	25.	8.	27.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	0.	23.	13.	26.	22.	11.	26.	9.	28.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	1.	24.	12.	27.	23.	12.	27. 28.	10.	29.	10.	28.	24.	28.	7.	28.
	2.	23.	12.	28.	24.	13.	29. 30.	11.	30. July 1.	9.	29.	23.	29.	6.	29.
	3.	23.	12.	29.	25.	14.	July 1.	12.	2.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	4.	23.	12.	30. May 1.	26.	15.	2.	13.	3.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	5.	23.	12.	2.	27.	16.	3.	14.	4.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	6.	23.	12.	3.	28.	17.	4.	15.	5.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	0.	23.	13.	4.	29.	18.	5.	16.	6.	10.	28.	24.	28.	7.	28.
	1.	24.	12.	5.	30.	19.	6.	17.	7.	9.	29.	23.	29.	6.	29.
	2.	23.	12.	6.	31. June 1.	20.	7.	18.	8.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	3.	23.	12.	7.	2.	21.	8.	19.	9.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	4.	23.	12.	8.	3.	22.	9.	20.	10.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	5.	23.	12.	9.	4.	23.	10.	21.	11.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	6.	23.	12.	10.	5.	24.	11.	22.	12.	9.	28.	23.	28.	6.	28.
	0.	24.	13.	11.	6.	25.	12.	23.	13.	10.	28.	24.	28.	7.	28.
	1.	23.	12.	12.	7.	26.	13.	24.	14.	9.	29.	23.	29.	6.	29.

Explanation of Table II. :—Enter this table with the two figures representing weeks and days which were discovered by Table I. in the first column on the left hand, called "Intervallum Minus," and the dates in a line parallel with the said figures show the beginning and ending of all Terms in the year in question.

For Example. Let it be required to know the commencement and ending of any or all the Terms in the year 1398, the Dominical Letter for which is F, and the Golden Number 12. By applying these to Table I. the "Intervallum Minus" is shown to be 7 weeks and 5 days. With these figures enter Table II. in the column on the left hand, and it will appear that in the year 1398, Hilary Term began on the 23rd of January, and ended on the 12th of February; that Easter Term began on the 24th of April, and ended on the 20th of May; that Trinity Term began on the 9th and ended on the 24th of June; and that Michaelmas Term began on the 9th of October, and ended on the 28th of November. In Bissextile years, for which there are two Dominical Letters, it appears that the *second* letter is to be adopted in using these Tables.

The commencement and termination of Terms are, however, now fixed to certain days by statute 1 William IV. cap. 70., passed 22nd of July, 1830, which provides that in the year of our Lord 1831, and afterwards,

Hilary Term shall begin on the 11th and end on the 31st of January.

Easter Term shall begin on the 15th of April, and end on the 8th of May.

Trinity Term shall begin on the 22nd of May, and end on the 12th of June.

Michaelmas Term shall begin on the 2nd and end on the 25th of November.

By stat. 1 Will. IV. cap. 3., passed on the 23rd of December, 1830, it was further provided, "that in case the day of the month on which any term, according to the act of 1 Will. IV. cap. 70., is to end, shall fall to be on a Sunday, then the Monday next after such day

shall be deemed and taken to be the last day of the Term; and that in case any of the days between the Thursday before and the Wednesday next after Easter shall fall within Easter Term, then such days shall be deemed and taken to be part of such Term, although there shall be no sittings in banco on any of such intervening days."

THE THREE CELEBRATED PLAGUES OR PESTILENCES OF 1349, 1361, 1362, AND 1369.

THE destructive epidemics with which this country, as well as many other parts of Europe, were visited during the reign of Edward III. were so memorable from their fatal effects, that they became epochs from which charters and other instruments were sometimes dated. Sir Richard St. George, who was Clarenceux King of Arms in the time of Charles I., was consequently induced to ascertain the exact duration of these scourges; and from one of his manuscripts in the British Museum the following useful memoranda have been taken: —

"A note for the computation and account of Charters, Evidence, and other Records not very usual, and, therefore, of few to be understood; dating them from the first, second, and third Pestilence. I have, therefore, for the more plainer understanding hereof, set down the date to every Pestilence, as I have found it out of ancient records.

I. PESTILENCIA PRIMA ET MAGNA, THE FIRST AND GREAT PESTILENCE, Anno Domini 1349, a festo S^tæ. Petronillæ usque ad festum S^ti. Michaelis; *i. e.* from 31st of May to 29th of September, 1349.

II. PESTILENCIA SECUNDA, or SECOND PESTILENCE, Anno Domini 1361, a festo Assumptionis Beatæ Mariæ usque ad festum Inventionis S^æ. Crucis; *i. e.* from 15th of August, 1361, to 3rd of May, 1362.

III. PESTILENCIA TERTIA, or THIRD PESTILENCE, Anno Domini 1369, a festo S^ti. Swithini usque ad festum S^ti. Michaelis*; *i. e.* from 2nd of July to 29th of September, 1369."

* Lansdowne MS. 863 f. 147 b.

TABLE

OF

THE CONTEMPORARY SOVEREIGNS

OF

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, RUSSIA, AND SPAIN, AND OF THE POPES.

A. D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	RUSSIA.	SPAIN.	SCOTLAND.
800	Egbert	Charlemagne	Charlemagne	Leo III.	..	..	Achaius.
814	..	Louis I.	Louis I.				
816	..	..	..	Stephen V.			
817	..	..	..	Paschal I.			
819	..	..	..	..	..	.	CongaleIII.
820	..	..	..	Eugene II.			
824	..	..	..	Valentine.	...	..	Dougal.
827	..	..	..	Gregory IV.			
831	..	..	..	..	..	..	Alpin.
834	..	..	..	..	..	..	Kenneth II.
836	Ethelwolf	..					
843	..	Charles le Chauve	Louis II.	Sergius II.			
847	..	..	..	Leo IV.	Rurick.		
854	..	..	..	..	..	..	Donald V.
855	..	..	..	Benedict III.			
857	Ethelbald						
858	..	..	..	Nicolas I.	..	Garcia I.	Constantine [II.
860	Ethelbert						
866	Ethelred I.						
868	..	..	..	Adrian II.			
872	Alfred the [Great						
873	..	..	..	John VIII.			
874	..	..	..	..	..	..	Ethus.
876	..	.	Carloman.	..	..	..	Gregory.
—	..	..	Louis III.				
—	..	..	Charles le Gros.				
877	..	Louis II.					
879	..	Louis III.					
—	..	Carloman	..	..	Oleg.		
880	..	..	..	..	..	Fortunio.	
883	..	..	..	Martin I.			
884	..	Charles le Gros	..	Adrian III.			
885	..	..	..	Stephen VI.			
887	..	..	Arnold.				
888	..	Hugh.					
891	..	..	..	Formosus.			
892	..	..	..	..	..	..	Donald VI.
897	..	..	..	Stephen VII.			
898	..	Charles le Simple					
899	..	..	Louis IV.				
900	Edward the [Elder	.	..	Rom. Formosus.			
—	..	..	..	John IX.			
901	..	..	..	..	..	..	Constantine
902	..	..	..	Benedict IV.	..	Sancho I.	[III.
906	..	..	..	Leo V.			
—	..	..	..	Christopher.			
907	..	..	..	Sergius III.			
910	..	..	..	Anastasius.			

A.D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	RUSSIA.	SPAIN.	SCOTLAND.
911	..	..	Conrad I.				
912	..	..	..	Lando.			
—	..	..	..	John X.			
913	..	..	..	..	Igor I.		
919	..	..	Henry I.				
922	..	Robert.					
923	..	Ralph.					
925	Athelstan.						
926	..	..	..	..	..	Garcia II.	
928	..	..	..	Leo VI.			
929	..	..	..	Stephen VIII.			
931	..	..	..	John XI.			
936	..	Louis IV.	Otho the Great	Leo VII.			
938	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malcolm I.
940	..	..	..	Stephen IX.			
941	Edmund.						
943	..	..	..	Martin II.	[I.		
945	..	..	..	..	Swiatoslaw		
946	Edred	..	..	Agapet II.			
954	..	Lothaire.					
955	Edwy.						
956	..	..	..	John XII.			
958	..	..	..	..	..	..	Indulphus.
959	Edgar.						
965	..	..	..	Benedict V.			
966	..	..	..	John XIII.			
968	..	..	..	..	..	..	Duffus.
970	..	..	..	..	..	Sancho II.	
972	..	..	..	..	..		Cullenus.
973	..	..	Otho II.	Domnus II.	Jaropolk I.	..	Kenneth [III.
—	..	..	..	Benedict VI.			
974	..	..	..	Benedict VII.			
975	Edward the Martyr						
978	Ethelred II.						
980	..	..	..	..	Waldimir I. [the Great.		
983	..	..	Otho III.				
984	..	..	..	John XIV.			
985	..	..	..	John XV.			
986	..	Louis V.	..	John XVI.			
987	..	Hugh Capet					
994	..	..	..	..	..	Garcia III.	Constantine [IV.
996	..	..	..	Gregory V.			
997	..	Robert	..	..	..	..	Grimus.
999	..	..	..	Silvester II.			
1000	..	..	..	..	..	Sancho III. [the Great.	
1002	..	..	Henry II.				
1003	..	..	..	John XVII. and XVIII.			
1004	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malcolm II.
1009	..	..	..	Sergius IV.			
1012	..	..	..	Benedict VIII.	[I.		
1015	..	..	..	.	Swiatopolk		
1016	Edmund Ironside.						
1017	Canute.						
1018	..	..	..	..	Jaroslaw I.		
1024	..	..	Conrad II.	John XIX.			
1031	..	Henry I.					
1033	..	..	..	Benedict IX.	..	Ferdinand I. *in Castile.*	
1034	..	..	..	..	..	..	Duncan.
1035	..	..	..	..	..	Garcia IV. *in Navarre.*	
—	..	..	..	..	..	Ramirez I. *in Arragon.*	
1036	Harold.						
1039	Hardicanute	..	Henry III.				
1040	..	..	.	..	..	..	Macbeth.
1041	Edward the Confessor.						
1044	..	..	..	Gregory VI.			
1047	..	..	..	Clement II.			
1048	..	..	..	Damasius II.			
1049	..	..	..	Leo IX.			

A. D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	RUSSIA.	SPAIN.	SCOTLAND.
1051	..	..	..	..	Isaslaw I.		
1054	..	..	..	..	..	Sancho IV. *Navarre.*	
1055	..	..	..	Victor II.			
1056	..	..	Henry IV.				
1057	..	..	..	Stephen X.	..	..	Malcolm
1058	..	..	..	Nicolas II.			[III.
1060	..	Philip I.					
1061	..	..	..	Alexander II.			
1063	..	..	..	..	..	Sancho I. *Arragon.*	
1066	Harold II.	..	..	..	..	Sancho I. *Castile.*	
——	William I.						
1072	..	..	..	..	..	Alphonso I. *Castile.*	
1073	..	..	..	Gregory VII.	Swatoslaw [II.		
1076	..	..	..	..	.. [I.	Sancho V. *Nav. & Ar.*	
1078	..	..	..	.	Wsewolod		
1085	..	..	..	Victor III.			
1087	William II.	..	..	Urban II.	[II.		
1093	..	..	..	..	Swatopolsk	..	Donald VI.
1094	..	..	..	..		Peter I.	Duncan II.
1096	..	..	..	..	..	[*Nav. & Ar.*	Edgar.
1099	..	..	..	Paschal II.			
1100	Henry I.						
1104	..	..	..	..	..	Alphonso I. *Nav. & Ar.*	
1106	..	..	Henry V.				
1107	..	..	..	..	..		Alexander I.
1108	..	Louis VI.					
1109	..	..	..	..	..	Urraca *Ca.*	
1113	..	..	..	..	Waldimir	..	
1118	..	..	.	Ielas II.	[II.		
1119	..	..	..	Calixtus II.			
1124	..	..	..	.	..		David I.
1125	..	..	Lothaire II.	Honorius II.	Mistislaw		
1126	..	..	..	..	..	Alphon. II. *Castile.*	
1130	..	..	..	Innocent II.	..		
1132	..	..	..	..	Jaropolk II.		
1133	..	..	..	..	..	Garcia V. *N.*	
1134	..	..	..	..	..	Ramirez II. [*Ar.*	
1135	Stephen.						
1137	..	Louis VII.	..	..	..	Petronilla and Raymondo *Ar.*	
1138	..	..	Conrad III.	.	Wsewolod		
1143	..	..	..	Celestine II.	[II.		
1144	..	..	..	Lucius II.			
1145	..	..	..	Eugene III.			
1146	..	..	..	..	Isaslaw II.		
1149	..	..	..	..	Jurje I. D.		
1150	..	..	..	..	..	Sancho VI. the wise, *N.*	
1152	..	..	Frederic I.	..			
1153	..	..	..	..	..	..	Malcolm IV
1154	Henry II.	..	..	Anastasius IV.			
1155	..	..	..	Adrian IV.			
1157	..	..	..	..	Andrej.	Sancho II. *Cast.*	
1158	..	..	..	..	..	Alphon. III *Cast.*	
1159	..	..	..	Alexander III.			
1162	..	..	..	..	..	Alphonso II [*Arragon.*	
1165	..	..	..	..	..	..	William I.
1175	..	..	..	..	Michel I.	..	
1177	..	..	..	..	Wsewolod		
1180	..	Philip II.			[III.		
1181	..	..	..	Lucius III.			
1185	..	..	..	Urban III.			
1187	..	..	..	Gregory VIII.			
1188	..	..	..	Clement III.			
1189	Richard I.						

A. D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	RUSSIA.	SPAIN.	SCOTLAND.
1190	..	..	Henry VI.				
1191	.	..	..	Celestine III.		[*Navarre.*	
1194	..	..	..	..	..	SanchoVII.	
1196	..	..	..	..	..	Peter II.	
1198	..	..	Philip Otho IV.	Innocent III.		[*Arragon.*	
1199	John.						
1212	..	..	Frederic II.				
1213	..	..	..	..	Jurje II.	Jas. I. *Ar.*	
1214	..	..	..	..	..	Hen. I *Cast.*	Alex. II.
1216	Henry III.						
1217	..		..	Honorius III.	Constantine	Ferd. III.	
1223	..	Louis VIII.				[*Cast.*	
1226	..	St. Louis [IX.					
1227	..	..	..	Gregory IX.			
1234	..	..	..	..	..	TheobaldI.	
1238	..	..	..	..	JaroslawII.	[*Navarre.*	
1241	..	..	..	Celestine IV.			
1243	..	..	..	Innocent IV.	[Newskoi.'		
1245	..	..	..	..	Alexander	..	Alex. III.
1249	..	..	..	..			
1250	..	..	Conrad IV.		..		
1252	..	.	..	..	.	Alph. IV. *C.*	
1253	..	..	..			Theobald	
1254	..	..	William of Holland.	Alexander IV.		[II. *Nav.*	
1257	..	..	Richard, D. ofCornwall.				
1262	..	..	..	Urban IX.	Jarosl. III.		
1264	..	..	..	Gregory X.			
1265	..	..	..	Clement IV.			
1270	..	Philip III.	..	..	Wasilej I.	Hen. I. *Nav.*	
1272	Edward I.						
1273	..	..	Rodolph of Hapsburg.			[*Navarre.*	
1274	..		..	..	..	Joanna I.	
1275	..	..	..	..	Dimitrej.	[*Aragon.*	
1276	..	..	..	Innocent V.	..	Peter III.	
—	..	..	..	Adrian V.			
—	..	..	..	John XX.			
1277	..	..	..	Nicolas III.			
1281	..	..	..	Martin IV.	Andrej.	[*Castile.*	
1284	..	..	..	..	..	Sanc. IV.	
1285	..	Philip IV.	..	Honorius IV.	..	Alphonso [III. *Ar.*	
1286	..	..	..	..	..	..	Margaret.
1288	..	.	..	Nicolas IV.			John Ba-
1291	..	..	..	..	..	Jas. II. *Ar.*	[liol.
1292	..	..	Adolphus of Nassau.				
1294	..	..	..	Celestine V.	Danilo.	[*Castile.*	
1295	..	..	..	Boniface VIII.	..	Ferd. IV.	
1296	..	..	..	..	..	..	Interreg-
1298	..	..	Albert of Austria.				[num.
1303	..	..	..	Benedict X.			
1305	.	..	..	Clement V.	Michailow.		
1306	..	..	..	..	..	..	Robert I.
1307	Edward II.						
1308	..	..	Henry VII.				
1312	.	..	..	..	..	AlphonsoV.	
1314	..	Louis X. K. of *Navarre.*	Louis IV.			[*Cast.*	
1316	..	John I.					
1316	..	Philip V.	..	John XXI.			
1317	..	..	..	..	Jurje III.		
1322	..	Charles IV.					
1327	Edw. III.	..	..	Alexander II.	..	Alphonso IV. *Ar.*	
1328	..	Philip VI.	..	..	Iwan I. of Moscow.	Joanna II. [*Nav.*	
1329	..	..	..	..	..	..	David II.
1334	..	..	..	Benedict XI.			
1336	..	..	..	..	..	Peter II. *Ar.*	
1340	..	..	..	..	Semen.		

A. D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	RUSSIA.	SPAIN.	SCOTLAND.
1342	..	..	..	Clement VI.			
1346	..	..	Charles IV.			[*Nav.*	
1349	..	..	..	..	..	Cha. II.	
1350	..	John II.	..	..	..	Peter I.	
						[*Cast.*	
1353	..	..	..	Innocent VI.	Iwan II.		
1359	..	..	..	..	Dimitrej II.		
1363	..	..	..	Urban V.	DimitrejIII		
1364	..	Charles V.					
						[*Cast.*	
1369	..	..	..	..	..	Hen. II.	
1371	..	..	..	Gregory XI.	..	..	Robert II.
1377	Richard II.						
1378	..	..	Wenceslaus	Urban VI.			
1379	..	..	..	..	..	John I. *Cast.*	
1380	..	Charles VI.				[*Nav.*	
1386	..	..	..	..	..	Charles III.	
1387	..	..	..	..	..	John I. *Ar.*	
1389	..	..	..	..	Wassilej II.	[*Cast.*	
1390	..	..	..	Boniface IX.	..	Henry III.	Robert III.
1395	..	..	..	..	..	Martin *Ar.*	
1399	Henry IV.						
1400	..	..	Robert.				
1401	..	..	..	Innocent VII.			
1406	..	..	..	Gregory XII.	..	John II.	James I.
						[*Cast.*	
1409	..	..	..	Alexander V.			
1410	..	..	..	John XXII.			
1411	..	..	Sigismond.				
1412	..	..	..	..	..	Ferd. I. *Ar.*	
1413	Henry V.						
1416	..	..	..	..	..	AlphonsoV.	
						[*Arr.*	
1417	..	..	..	Martin V.			
1422	Henry VI.	Chas. VII.					
1425	..	..	..	..	WassilejIII	Blanche, *N.*	
1431	..	..	..	Eugene IV.		[& John I.	
1437	..	..	Albert II.	..	..	[*Ar.*	James II.
1440	..	..	Fred. III.				
1447	..	..	..	Nicolas V.			
1454	..	..	..	..	.	Hen. IV.	
1455	..	..	..	Calixtus III.		[*Cast.*	
1458	..	..	..	Pius II.			
1460	..	..	..	..	..	..	James III.
1461	Edw. IV.	Louis XI.					
1462	..	..	..	..	Iwan Wasi-		
					lej I.		
1464	..	..	..	Paul II.			
1471	..	..	..	Sixtus IV.			
1474	..	..	..	..	..	Ferd. II. &	
						Isabella of	
						Castile.	
1479	..	..	..	..	..	Ferd.II.,the	
						Catholic. *A*	
						Eleanor, *N.*	
						Francis.	
						Phœbus, *N.*	
1483	Edward V.	Chas. VIII.	..	..	..	Catherine,	
	Rich. III.					*Nav.*	
1484	..	..	..	Innocent VIII.			
1485	Henry VII.						
1488	.	..	.	..	..	..	
1492	..	..	..	Alexander VI.			James IV.
1493	..	..	Maximilian				
			I.				
1498	..	Louis XII.					
1503	..	..	..	Pius III.			
				Julius II.			
1505	..	..	.	..	Wasilej IV.		
1509	Hen. VIII.						
1513	..	..	..	Leo X.	..	..	James V.
1515	..	Francis I.					
1516	..	..	..	..	..	Charles I.	
1519	..	..	Charles V.	..	..	Emperor	
						Charles V.	
1522	..	..	..	Adrian VI.			
1523	..	..	.	Clement VII.			
1533	..	..	..	..	Iwan Wasi-		
					[lejevitch.		

A. D.	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	RUSSIA.	SPAIN.	SCOTLAND.
1534	..	..	..	Paul III.			
1542	..	..	..	..	..	..	Mary.
1547	Edw. VI.	Henry II.	.				
1550	..	.	..	Julius III.			
1553	Mary.						
1555	..	..	..	Marcellinus II.			
1556	..	..	..	Paul IV.	..	Philip II.	
1558	Elizabeth.	..	Ferd. I.				
1559	..	Francis II.	..	Pius IV.			
1560	..	Chas. IX.					
1564	..	..	Maximilian II.				
1566	..	..	..	Pius V.			
1567	..	..	..	..	..	..	James VI.
1572	..	..	..	Gregory XIII.			
1574	..	Henry III.					
1576	..	.	Rodolph II.				
1584	..	..	..	..	Feodore I.		
1585	..	..	..	Sixtus V.			
1589	..	Henry IV.					
1590	..	..	..	Urban VII. Gregory XIV.			
1591	..	..	.	Innocent IX.			
1592	..	..	..	Clement VIII.			
1598	..	..	..	..	Boris Godunow.	Philip III.	
	G. BRITAIN.						
1603	James I.	..	..	..	..	..	ascended the throne of England March, 1603.
1605	..	..	..	Leo XI. Paul V.			
1606	..	..	..	..	Wasilej Schuiskoi.		
1610	..	Louis XIII.					
1612	..	..	Matthias.				
1613	..	..	..	..	Michael Fedrowitsch.		
1619	..	..	Ferd. II.				
1621	..	..	..	Gregory XV.	..	Philip IV.	
1623	..	..	..	Urban VIII.			
1625	Charles I.						
1637	..	..	Ferd. III.				
1643	.	Louis XIV.					
1644	..	..	..	Innocent X.			
1645	..	..	..	..	Alexej Mic.		
1655	..	..	..	Alexander VII.			
1658	..	..	Leopold I.				
1660	Charles II.						
1665	..	..	..	..	..	Charles II.	
1667	..	..	..	Clement IX.			
1670	..	..	..	Clement X.			
1676	..	..	..	Innocent XI.	Feodore II.		
1682	..	..	..	..	Iwan Alex.		
1685	James II.	..	..	..	Peter the [Great.		
1689	Mary & William III	..	..	Alex. VIII.			
1691	..	..	..	Innocent XII.			
1694	William III						
1700	..	..	..	Clement XI.	.	Philip V.	
1702	Anne.						
1705	..	..	Joseph I.				
1711	..	..	Charles VI.				
1714	George I.						
1715	.	Louis XV.					
1721	..	..	..	Innocent XIII.			
1724	..	..	..	Benedict XIII.			
1725	..	..	..	..	Catharine I.		
1727	George II.	..	..	..	Peter II.		
1730	..	..	..	Clement XII.	Anne.		
1740	..	.	..	Benedict XIV.	Iwan III.		
1741	..	..	..	..	Elizabeth.		
1742	..	..	Chas. VII.				
1745	..	..	Francis I. & Maria Teresa				
1751	..	..	..	..	..	Ferdinand [VI.	
1758	..	..	..	Clement XIII.			
1759	..	.	..	..	..	Charles III.	

A. D.	G. BRITAIN.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES.	RUSSIA.	SPAIN.	SCOTLAND.
1760	George III.						
1762	..	.	..	..	Peter III.		
					Catharine		
1765	..	..	Joseph II.		[II.		
1769	..	..	..	Clement XIV.			
1774	..	Louis XVI.					
1775	..	..	..	Pius VI.			
1788	..	..	..	..	..	Charles IV.	
1790	..	..	Leopold II.				
1792	..	Republic	Francis II.*				
1796	..	..	..	..	Paul I.		
1800	..	..	..	Pius VII.			
1801	..	..	..	..	Alexander.		
1804	..	Napoleon Emperor.					
			AUSTRIA.				
1806	..	..	Francis I.				
1808	..	..	..	..	..	Ferd. VII.	
						J. Napoleon	
1811	Regency						
1814	..	Louis XVIII.	..	..	..	Ferd. VII.	
1820	George IV.						
1823	..	..	..	Leo XII.			
1824	..	Charles X.					
1825	..	..	..	..	Nicolas I.		
1828							
1829							
1830	..	Louis Philip					
1831	WilliamIV.	..	..	Gregory XVI.			
1832							
1833							

Vide Great Britain.

* Upon the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine, in 1806, Francis ceased to be Emperor of Germany, and became hereditary Emperor of Austria, under the title of Francis I.

THE LESSER EUROPEAN STATES, FROM 1699 TO 1833.

A. D.	DENMARK.	NAPLES.	POLAND.	PORTUGAL.	PRUSSIA.	SARDINIA.	SWEDEN.
	Christian V.	..	Augustus II.	Peter II.	Fred. Will.	..	CharlesXII.
1699	Frederic IV.						
1701	..	..	..	..	Frederic I.		
1704	..	..	Stanislaus (Leczinsky).				
1706	..	..	..	John V.			
1709	..	..	Augustus II.				
1713	..	Charles II.	..	..	Fred. W. I.		[anora.
1719	..	.	..	..	..	..	Ulrica Ele-
1720	..	..	..	..	..	VictorAma. [deus II.	Frederic.
1730	Christian VI.	..	..	..	..	Charles [Eman.III.	
1733	..	..	Augustus III.				
1735	..	Charles III.					
1740	..	..	..	..	Frederic II. the Great.		
1746	Frederic V.						
1750	..	..	..	Joseph Emanucl.			
1758	..	..	..	..	..	..	Adolphus
1759	..	FerdinandIV.					[Frederic.
1764	..	..	Stanislaus (Poniatowsky)				
1766	ChristianVII.						
1771	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gustavus
1772	..	..	1st Partition.				[III.
1773	..	..	..	..	..	Victor Am.	
1777	..	..	..	Maria.		[III.	
1786	..	..	..	..	Fred.W.II.		
1792	..	..	..	..	..	..	Gustavus
1793	..	..	2d Partition.				[IV. Adol.
1795	..	..	3d Partition.				
1796	..	..	..	..	..	Charles [Eman. IV.	
1797	..	..	..	..	Fred. W. III.		
1799	..	..	..	John VI.			
1802	..	..	..	..	..	Victor [Eman.	
1808	Frederic VI.	Jos.Napoleon.					
1809	..	..	..	..	..	..	Chas. XIII.
1815	..	Joach.Murat.	Alexander.				
1818	..	..	..	..	..	..	Charles John XIV.
1821	.	Ferdinand I.	..	..	..	Chas. Felix.	
1825	..	.	Nicolas.				
1826	..	Francis.	..	Pedro IV.			
1828	..	..	..	Maria di Gloria.			
1829							
1830	..	Ferdinand II.					
1831	.	..	..	..	..	Charles [Amadeus.	
1832							
1833							

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